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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

அன்பளிப்பு
அமரர். ஆர். திருமலை. இ.ஆ.ப.
GIFTED BY
R. TIRUMALAI I.A.S. (Late)

ON

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Jagriti (R).
National Book Depot (R).

BHUBANESWAR (ORISSA).—Ekamra Vidyabhaban (R).

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Sarswati Prakashan (R).
Lyall Book Depot.

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Soor & Co.
Books International (R).
S. Bhattacharjee (R).
Mukherjee Library (R).
Current Literature Co.
The Book Depository (R).

CHAPRA.—Girja Pustak Bhandar (R).
Alok Pustak Sadan (R).

CHANDIGARH.—Supdt., Govt. Printing & Stationery, Punjab.
Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22.
Roma News Agency.
Universal Book Store (R).
English Book Shop (R).
Mehta Bros. (R).
University Book Store (R).
Tandon Book Depot (R).
Kailash Law Publishers (R).

CHHINDWARA.—The Verma Book Depot (R).

COCHIN.—Saraswat Corporation Ltd. Palliarakar Road.

CUTTACK.—Press Officer, Orissa Sectt.
Cuttack Law Times.
Provat K. Mahapatra, Chandni Chowk, P. B.
Utkal Stores, Balmi Bazar
D. B. Sure Sons (R), Mangalabag.

DARBANGA.—Publicity Service (R).

DEVAKOTHAI.—Balaji Syndicate, P. Ltd. (R).

DEHRA-DUN.—Jugal Keshore & Co., Rajpura Road.
National News Agency, Paltan Bazar.
Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh. P. O. New Forest (Dehra Dun) (R).

DHUBRI.—The Students Library (R).

DIBRUGARH.—Shri S. C. Gupta (R).

DELHI.—J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate.
Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmeri Gate.
Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmeri Gate.
Bahri Brothers, 188, Lajpat Rai Market.
Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies), P. B. 202, Delhi Ahata Kedara.
Book-Well, 2, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1965, Delhi.
Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj.
Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar, Delhi.
New Stationery House, Subzi Mandi.
Youngman & Co., Naisarak, Delhi-6.
Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj.
All India Educational Supply Co. (R).
Dhanwant Medical & Law House (R).
Aggarwal Co. (R).
Raja Brothers (R), 3, Bunglow Road, Kamla Nagar.
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Govt. Book Agency (R).
Summer Brothers (R).
Universal Book & Stationery Co.
B. Nath & Bros. (R), 3908, Charkhawalan.
Mehra Law Agency (R).
Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd.
Universal Book Traders (R).
Tech. & Commercial Book Coy. (R).
Munshi Ram Manohar Lal (R).
H. K. Rajindra & Co. (R).
N. C. Kansil & Co. (R), Modal Basti, K. Bagh.
G. M. Ahuja., Booksellers & Stationers (R).
Sat Narain, Mori Gate (R).
Zeenat Book Depot, Delhi (R).
Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.), P. Ltd., (R).

DHANBAD.—Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd. C/o I. S. M. & A. Geology.
New Sketch Press (R).

ERNAKULAM.—Pai & Co. (R).
Probhat Book House (R).

FEROZEPORE.—English Book Depot.

GAYA.—Sahitya Sadan.
Gyan Bhandar (R).

GIRIDIH.—Tilak Press (R), P. Box 89, P. O. Giridih. Distt. Hazaribagh.

GUNTUR.—Book Lovers Private Ltd.

GORAKHPUR.—Halchal Sahitya Mandir (R).
Vishwa Vidyalaya (R), Nakhes Chowk.

GURGAON.—Standard Book-sellers & stationers (R).

GUTALA.—Panchayat Samachar (Regd.).

GURDUR.—Janatha Agencies (R), Bus Stand, Gurdur Distt. Nellore.

GAUHATI.—Mokshade Pustakalaya, Gauhati, Assam.

GWALIOR.—Supdt., Printing & Stationery, M. P.
M. B. Jain & Brothers.
Loyal Book Depot.
Tatar Bros.

GHAZIABAD.—Jayana Book Agency (R).

HYDERABAD.—Director, Govt. Press.
The Swaraj Book Depot, 1368, Lakdi-Ka-Pul.
Book Lovers Private Ltd.(R).
Labour Law Publications (R).

HUBLI.—Pervaje's Book House.

INDORE.—Rupayana, Rampurwala Buildings, 57, M. G. Road.
Wadhwa & Co., 56 M. G. Road.
Swarup Brothers (R), Khajuri Bazar.
Madhya Pradesh Book Centre (R).
National Law House (R).
Modern Book Depot (R).
Navyug Sahitaya Sadan (R).

IMPHAL.—Tikendra & Sons (R).

JAIPUR CITY. Govt. Printing & Stationery Department Rajasthan.
Garg Book Co., Tripollia Bazar.
Vani Mandir, Mansingh Highway.
Popular Book Depot, Choura Rasta.
Krishna Book Depot (R).

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Edited by
Dr. G. S. GAI, Ph. D.
Government Epigraphist for India
Mysore, South India

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Stone pillar Inscription from Parasari (B. No. 135)	,, *III*
Brahmi (Tamil) Inscription from Velayudhampalayam (Pugalur) (B. No. 297)	,, *III*
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Topographical Index

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
		ANDHRA PRADESH	
Chittoor . .	Punganur .	Gundugallu	B 1
Cuddapah .	Jammalamadugu .	Kosinēpalle .	B 2
Do. . .	Do.	Pātapeṭ (hamlet of Khādarābād)	B 3
Do. . .	Do. .	Sunnapurāḷḷapalle .	B 4-5
Do. . .	Pulivendala .	Kommunūtula .	B 6-10
Guntur .	Bapatla .	Bāpaṭla	B 11
Do. . .	Palnad .	Alugurājupalle .	B 12
Do. . .	Sattenapalle .	Vēlpūru .	B 13-17
Hyderabad .		Hyderabad .	E 81
Khammam .	Madira . .	Maddūr .	A 1
Kurnool . . .	Kurnool .	Valkūru .	B 18
Do. . .	Pattikonda .	Chinapeṁḍēkallu .	B 19
Do. . .	Do. .	Chinavoliti .	B 20
Do. . .	Do. .	Daḍādaḍi-Kōṭakoṇḍa .	A 2 B 21-23
Do. . .	Do. .	Dēvanakoṇḍa .	B 24-27
Do. . .	Do. .	Dūdēkoṇḍa .	B 28-29
Do. . .	Do. .	Khairappala . .	B 30-32
Do. . .	Do. .	Komkunūru .	B 33
Do. . .	Do. .	Mūlaguṇḍam . .	B 34-35
Do. . .	Do. .	Pattikoṇḍa .	B 36-42
Do. . .	Do. .	Pulikoṇḍa .	B 43-44 E 1-7
Do. . .	Do. .	Rāmachandrapuram .	E 8
Do. . .	Do. .	Rātana . .	B 45-46
Do. . .	Do. .	Timmāpuram .	B 47
Do. . .	Do. .	Varimukkula . .	B 48-49
Do. . .	Do. .	Yāṭakallu .	B 50-51
Mahbubnagar .	Alampur .	Alampur .	B 52
Do. . .	Do. .	Iṭikal .	B 53-54
Do. . .	Do. .	Jallāpuram .	B 55-57
Do. . .	Do. .	Kōildinne .	B 58
Do. . .	Do. .	Korvipāḍ .	B 59-60
Do. . .	Do. .	Laṅghanavāy .	B 61-62
Do. . .	Do. .	Rāmāpuram . .	B 63
Do. . .	Do. .	Vollūru .	B 64
Do. . .	Kodangal .	Pargi .	D 1-2
Do. . .	Mahbubnagar .	Kōilkoṇḍa .	B 65 D 3
Medak .	Gajwel . .	Pālāt .	D 4
Do. . .	Medak . .	Medak . .	D 5-6
Do. . .	Sangareddi .	Paṭañcheru .	D 7-8
Nalgonda .	Bhongir .	Bhōngīr .	D 9-10

Topographical Index—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
		ANDHRA PRADESH—*contd.*	
Nalgonda	Devarkonda	Dēvarkoṇḍa	D 11-16
Do.	Do.	Ghāzīnagar	D 17-18
Do.	Do.	Wāḍapalle	B 66-69
Do.	Nalgonda	Elkaṭa	D 19
Do.	Do.	Nalgoṇḍa	D 20-28
Do.	Do.	Pāṅgal	D 29-30
Do.	Suryapet	Uṇḍrakoṇḍa	D 31
Nellore	Gudur	Chennūr	B 70-72
Do.	Nellore	Kanupūru (Viranna)	B 73-77
Do.	Do.	Krishṇāpaṭṇam	B 78-81
Visakhapatnam	Sarvasiddhi	Dimili	B 82
		BENGAL, WEST	
Malda	Sadar	Gaur (Sā'dullahpur Ghāṭ)	D 32-34
Do.	Do.	Māldā (old)	D 35-36
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Gaya		Bōdh-Gayā	B 83-84, 87
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Do.		Jānābhigā	B 88
Monghyr	Jamui	Charuwānwān	D 38
Patna		Nālandā	B 91
Do.	Patna City	Patna	B 85-88 D 39-57
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		GOA	
Goa	Tisvadi	Velhā Goa	B 93-100 D 61-63
		GUJARAT	
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Ahmedābād	A 11 D 64-81
Do.	Do.	Sarkhēj	B 101-02 D 82-84
Banaskanth	Palanpur	Dātivāḍā	B 113-14
Baroda	Baroda	Baroda	B 103-05 D 85-86
Do.	Padra	Karkhaḍi	D 85
Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	Bhāvnagar	A 25 B 106 D 87-88

Topographical Index—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
		GUJARAT—*contd.*	
Bhavnagar	Gogha	Gōghā	B 107; D 89-90
Do.	Do.	Kharkadi	D 91-92
Do.	Palitana	Pālitānā	A 11
Do.	Talaja	Talājā	D 87
Junagadh	Junagadh	Badulā	B 122
Do.	Do.	Junāgadh	B 118, 120; D 93
Do.	Do.	Vanthali	B 123
Khaira	Cambay	Cambay	A 23
Kutch	Bhuj	Bhuj	B 108-15
Do.	Do.	Khāvadā	B 108
Do.	Mandvi	Wāndh	B 109
Do.	Rapar	Mēvāsā	B 110
Rajkot	Gondal	Vasāvad	D 94
Do.	Jasdan	Gadhā	B 117
Do.	Do.	Gundā	B 116
Do.	Rajkot	Rājkōṭ	B 116-23; E 82
Sabarkantha	Bhiloda	Dēvnīmōrī	B 103-05
Surat	Navsari	Navsārī	D 95
		HIMACHAL PRADESH	
Chamba	Chamba	Chambā	B 89, 124
		KERALA	
Cannanore	Hosdrug	Pullūr	B 125
Do.	Talaichcheri	Dharmadam	B 126
Do.	Do.	Talaichchēri	B 127; E 83
Palghat	Palghat	Mankada	E 9-18
Quilon	Kunnattur	Ēnādimangalam	B 128-29
		MADHYA PRADESH	
Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	Khajurāhō	C 1934-53
Datia	Datia	Badōnīkhurd	A 12; B 130-31
Do.	Do.	Durgāpur	B 132-33
Do.	Do.	Kāmad	B 134
Do.	Do.	Parāsarī	B 135
Do.	Do.	Rājāpur	B 136
Do.	Do.	Simirīyā	A 13-14
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Topographical Index—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
		MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*	
Datia	Datia	Unāvā	B 150-51
Dhar	Dhar	Dhār	D 96-103
Do. .	Do.	Māṇḍu .	C 1954 D 104-12
Durg	Rajnandgaon	Mathakdabri .	E 51-77
Hoshangabad		Harsauda	C 2041
Indore	Depalpur	Dēpālpur	C 1955-57
Do. .	Do.	Gōtampurā .	C 1958
Do. .	Do.	Nēmāvara .	C 1959-60
Do. .	Do.	Sundarsi .	C 1961-62
Jabalpur	Sihora	Demapur .	B 152
Do. .	Do.	Khamariā .	B 160
Do. .	Do.	Umariā Pan .	B 153-54
Mandsaur	Bhanpura	Bhānpurā	C 1963
Do. .	Do.	Dhāvaḍā	C 1964
Do. .	Do.	Dūdākhēḍī .	C 1965
Do. .	Do. .	Hiṅglājgaḍh .	C 1966-68
Do. .	Do. .	Lōṭkhēḍā .	C 1969
Do. .	Do. .	Rēhathaḍī .	C 1970
Do. .	Do. .	Sāmvat .	C 1971-72
Do.	Do. .	Satalkhēḍi .	C 1973-75
Do. .	Do. .	Usārā .	C 1976-79
Do. .	Mandsaur .	Afzalpur .	B 155-56 D 113
Do. .	Do. .	Khilchīpur .	D 114
Do. .	Do. .	Mandsaur .	B 157 C 1980 D 115-21
Do. .	Nimach	Nimach .	D 122-23
Nimar, East		Māndhātā .	C 1981-91
Panna	Panna .	Manōr .	C 1992
Do. .	Do. .	Pannā .	C 1993-2003
Raipur	Raipur .	Raipur .	C 2004
Do. .		Rājim .	C 2005-07
Do. .		Sirpur .	C 2004
Raisen	Raisen .	Raisēn .	C 2008-11
Rajgarh .	Khilchipur .	Khilchīpur .	B 158-59 D 124-25
Do. .	Sarangpur .	Sāraṅgpur	D 126-36
Rewah		Gurh .	C 2012-14
Sagar	Banda .	Dhāmōnī	C 2015-17
Satna	Nagod .	Barhut .	B 85
Sehore	Huzur .	Bhopal .	B 160 E 19-79

Topographical Index—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
	MADHYA PRADESH—*concld.*		
Sehore	Sehore	Sēhōre	B 161-62 D 137-38
Shahdol	Sohagpur	Antarā	C 2018-29
Do.	Do.	Sōhāgpur	C 2030
Shajapur	Shajapur	Shajāpur	B 163 D 139-41
Do.	Shujalpur	Shujālpur	D 142-44
Sidhi		Baghai	E 78-79
Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh	Ṭīkamgaṛh	D 145-46
Ujjain	Ujjain	Ujjain	B 164-70 D 147-57 E 29-50
Vidisha	Basoda	Udaypur	D 158
Do.	Kurvai	Paṭhārī	C 2031-34
Do.	Vidisha	Gyāraspur	D 159
Do.	Do.	Vidishā	B 171-76 C 2035-36
	MADRAS		
Arcot, North	Arni	Kallērippaṭṭu	B 177
Do.	Do.	Māmaṇḍūr	B 178-79
Do.	Do.	Puṇalappāḍi	B 180
Do.	Tiruppattur	Vāṇiyambāḍi	B 181-86
Do.	Tiruvannamalai	Kāriyandal	B 187-89
Do.	Do.	Veṅgāya-Vēlūr	B 190
Do.	Do.	Vēṭṭavalam	B 191-96
Arcot, South	Gingee	Gingee	D 160
Chingleput	Saidapet	St. Thomas Mount	B 197
Do.	Sriperumbudur	Māṅgāḍu	B 198
Do.	Do.	Śrīperumbūdūr	B 199-201
Coimbatore	Avanashi	Avanāshi	B 202
Do.	Do.	Karuvalūr	B 203
Do.	Do.	Palaṅgarai	B 204-10
Do.	Do.	Rāmanāthapuram	B 211
Do.	Coimbatore	Dēvarāyapuram	B 212-13
Do.	Do.	Ottaikkālmaṇḍapam	B 214-16
Do.	Dharapuram	Akhilāṇḍapuram	B 217-23
Do.	Erode	Anumaṇpaḷḷi	B 224-25
Do.	Do.	Kāṅgayampāḷayam	B 226
Do.	Do.	Nasiyaṇūr	B 227-33
Do.	Do.	Śāttambūr	B 234-35
Madras		Madras	A 15-20
Madurai	Madurai	Kuṇṇattūr	B 236
Do.	Do.	Madurai	B 237-41

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District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
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Madurai . .	Madurai .	Māṅguḷam .	B 242
Do. . .	Do. .	Muttuppaṭṭi . .	B 243
Do. . .	Melur .	Aḷagarmalai .	B 244-45
Do. . .	Nilakkottai . .	Mēṭṭuppaṭṭi (hamlot of Aṇaippaṭṭi)	B 246
Do. . .	Palani .	Kīraṇūr .	B 247-55
Do. . .	Tirumangalam .	Alappalachchēri .	B 256
Do. . .	Do. .	Araśampaṭṭi . .	B 257
Do. . .	Do. .	Chittūr . .	B 258
Do. . .	Do. .	Kallaṇai .	B 259-60
Do. . .	Do. .	Kaḷḷiguḍi .	B 261-65
Do. . .	Do. .	Kappalūr .	B 266
Do. . .	Do. .	Kūḍakkōvil .	B 267-69
Do. . .	Do. .	Maravaṅguḷam .	B 270
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ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN EPIGRAPHY FOR THE YEAR 1963-64

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

During the year under report, 55 copper-plate grants, 1017 stone inscriptions and 150 coins and seals were examined by the Epigraphical Branch. Of these, the copper-plate charters are included in Appendix A. Of the stone inscriptions, Appendix B contains 494 numbers the majority of which were collected by the members of this office. In Appendix C, continued from the previous year, are noticed 108 inscriptions, most of them from Madhya Pradesh. 415 Arabic and Persian inscriptions, included in Appendix D, were examined by Dr. Z. A. Desai, Superintendent for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions. Of the 150 coins and seals listed in Appendix E, Nos. 1-80 were examined by Dr. Desai while Appendix F includes the list of negatives of the photographs taken during this year.

In the course of my collection tour, I visited Patna, Allahabad and Vārāṇasi and Uḍipi (in the South Kanara District of the Mysore State). I copied some interesting epigraphs from these places. His Holiness the Svāmiji of Shirur Math, Uḍipi, gave me for examination eleven copper-plate grants (Nos. A 39-49) which were in his possession and which supply interesting information relating to the temple of Śrī-Krishṇa at Uḍipi.

Shri H. K. Narasimhaswami, Superintendent for Epigraphy, visited some selected villages in Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli Districts, Madras State. His collection includes some Chōḷa and Vijayanagara inscriptions. Shri P. R. Srinivasan, Superintendent for Epigraphy, visited some places in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Maharashtra and among his collection those belonging to the period of the Kshatrapas (Nos. B 103 and 109) and some Valabhī copper-plate grants (Nos. A 24, 26, 30, 31) are noteworthy. Shri K. G. Krishnan, Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, visited a number of places in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore. Of his collection, Nos. B 126, 210 and 290 are interesting. Shri S. Sankaranarayanan, Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, visited some places in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Uttar Pradesh for copying inscriptions. Of the epigraphs collected by him, Nos. B 178-179 from Māmaṇḍūr and Nos. 484-86 from Kapiladhārā near Vārāṇasī are worthy of mention. Shri J. Sundaram, Epigraphical Assistant, was deputed to copy the Brāhmī inscriptions from the natural caverns in the Madras State. In the course of his tour, he was able to discover some new Brāhmī inscriptions (Nos. B 285, 296 and 297) not known previously. Shri K. H. V. Sarma[1], Epigraphical Assistant, visited some places in Andhra Pradesh and took up Pattikonda Taluk in Kurnool District for village to village survey and copied several inscriptions including some interesting epigraphs belonging to the Vijayanagara period. Dr. B. R. Gopal, Epigraphical Assistant, visited Dharwar and commenced the village to village survey of the Chikodi Taluk in the Belgaum District, Mysore State. Dr. K. V. Ramesh, Epigraphical Assistant, began the survey of the Koppal Taluk, Raichur District, Mysore and also visited Goa. His collection includes some interesting epigraphs such as No. B 93 belonging to Jayakēśin I of the Kadambas of Goa, No. 367 belonging to the Chālukyas of Bādāmi and No. B 379 of the Vijayanagara period. Shri V. S. Subrahmanyam, Epigraphical Assistant, completed the survey of the Alampur Taluk, Mahbubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh, and among his collection No. B 63, belonging to the period of the Chālukyas of Bādāmi, is of interest. Shri C. R. Srinivasan, Epigraphical Assistant, continued his survey of the Tirumangalam Taluk, Madurai District, Madras State, and copied some interesting Chōḷa and Pāṇḍya inscriptions. Shri C. L. Suri, Epigraphical Assistant, continued the village to village survey of the Sirohi Tahsil, Sirohi District, Rajasthan. His collection includes some new

[1] We regret to record here the sudden demise of Shri Sarma on 14-4-1964 at Vārāṇasī where he had gone to appear for his M.A. examination. Shri Sarma joined this office as an Epigraphical Assistant in October 1955.

epigraphs of the Dēvaḍā and Sōngirā Chāhamānas. Shri Ram Sharma, Epigraphical Assistant, continued the survey of the Datia Taluk, Madhya Pradesh and copied more inscriptions belonging to the Bundēlās of Ōrchchā and Datiā.

The epigraphs examined in this office also include those received from the various Circles of the Archaeological Survey of India; Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay; the Watson Museum, Rajkot; and the Assistant Director, Department of Archaeology, Maharashtra, Aurangabad. To these as well as to his Holiness the Swamiji of Shirur Math, Udipi, Muni Punyavijayaji of Ahmedabad, the authorities of the Bhuj Museum, Kutch, the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras and to others, who have extended their help and co-operation our thanks are due.

Some of the interesting inscriptions of this year's collection are reviewed below.

COPPER PLATES

Of the copper-plate charters examined during the year, No. 3, which is in the possession of a firm called 'Mohenjodaro' in New Delhi, belongs to the time of Dharasēna (II) of the Maitrakas of Valabhī and is dated in Gupta-Valabhī 252, Vaiśākha ba. 15. Issued from Valabhī, this charter records a grant, by the king, of 130 *pādāvarttas* of land in Bhaṇḍavāṭaka-grāma, 26 *pādavarttas* of land in Chhachcharaka-grāma situated in Maṇḍasarasthalī and 30 *pādāvartas* of land in Bhārivikaṇḍa-padraka to the Brāhmaṇa Puvanāga, a student of the Maitrāyaṇa school, who belonged to the Kauśika-gōtra, as tax-free *brahmadēya*. The record was written by the *Sandhivigrahika* Skandabhaṭa and the *dūtaka* was Chibbira. It is published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 163 ff. and Plate.

Two more charters, Nos. 24 and 26, deposited in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay belong to the same dynasty. Of these, No. 24 dated Māgha śu. 10 in the Gupta-Valabhī year 270 (589 A.D.), belongs to Dharasēna II and is one of the latest records of the king. It gives him the titles *Mahāsāmanta Māhārāja*, indicating his feudatory status (*Ancient History of Surāshṭra*, p. 42). The charter records the royal grant of the village Uṭṭapālaka situated near Dattabhaṭṭānaka, in Surāshṭra, for worship of the Buddha in the *vihāra* constructed by the merchant (*vāṇijaka*) Kumākila within the precincts of the Ḍuḍḍā-vihāra, and also for the purposes of the maintenance of the *bhikshus* arriving from the four quarters and for the repairs of the *vihāra*. The *dūtaka* was *Sāmanta* Śīlāditya and the writer *Sandhivigrahādhikṛita Divirapati* Skandabhaṭa (cf. *JBBRAS*, *NS*, Vol. I, pp. 66-69).

Of two other charters (Nos. 30-31), of the same dynasty, in the collection of the some institution, No. 30 belongs to the time of Dharasēna IV, but its date portion is damaged. It records the royal grant of the village Pishpalashēdhika for worship and offerings to the goddess Tārādēvī and for repairs to the temple of the goddess. It appears that this temple was situated in the village Kāṇasihānaka. No. 31, also belonging to the time of the same king, seems to record a royal grant of land to provide for the worship of Tārā, for the maintenance of the Buddhist monks arriving from all places and for repairs to the Gandhakuṭī (i.e. the shrine of the Buddha).

No. 26 is a charter issued by Śīlāditya II, in Mārggaśira ba. 3 of the Gupta-Valabhī year 346 (665 A.D.). The king is not given any titles but is simply called *paramamāhēśvara*. This suggests that the status of this ruler was not high and that the Maitraka kingdom suffered diminution during this period (cf. *Ancient History of Surāshṭra*, pp. 85 ff.). This inscription records the royal grant of two fields together with two wells in the village Pañchavaṭikā in Kaṭākshyēṭaka in Surāshṭra, to the Chhandōga-brāhmaṇa Yajñadattaprakāśarddhi *alias* Yajña, son of Śrīdharadatta of Gauśli-gōtra who hailed from Ānandapura and was residing at Valabhī. The *dūtaka* was *Rājaputra* Dhruvasēna and the writer *Divirapati* Anahila, son of the *Sandhivigrahādhikṛita Divirapati* Skandabhaṭa (cf. *JBBRAS*, *NS*, Vol. I, pp. 71-72).

No. 10 from Honāvar, North Kanara District, Mysore State, engraved in Southern characters of about the sixth century A.D., and in Sanskrit language, is dated Āśvayuja Paurṇamī in the first regnal year of the Kaikēya ruler

Chitrasēna-mahākella. It records the grant of a grove (*ārāma*) and lands (called *kaṇasā* and *pukkōli*) in the village Nāpitapalli to the Ārya-saṁgha by the ruler during the reign of Ravi-mahārāja. This Ravi-mahārāja may be identified with Ravivarman of the Kadamba dynasty of Banavāsi. The reference to Chitrasenā as *Kēlla* and *Mahā-Kēlla* in the record is interesting. The mention of two local chieftains Ara-Kella and Sēvya-Gella in two epigraphs of the 9th and 12th centuries respectively from the adjoining district of South Kanara (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 23 and Plate ; *SII*, Vol. VII, No. 258) suggests the possibility of *Kella* having been the family name of a minor ruling house in the coastal Kanara territory. The record ends with the statement that it was written by Ji[na*?]nandi-sēnāpati, son of Siṁha-sēnāpati. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 33-34, and Plate.

No. 9, in the possession of a private individual in New Delhi, dated Śaka 1304 (in chronogram), Dundubhi, Chaitra śu. 15, Saturday, lunar eclipse, corresponding to 1382 A.D., March 29, belongs to the time of Harihara II of the Saṅgama dynasty of Vijayanagara. It refers to the rule of prince Bukka (i.e., Bukka II) from Pṛithulaśailapurī (i.e., Penukoṇḍa) and to the fact that the king made over to the prince half of the burden of the administration of his kingdom. The charter records the creation of an *agrahāra* at the instance of the prince by the minister Vāsudēva, son of Śellarāya, of Gautama-gōtra. It is stated that the *agrahāra* and a tank caused to be excavated in it by the minister at the instance of his father were situated on the western side of the village Ārēvīḍu . The record describes in detail that Vāsudēva was well-versed in the Vēdas and in music, was a great minister and warrior and was an *advaitin*. It is interesting to note that among the names of donees is found the name of this Vāsudēva also.

Eleven copper-plate charters were secured from His Holiness the Swāmiji of Shirur Math, Uḍipi, South Kanara District, Mysore State. Most of them belong to the 17th-18th centuries. Of these, No. 39 which belongs to the reign of Veṅkaṭappa-nāyaka, the Keḷadi ruler of the Ikkēri kingdom and is dated Śaka 1524 (1602-03 A.D.), is interesting in that it describes the ruler as *viśuddha-vaidik-ādvaita-siddhāṁta-pratishṭhāpaka* and *Śivaguru-bhakti-parāyaṇa*, and records a gift of land, by his son, Bhadrappa-nāyaka, for the burning of a *sahasra-dīpa* and two perpetual lamps(*nandā-dīpa*) in the temple of Kṛishṇadēva at Uḍupi.

No. 41, belonging to the reign of Vīrabhadra-nāyaka, another Keḷadi ruler, and dated Śaka 1561 (1639-40 A.D.), records the gift of land, after purchase, to the same god Kṛishṇadēva of Uḍupi by the chief, the grandson of Veṅkaṭappa-nāyaka whose adherence to Śaivism is described as in No. 39.

No. 44, dated Śaka 1636 (1714-15 A.D.), records the gift of 250 *Dhāravāḍa-gadyāṇa* by Savundrarāja-paṇḍita, son of Bhadrayya and grandson of Vīraṇayya of Gautama-gōtra, Āśvalāyana-sūtra and Ṛik-śākhā, and *pradhāna* of Mysore, paid into the treasury (*bhāṇḍāra*) of the temple of god Kṛishṇadēva of Uḍupi worshipped by the religious heads of the eight *maṭhas* (*ashṭa-saṁsthāna*) who are the followers of Ānandatīrthāchārya i.e. Madhvāchārya. The interest from this endowment was to be utilised for the worship of the deity on the day of *Madhva-navamī* every year. It further states that the endowment was made during the *paryāya* of Raghuvarya-tīrtha-śrīpāda without naming the *maṭha* of which he was the head. No. 45 purports to be a *rāyasa* issued by the heads of the eight *maṭhas* to the donor Savundrarāja-paṇḍita signifying their acceptance of the endowment. No. 46 is a *rāyasa* signifying the acceptance by the heads of these eight *maṭhas* of another endowment of 1680 *Dhāravāḍa-gadyāṇa*, made by the same donor, for the special worship (*chūrṇōtsava*) of the god in the month of Makara and for maintaining a *bhadra-dīpa* in the temple with the interest accruing from the endowed amount every year.

No. 48, dated Śaka 1740, Īśvara, Pushya śu. 10, Saturday corresponding to 1818 A.D., January 17, records the gift of lands to the eight *maṭhas* by Anantarāmappa of Kauṇḍinya-gōtra, son of Pūrṇayya, grandson of Kṛishṇā-chārya and great-grandson of Anantarāmāchārya, for worship and offerings in the Kṛishṇa temple at Uḍupi. The grant gives interesting details of the distribution, among the eight *maṭhas*, of 104 plots of land purchased by the donor, through Timmapayya of Maṅgaḷūru, from the Mūligāras, at a cost of 1301 *varāhas*.

INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS

KSHATRAPAS.—Of the Western Kshatrapa inscriptions copied this year, No. 109 was discovered some years ago at Wāndh, Mandvi Taluk, Kutch District in Gujarat (cf. *Indian Archaeology—A Review* —1961-62, cyclostyled copy, p. IV-8, No. 21). The engraving of the inscription is careless rendering it difficult to decipher the record satisfactorily. It belongs to the time of *Mahākshatrapa Svāmi* Rudrasiṁha, son of *Mahākshatrapa Svāmi* Rudradāman, and is dated in the [Śaka] year 10[5]. The other details of the date are not clear. It seems to record the erection of the stone slab by Ajamitra in memory of a woman, who is stated to have belonged to Kaśadēśa (i.e., modern Kutch).

The fragmentary inscription, No. 166, in Brāhmī characters of about the 3rd century A.D., engraved on a sandstone slab, was discovered in Ujjain by Shri V. S. Wakankar. The extant portion of the record reads ....*dāmasya putrasya* .... indicating that it belongs to some Kshatrapa ruler.

No. 103, composed in Sanskrit verse and engraved in Southern characters on the drum and base of a stone relic casket, was discovered by the authorities of the Department of Archaeology, M. S. University, Baroda, while excavating the ruined *stūpa* at Dēvṇīmōrī, Bhiloda Taluk, Sabarkantha District, Gujarat, and is now preserved in the University Department (Cf. *Indian Archaeology—A Review*—1962-63, cyclostyled copy, p. I-20). It is dated in the year 127 of the Kathika rulers, Bhādrapada 5, during the reign of a ruler named Rudrasēna. This dynastic name Kathika has not so far been met with and the identity of the king Rudrasēna is also not clear. On palaeographical grounds, the record may be assigned to the 4th century A.D. and Rudrasēna may be identified with either Rudrasēna III or Rudrasēna IV of the Kshatrapa dynasty who ruled in the latter half of the 4th century A.D. The year 127 of the inscription may be referred to the Kalachuri era of 249 A.D. in which case the year would correspond to 376 A.D. We know that Rudrasēna III (c. 348-51 and 364-78 A.D.) was ruling at that time but he had the characteristic titles *mahākshatrapa* and *kshatrapa*. Since the ruling king in the record under review is associated simply with the title *nṛipati*, he may be identified with Rudrasēna IV (c. 384-88 A.D.) when the latter was probably ruling as a subordinate under Rudrasēna III, although he also assumed the imperial titles after he succeeded to the throne. If this identification is accepted then the record under review would be the only known epigraph of Rudrasēna IV discovered so far. His reign was attested to till now by a single coin (cf. *The Classical Age*, p. 49). The inscription records that two monks named Agnivarman and Sudarśana caused a *Mahāstūpa* to be built in the *Mahāvihāra* and that the stone reliquary for receiving the relics of Daśabala (i.e., the Buddha) was made by Varāha at the instance of *Bhikshu* Mahāsēna. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 67 ff. and Plate.

VĀKĀṬAKAS.—No. 316 is a Sanskrit record in Southern characters of about the 5th century A.D., engraved on a stone lying in the *nulla* originating from the river Vatsagulmā in the village Hissē Borālā, Akola District, Maharashtra. It belongs to the time of the Vākāṭaka king Dēvasēna, evidently of the Vatsagulma branch. The portion containing the date expressed in numerical symbols shows clearly the symbol for 80, the symbol for the digit for hundred being not so clear. As, however, this Dēvasēna is attributed, on other evidence, to the latter half of the 5th century A.D., this symbol in all probability represents 300, in which case the date will be 380. This date is in the Śaka era and yields the equivalent 457-58 A.D. This record is one of the earliest inscriptions in which Śaka is expressly mentioned. It records the excavation of a lake called Sudarśana by the king's executive, Svāmilladēva. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 1-4, and Plate.

CHĀHAMĀNAS.—Two inscriptions, Nos. 447-48, belonging to the reign of the Sōngirā Chāhamāna ruler *Mahārājakula* Chāchigadēva of Jābālipura (Jalōr) were copied from Ṭuā in the Sirohi Tahsil of the District of the same name in Rajasthan. For Chāchigadēva we have a good number of inscriptions ranging in date from Vikrama 1319 to 1334. Of the two Ṭuā inscriptions, No. 447 is dated Vikrama 13[24] (1267 A.D.) and refers to the carving of a figure (probably the figure of a man riding a horse carved in relief on the slab) in Mahēśvara-grāma by a person (name not clear) with the approval of *Mahaṁ°* Jākhā. No. 448 is dated Vikrama 13[2]6 (1269 A.D.) and seems to record some

grant in the same village with the approval of the *paṁchakula* headed by *Mahaṁ°* Jākhā. The village Mahēśvara mentioned in both these inscriptions can possibly be identified with Mēr, an uninhabited place near Tuā, where the remains of a temple and a step-well are to be found.

No. 449 from Varāḍā in the same Tahsil and District belongs to the reign of *Mahārājakula* Sāmantasiṁha of the same dynasty. Dated in Vikrama 1347 (1291 A.D.), it records the grant of an *arahaṭa* probably by queen Lalitādēvī in Vrahāḍā-grāma (modern Varāḍā) providing for the *ashṭāhnika* worship and offerings in the Mahāvīra-chaitya within the Chandana-vihāra.

TUGHLUQ RULERS.—No. 135, engraved on a stone pillar, was copied at the village Parāsarī in the Datia Tahsil, Datia District, Madhya Pradesh. It is dated Vikrama 1421 and Śaka 1286, Kārttika śu. 15, Saturday, corresponding to 1364 A.D., November 9, in the reign of Firūz Shāh, the king of the Tughluq dynasty, who is given the titles *Paramabhaṭṭāraka Paramēśvara*. The inscription also refers to *Rājā* Jētā.

CHĀLUKYAS OF BĀDĀMI.—No. 63 from Rāmāpuram, Alampur Taluk, Mahbubnagar District in Telugu characters of adout the 7th century couched in archaic Telugu is an undated record of Chālukya Vikramāditya and introduces a Bālāditya-mahārāja as the donor of several pieces of land to brāhmaṇas. It is well known that Vikramāditya I had brothers with the names Chandrāditya and Ādityavarman, a son, Vinayāditya and a nephew, Abhinavāditya. It is not impossible that Bālāditya also belonged to this royal family. No. 367 from Halgēri, Koppal Taluk, Raichur District, Mysore State, is an undated and incomplete inscription belonging to the reign of Vijayāditya (696-734 A.D.), the Chālukya king of Bādāmi. From the available portion of the epigraph, it may be stated that it records some grant (details lost) for making which the *mūṟujāti* of Kopaṇa (i.e., modern Koppaḷ, the headquarters of the Taluk of the same name) and [Aṁ]garāja, the chief (*Oḍeya*) of Gutti, were responsible.

CHĒRAS.—No. 125 from Pullūr, Hosdrug Taluk, Cannanore District, Kerala, is an important record for the history of the Chēra rulers. It is in Tamil, engraved in Vaṭṭeḻuttu characters, and dated in the 55th year of Bhāskara Ravivarmaṉ *alias* Manukulādichchadēvar. This is the first instance wherein the title *Manukulāditya* has been attached to the name of Bhāskara-Ravivarmaṉ. So this will set at rest the arguments against the identity of Manukulāditya occurring in inscriptions of Bhāskara-Ravivarman (see *TAS*, Vol. II, pp. 45-46, 143-46).

KADAMBAS OF GOA.—No. 93 from Velha-Goa in the Territory of Goa belongs to the reign of Jayakēśin I, the Kadamba king of Goa. It is dated Śaka 97[6], Jaya, [Vaiśā]kha ba. 1, Monday, regularly corresponding to 1054 A.D., April 25. It refers to the rule of a subordinate, Aṇṇayya who, besides being given a string of titles, is also described as meditating on the feet of Bī(Vī)ravarmmadēva, as the exemplary soldier of Jayakēśi and as the *sannāha* of Bī(Vī)ravarmmadēva. Vīravarmmadēva's identity is however not known.

CHŌḶAS.—Nos. 181-86 were copied from the temple of Atithīśvara at Vāṇiyambāḍi, Tiruppattur Taluk, North Arcot District, Madras State. No. 181, dated in the 8th regnal year of Pārthivēndrādhi[pati*]varman, who took the head of Vīrapāṇḍya, refers to the village as Vāṇiyanpāḍi *alias* Narasiṁhachaturvēdimaṅgalam in Aḍaiyāṟu-nāḍu in Paḍuvūr-kōṭṭam suggesting its earlier Pallava or Gaṅga associations. This name was changed to Madhurāntakachaturvēdimaṅgalam by the time of Kulōttuṅga I (Nos. 183-84). In the later inscriptions the village is stated to be in Aimpuḷugūr-nāḍu in Perumbāṇappāḍi. Both Nos. 183 and 184 are dated in the 48th year of reign of Kulōttuṅga I. The former records a benefaction to god Virundindēvar, the main deity of the temple by Paḷḷikoṇḍāṉ Kūttaṉ *alias* Nandiyarāyaṉ.

No. 182 is a record of Rājarāja III, coupling his 18th year of reign with Śaka 1155 and registering a gift to the main deity by Vīrāśani Ammaiyappaṉ Aḷagiyaśōḷaṉ *alias* Ediriliśōḷachchambuvarāyaṉ. But No. 185, dated twelve years earlier in Śaka 1143 records a grant by Vijayanalluḷāṉ Śiṅgaṉ Āḷuḍaiyāṉ Nuḷambarāyaṉ of Arumpākkam in Tirumuṇaippāḍi-nāḍu and does not mention any overlord. It registers a gift of ten cows and one bull by this Nuḷambarāyaṉ to god Viḍukādaḷagīśvaram-uḍaiyār for whom the chief is stated to have raised a shrine upto the *stūpi* in Vāṇiyaṇpāḍi *alias* Madhurāntakach-chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

The deity was so named evidently after Viḍukādaḷagiya-perumāḷ, a well-known Chōḷa feudatory of the Adigaimān family of Tagaḍūr (*SII*, Vol. I, pp. 106-7 ; *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 332). The ten cows and the bull endowed were entrusted to the Śivabrāhmaṇas of the *toṇṇūṟuvaṭṭam* of the temple and this indicates the existence of the 90-day cycle of worship by the Śivabrāhmaṇas like the 30-day and the 40-day cycles met with in inscriptions (*SII*, Vol. XVII, p. vi).

Nos. 78-79 were copied from slabs built into the walls on either side of the entrance into the Siddhēśvara temple at Krishṇāpaṭṇam, Nellore Taluk, Nellore District. No 79 in Tamil, dated in Śaka 1178 (1256-57 A.D.), equated with the 14th year of the reign of Vīra-Rājēndrasōḷa i.e. Rājēndra III, affords another instance of an earlier date of accession for the king in 1243-44 A.D. as against 1246 A.D. so far accepted for this king (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 195, note 6.). The inscription, which is damaged in parts, records that the *ūravar* of Kollitturai *alias* Gaṇḍagōpālapaṭṭiṇam and the *Padiṉeṇbhūmi-samasta-paradēśis* gathered in the Dēśināyakaṉ-tirukkāvaṇam in the temple of [Chandā]ttiraippi-ḷḷaiyār and arranged for the contribution from certain levies from among themselves towards the various offerings to god Maṇumasiddhīśvaramuḍaiya-nāy-aṇār. The levies include among others those charged on *marakkalam*, *paḍavu* and *kalavam*, terms that are connected with ships, boats, etc. The inscription refers to a merchant from Malaimaṇḍalam i.e., Kēraḷa. The record contains also three postscripts dated in the 13th, the 15th and the 17th regnal years apparently of Rājēndra III. The second of the three postscripts refers to a grant of land made according to the orders of Nāyaṉār Manumasiddharaiśar the Telugu-Chōḍa chief.

RULERS OF KONGU.—No. 234 was copied from Sāttambūr, Erode Taluk, Coimbatore District, and is dated in the 9th year of Kulōttuṅgachōḷa (acc. 1196-97 A.D.). It records the conferment by the *nāṭṭār* of Pūnduṟai of a status equal to that of Ūñjattūr on Śāttanūr. A right to *śārigai* and other taxes went with the status conferred. It was stipulated that any person questioning or transgressing this arrangement would forfeit the right to protection by the *nāṭṭār* (i.e. to be avenged by a punishment or compensated if he is attacked or murdered).

TELUGU-CHŌḌAS.—No. 72, engraved on a round pillar in the south-western corner outside the central shrine in the Chennakēśava temple at Chennūr, Gudur Taluk, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh, is a short Tamil inscription dated Saka 11[7]6 (1254-55 A.D.). The inscription records the grant of dry and wet lands irrigated by a tank, evidently the one behind the temple, for food offerings to god Cheṉṉa-Gōpāla by Bhāgerāya-Śiṅgaradēvaṉ for the merit of Pottappichchōḷaṉ *alias* Maṇumasittaraiśar. The date of the inscription points to the identity of Manumasittaraiśa with Manumasiddharasa II *alias* Vijayagaṇḍagōpāla (acc. 1250 A.D.). There is an image of Vēṇugōpāla in the niche very near the pillar on which the present record is engraved. The sculpture in high relief carved on a single slab depicts a four-armed Krishṇa playing on the flute with his two consorts on either side. The image, which is no longer under worship as it is damaged, may be dated sometime prior to 1254-55 A.D., the date of the record, on stylistic grounds. The Chenna-kēśava temple is called Chittiramēḷiviṇṇagaram *alias* Kēśavapperumāḷkōyil in the two other inscriptions (Nos. 70-71) copied from the same place thus suggesting its association with the famous guild called Chittiramēḷi.

No. 78, on a slab built into the wall to the right of the entrance into the Siddhēśvara temple at Krishṇāpaṭṇam, Nellore Taluk, Nellore District, also in Tamil, is dated Śaka 1201 equated with the 2nd year of the reign of Tribhuvanach-chakravartigaḷ Irumaḍi Tirukkāḷattidēvar. The inscription records that the *Aiñjuvaṇṇa-vaṇigar* and the *Padiṉeṇbhūmi-samasta-paradēśigaḷ* of the *nāḍu*, the *nagaram* and the Malaimaṇḍalam, all of Kollitturai *alias* Gaṇḍagōpālapaṭṭiṇam, met in full strength at the *Aiññūṟṟuvaṉ-tirukkāvaṇam* and agreed to assign the income from a levy on all the commodities that passed through the ports at the rate of 1/4 per cent of their value for worship, food offerings, repairs and maintenance of the buildings etc., to god Maṇumasiddhīśvaram-uḍaiyār. This inscription when considered with No. 79 discussed above points very clearly to the fact that considerable traffic passed through this port called Kollitturai *alias* Gaṇḍagōpālapaṭṭiṇam which resulted in the periodical assemblies of the merchant communities. The Siddhēśvara

temple, called Manumasiddhīśvara in the inscriptions, founded in the name of Manumasiddha, has a *maṇḍapa* in front of the central shrine with pillars containing figures of the deities such as Indra, Agni, Vāyu and Varuṇa with their respective paraphernalia, which may be attributed to the 13th century on grounds of style. It is apparently this *maṇḍapa* that is referred to in No. 78 as the *Aiññūṟṟuvaṉ-tirukkāvaṇam* wherein the assembly is stated to have met to conduct its deliberations. The name *Aiññūṟṟuvaṉ* seems to suggest the association of the merchant body of that name with the construction of the *maṇḍapa*. There is another temple in the village, dedicated to Vēṇugōpālasvāmi, the central shrine of which is embellished on the outside with fine sculptures and panels depicting scenes from the Rāmāyaṇa. Though there are no inscriptions in this temple, the style of the sculptures in it points to the same period i.e., the 13th century as its probable date.

No. 75, engraved on a stone now used as a step at the entrance into the temple of Vīrabhadra at Kanupūru, Nellore Taluk, is very much worn out and its text is published in the *Inscriptions in the Nellore District*, Part I, Gudur (115). The inscription refers to a grant made by Madurāntaka-Pottappichchōḻaṉ Rājagaṇḍagōpālaṉ in Śaka 1222, 9th regnal year, to the deity called Piḷḷaiyuḍaiya-Nārāyaṇapperumāḷ in the *Vāṇikatteru* at Nellūr *alias* Vikramaśiṅgapuram. It is stated that the deity had been under the personal worship (*tiruv-ārādanam=āṇa*) of Tirukkachcha-Nambi. This name Tirukkachcha-Nambi reminds us of the well-known Tirukkachchi-Nambi who was the senior contemporary of the Vaishṇava *āchārya* Rāmānuja.

HOYSAḶAS.—No. 186 from Vāṇiyambāḍi, Tiruppattur Taluk, North Arcot District, Madras State, dated in the Śaka year 1219, the 4th year of Vīra-Viśvanātha, records that the lands belonging to god Virundin-nāyanār of Vāṇiyaṇpāḍi *alias* Madhurāntaka-chaturvēdimaṅgalam were made *sarvamānya* by Iramaṇadeṇṇāyaka. This officer seems to be identical with his namesake mentioned in No. 250 of 1909 from Tiruppattūr itself dated in the 3rd year of the king's reign recording a similar exemption from tax of the lands belonging to god Brahmīśvaram-uḍaiyār. Two other records from Hoskote Taluk, Bangalore District, Mysore State, (*Ep. Carn.*, Vol. IX, Ht. 136 and 138) referring to this general are dated year 4, Hēmalamba, Karkaṭaka śu. 6, Thursday, Hasta, corresponding to 1297 A.D., June 27. Another record from Dēvarkundāṇi, Krishnagiri Taluk, Salem District, is also dated in Śaka 1219, Hēmalamba but equated to the king's 3rd year, Mēsha śu. 7, Sunday, Punarpūśam, corresponding to 31st March, 1297 A.D. These two dates therefore fix the date of accession of Viśvanātha between Mēsha śu. 7 and Karkaṭaka śu. 6 of the year 1294 A.D.

RULERS OF TRAVANCORE.—An interesting inscription (No. 311) from Vīrapāṇḍyaṇpaṭṭaṇam, Tiruchchendur Taluk, Tirunelveli District, is dated in Kollam 563, the details given corresponding to 1387 A.D., July 31, and is an instance of Hindu munificence towards Islām. It records the grant of 1/4 *paṇam* for every 100 *paṇam* worth of goods exported or imported at the port of Śōṇāḍukoṇḍāṇpaṭṭaṇam by which name the place must have been known at that time, to the Jumāttuppaḷḷi (mosque) of the place which was to be named as Udayamāttāṇḍa-pperumpaḷḷi. The *Kādi* (*Kāzī*) Abu-vahkar of the place was also given the title *Udayamāttāṇḍak-kādi*. The benefaction must have originated from the king of the place or his predecessor, called Udayamārttāṇḍa. There was a Travancore king of this name in this period and this port on the east coast must have come under the sway of the Travancore rulers by that date (see, *The State Manual of Travancore*, Vol. I, pp. 265-67).

LATER PĀṆḌYAS.—No. 290 is from Nāgapaṭṭaṇam, Tanjavur District. It is on a slab built into the ceiling of the *gōpura* in the Nāganāthasvāmi temple. Engraved in characters of about the 15th century A.D., it records the gift of the *tiruṟṟaḍaivilāgam* around the temple for the *tiruppaṇi* (repairs and maintenance) of Rājarāja-pperumpaḷḷi *alias* Śrīmāhēśvara-pperumpaḷḷi with effect from the 8th year of a king whose name however is not given. Probably it was a benefaction by the king himself. The interest of the inscription centres round the Rājarāja-pperumpaḷḷi, which was a Buddhist monastery in Chūḍāmaṇi-vihāra built by the Śrīvijaya king Māravijayōttuṅgavarman in the time of Rājarāja I (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXII, pp. 276; *A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, No. A 39). Its alternate name Śrīmāhēśvara-pperumpaḷḷi suggests that this Buddhist establishment had been converted into a Śaivite one by about the 15th century. The mention, in the

present inscription, among the signatories, of a Parākramapāṇḍya-Dhanapālaṉ probably indicates that the ruling king then was a Parākramapāṇḍya.

VIJAYANAGARA.—No 379 from Koppaḷ, the headquarters of the Taluk of the same name in the Raichur District, Mysore State, belongs to the reign of Harihara I of the Saṅgama dynasty and is dated Śaka 1268, Vyaya, Kārttika śu. 15, Monday (1346 A.D., October 30). It records the construction of the *nishīdikā* of Siṁhanandi-āchārya, the disciple of the royal preceptor A[naṁ]ta-kīrtti by the devotees headed by the king himself.

No. 45 from Rātana, Pattikonda Taluk, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh, also belongs to the reign of the same king and it is dated in Śaka 1272, (current) Virōdhi(=1349 A.D.). It records the construction of a tank called Rāchasamudram, in pursuance of a royal order, by *daṇḍanāyaka* Rāyarasa in recognition of which Kumāra-Rāhuta [Naṁja?]ya-nāyaka and others honoured the official.

No. 289 from Agaram (hamlet of Kuḍimēnahaḷḷi), Krishnagiri Taluk, Salem District, is dated Śaka 13[1]3, Prajāpati (1391 A.D.) in the reign of Immaḍi Vī[ra-Bu]kkaṇa-uḍaiyar, son of Harihara. That Bukka was already a joint ruler with his father in Śaka 1304 is known from his copper-plate grant reviewed above(p. 21). This inscription is interesting in that it mentions Rāuttar Nuḷambaṉ Rājanārāyaṇaṉ Vairavaṉ *alias* Nallakūttar as the local ruler. If the occurrence of Nuḷambaṉ in the name is any guide, this will be the latest reference in inscriptions to the family of Nuḷambas.

No. 216 from Ottaikkālmaṇḍapam, Coimbatore Taluk, though damaged, is an interesting inscription in that it is dated during the rule of Jammaṇa-rāyar. This Jammaṇa was the son of prince Kampaṇa II and, so far, his inscriptions have been found only in the North Arcot District. This is the first instance where his record has been found so far south.

Of Nos. 227-33 from Nasianūr, Erode Taluk, Coimbatore District, the first is fragmentary and refers to the reign of Nañjarāya. It records an endowment by a body that had met at the *maṇi-maṇḍapam* after having erected the *mahā-maṇḍapam*, etc. No. 232 is dated in the year Raudri (1500 A.D.) in the reign of Vīra Nañjarāya-uḍaiyar and refers to the construction of the *garbha-griham*, *arddha-maṇḍapam* and *mahā-maṇḍapam* by the *ūravar* and an individual belonging to the community of *Veḷḷāḷar Kaṇṇagaṉ*. It is likely that the chiefs in both these cases were identical and belonged to the Ummattūr chieftaincy.

No. 210 from Paḷaṅgarai, Avanashi Taluk, Coimbatore District and another (No. 222) from Akhilāṇḍapuram (near Kāṅgeyam), Dharapuram Taluk, Coimbatore District, are dated respectively in Śaka 1464 (wrong for 1454), Nandana and Kali 4633, Nandana, in the reign of king Achyuta (the former calls him Immaḍi-Achchyuta) and mention one Timmappa or Timmā-daṇāyaka as the agent of the king. Another inscription (No. 209) from Paḷaṅgarai dated in Śaka 1462 in the reign of the same king refers to one Varadappaṉṉargaḷ as the agent of the king. Here the *pāṟapattiyam* of Rājarājapuram in Koṅgu is said to have been one Tēmā Sayyad. Rājarājapuram is probably the ancient name of Dhārāpuram, the headquarters of the taluk of the same name (*A.R.Ep.*, 1920, No. 147).

Nos. 20 and 22 respectively from Chinavoliti and Daḍādaḍi-Kōṭakoṇḍa, both in Pattikonda Taluk, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh, furnish some interesting information about Ādavāni-durga. No. 22 dated in Śaka 1454, Nandana (1532 A.D.) and the other in Śaka 1457, Manmatha (1535 A.D.) belong to the reign of Achyutadēva-mahārāya. Whereas No. 22, which is damaged, does not speak about a local ruler, the other, i.e., No. 20, refers to *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Salakarāju-China-Tirumaladēvarāju as holding the *nāyaṁkara* of Ādavānidurga. It is, therefore, evident that subsequent to 1532 A.D., and before 1535 A.D. Ādavāni-durga was granted as *nāyaṁkara* to Salakarāju, the brother-in-law of the king. This Salakarāju who later became a regent to Veṅkaṭa was defeated and killed by Āravīṭi Rāmarāju subsequent to the death of Achyuta in 1542 A.D., in the course of the battle for the throne (*Further Sources of Vijayanagar History*, Vol. I, pp. 238-39). Ādavāni is mentioned as one of the places where Salakarāju was defeated. When this inscription is compared with Nos. 30 and 43 discussed below, it would be evident that Āravīṭi Rāmarāju transferred Ādavāni-durga, with the territories appertaining, to a kinsman of his own when he came to power. It is not

impossible that the unjust act attributed to a former governor in No. 30 has reference to the governorship of Salakarāju. No. 22 mentions two endowments to god Tiruveṅgaḷanātha for the merit of the king Achyutarāya and Dēvarasa-Aṇṇa. No. 20 records a benefaction by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara mēdinīmīsaragaṇḍa Kaṭārisāḷuva* Telugurāyani Chennarājadēva-mahārāju, who was holding the village Chinnahuliti as *umbaḷi* from Salakarāju, for the merit of his overlord and his own father.

Nos. 6, 30 and 43 are interesting epigraphs mentioning some of the chiefs of the Āravīṭi family. Of them No. 6, from Kommunūtula, Pulivendala Taluk, Cuddapah District, is dated in Śaka 1[405] (current), Śubhakṛit, in the reign of Narasiṁgayadēva-mahārāju and it refers to *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Bukkaya-dēva-mahārāju, son of Tāta-Pinnamarāju of Āravīḍu belonging to Ātrēya-gōtra, who is stated to have made a grant of the village Kōmaṭinūtula to god Tiruvēṁgaḷanātha of the village. Narasiṁgayadēva mentioned in this inscription was no doubt the Sāḷuva chief of that name who usurped the throne by 1485 A.D. But if the date of the present inscription which is damaged is correct Sāḷuva Narasiṁha had assumed royal titles even before the actual usurpation. The village granted is said to have been included in Ghaṇḍikōṭa-sīma, and as having been granted to the donor by the king as *nāyaṅkara*. It is well known that this chief (Bukka) played a prominent part in the reign of Sāḷuva Narasiṁha. The *Bālabhāgavatamu* goes to the extent of calling him as the establisher of the kingdom of Sāḷuva-Narasiṅgarāya and the *Dvipada-Bālabhāgavatamu* refers to him as the chosen friend of Sāḷuva Narasiṁgarāya. The present epigraph indicates that he played a great part in the suppression of a rebellion of the Ghaṇḍikōṭa chiefs even before Narasiṁha had actually usurped the throne of the Vijayanagar empire.

No. 30 from Khairappala, Pattikonda Taluk, Kurnool District, dated in Śaka 1466, Krōdhi (1545 A.D.), in the reign of Sadāśiva, refers to yet another member of the Āravīṭi family viz., *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kōnēṭi Timmarāju-mahā-arasu, son of Chikka-Koṇḍarāju, of the family of Āravīṭi Rāmarāju and belonging to Ātrēya-gōtra and Sōmakula. Timmarāju is stated to have been the agent of the king ruling firmly in the Ādavāni-durga and to have restored to the *vidvanmahājanas* of the *sarvamānya agrahāra* called Dēvarājapura *alias* Khāyi-rāpuli on the bank of the river Āndhrī in Ādavāni-rājya, for the merit of his father, the right to the taxes *taḷavārika* and *sthaḷa-suṁka* amounting to 18 *māḍas* which had been unjustly snatched away from them by a previous governor of the *durga*. Descended from the same Bukka mentioned in No. 6, this chief belonged to a collateral branch of the Āravīṭi family (cf. Sewell, *Historical Inscriptions of Southern India*, p. 403). Timmayadēva-mahārāju, son of Rāma-rāju-Pina-Koṇḍrāju, figuring in No. 43 from Pulikoṇḍa in the same Taluk, dated in Śaka 1471, Saumya (1549 A.D.) in the reign of the same king, was evidently identical with his namesake mentioned above, as he figures as the donor of a village included in the Ādavāni-durga. The donee in this grant was one Krish-ṇamāchārya, son of Viṁjamūri Tirumalai Tātayyaṅgār belonging to Kauśika-gōtra, Āpastamba-sūtra and Yajuś-śākhā. There were also other Tirumalai Tātayyaṅgārs in this period but the places from which they hailed and their *gōtras* were different (*A.R.Ep.*, 1912, Part II, para 74).

NĀYAKAS OF VĒLŪR.—No. 179 from Māmaṇḍūr, Arani Division, North Arcot District, Madras State, dated Śaka 1514, Nandana, Makara ba. 15, Monday, Śravaṇa, regularly corresponding to 1593 A.D., January 22, records the tax-free gift by purchase, of the village Māvaṇḍūr (*i.e.*, Māmaṇḍūr of the present day) by the Vēlūr chief Bommu-nāyaka of Anukūla-gōtra, for conducting the daily and periodical worship of the deity Kailāsanātha in Āraṇi. No. 180 from Puṇalappāḍi in the same Division, dated Śaka 1515, Vijaya, Makara ba. 2, Saturday, Pushya, corresponding to 1593 A.D., December 29, records a similar gift of the village Poṇṇilapāḍi (*i.e.*, modern Puṇalappāḍi) by the same chief for the same purpose. Both the grants quote the reign of Veṅkaṭapatirāya and they are said to have been made for the merit of the donor's father Nāgama-nāyakarayyaṉ. This Bommu-nāyaka, son of Nāgama-nāyaka, is evidently identical with his namesake who is mentioned in Nos. 31 and 36 of 1905 as he is said to have been the agent of Nāgama-nāyaka in the former record and his son in the latter. It has been suggested (*A.R. Ep.*, 1905, Part II, para 36) that he must have belonged to the same family to which another Vēlūr chief Liṅgama-nāyaka of the Viḷāpāka grant (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, pp. 269 ff.) dated in Śaka 1523,

also belonged. One Chinna Bommu-nāyaka is said to have been the father of Liṅgama in the above grant and he is also mentioned by the famous Appayya-dīkshita in his *Śivārkamaṇidīpikā* (cf. Dr. Hultzsch's *Second Report on Sanskrit Mss.*, No. 1056). The relationship of this family of Bommu-nāyaka to the line of Liṅgama of the Vilāpāka grant is uncertain. This Liṅgama is also said to have been the ruler of Vēlūr and to have belonged to the Anukūla-gōtra. But he was the son of Bomma and the grandson of Vīrappa-nāyaka whereas the chief Bommu-nāyaka of the present records was the son of Nāgama-nāyaka and grandson of Tippu-nāyaka.

NĀYAKAS OF IKKĒRI.—Three inscriptions (Nos. 484-86) from Kapiladhārā, Varanasi Tahsil, Uttar Pradesh, contain respectively the Sanskrit, Local Dialect and the Kannaḍa versions of the self same record. They are dated in Vikrama 1712, and Śaka 1577 corresponding to 1655-56 A.D. They record the excavation of the tank called Kapiladhārā-tīrtha by the Keḷadi chief Śivappa-nāyaka (1645-60 A.D.) and his brother Veṅkaṭappa-nāyaka (1660-61 A.D.). The Kapiladhārā-tīrtha is on the *pañcha-krōśi* route and is described at length in the *Kāśīkhaṇḍa* of the *Skandapurāṇa* (ed. Venkateswara Press, Bombay, chapter 61). Therefore the expressions *khanana* in the Sanskrit version and *kalpisidavaru* in the Kannaḍa version appear to refer to the dredging of the tank. The fact that both the brothers are called kings (*rājānau*) in the record appears to suggest that they were jointly ruling on the date of the record. The inscription, however, does not indicate whether the brothers visited the place in person. It may be noted that these versions do not make any mention of Shāh Jahān as the Persian version does. cf. App. D, Nos. 387-89 and p. 33 below.

NĀYAKAS OF MADURAI.—Nos. 305 and 306 are from Paḷaiyakāyal, Srivaikuntham Taluk and Kudiraimoḷi, Tiruchchendur Taluk, Tirunelveli District respectively. Both belong to the reign of Tirumalai-nāyaka and the former records grant made for the merit of the ruling Nāyaka of Kāyalpaṭṭaṇam, Vīrappa-nāyaka and a lady. The former, while giving the Śaka date, records a rare instance of the use of the *kaṭapayādi* mode of expressing the date in a Tamil inscription. The phrase *Rām̐emukkam* denotes the year 1552 of the Śaka era which exactly corresponds to the Kollam year 806 which is also quoted in the record. Vīrappa-nāyaka must have been the local ruler.

No. 308 from Kulaśēkharapaṭṭaṇam, Tiruchchendur Taluk, Tirunelveli District, is dated in Kollam 744, corresponding to 1569 A.D., and refers to a benefaction on the orders of Vīrappa-nāyaka. This Vīrappa-nāyaka is to be identified with Vīrappa-nāyaka I of Madurai, but he was only an heir-apparent at the time of the record for his father Kṛishṇappa-nāyaka I is known to have died only in 1572 A.D. (*History of the Nāyakas of Madurai*, p. 76).

MARĀṬHĀS OF TAÑJĀVŪR.—No. 293 from Nāgūr, Nagapattanam Taluk, Tanjavur District, is a bilingual record in Marāṭhī and Persian, recording the construction of a tower in the *dargāh* of Hazrat Qādir Sāhib (referred to as Hazrat Mīrā Sāhēb in the Marāṭhī text) by the Marāṭhā ruler Pratāpasiṁha of Tañjāvūr in the Śaka year 1674 corresponding to 1753 A.D. His father's name is given as Tulajā-mahārāja instead of Tukājī, in both the versions (cf. Sewell, *Historical Inscriptions of Southern India*, p. 395). The record under study would show that Pratāpasiṁha had established himself as the ruler of Tañjāvūr by 1753 A.D. setting aside the claims of Sāhūjī who was supported by the English (see, *Maratha Rajas of Tanjore*, pp. 51-53 ; also cf. Sewell, *op. cit.*, p. 301 and *A.R.Ep.*, 1921, pp. 114-15).

DUTCH IN INDIA.—One inscription, No. 291, from Nāgapaṭṭaṇam, Nagapattanam Taluk, Tanjavur District, furnishes evidence of the occupation of the town by the Dutch. Dated 1777 A.D., it records the rebuilding of the Malaiyīśvara temple during the governorship of Revenier van Vlissingen. It may be pointed out that four years later, *i.e.* in 1781 A.D., Nāgapaṭṭaṇam was taken possession of by the English.

MISCELLANEOUS

EARLY BRĀHMĪ INSCRIPTIONS.—In the course of recopying the Brāhmī inscriptions from the caverns in the Districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, etc., a few new inscriptions (Nos. 244, 285, 296 and 297) in characters of about the 1st century B.C. were found in some of them. Two of them,

Nos. 296 and 297, found at Vēlāyudhampāḷaiyam (hamlet of Pugaḷūr, Tiruchchirappalli District), are very much damaged due to their exposure to the weather. No. 297, in the second cave before the turning in the overhanging rock, is in four lines and records that the rock (*kal*) was cut (*arupita*) by Kaḍuṅgōṉ-Eḷaṅgōṉ Kōḷaṉ, son (*magaṉ*) of Kōṉ Kaḍuṅgōṉ. Probably the reference is to the cutting of the overhanging rock below which this record is found. No. 296, in a similar position in the first cave records the making of the *pāḷi*. It is difficult to say if both of them record similar benefactions.

Nos. 36-40 from Pattikoṇḍa, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh, are engraved on pillars now built into the *maṇḍapa* at the entrance of the town. They are all in Telugu-Kannaḍa characters of about the 9th century and mention the names of the individuals who donated those pillars. Similar inscriptions were copied in the year 1953-54 (Nos. 48-62) from the pillars now built into the structure around Munro's tank at the same place. Some of the pillars also bear sculptures depicting some scenes from the Rāmāyaṇa and the Mahābhārata. Unfortunately there is no reference in any of these inscriptions either to the structure of which these pillars must have formed a part or to any king. Of these, No. 36 refers to Koṇḍalayya, the son of Koyya-gāvuṇḍa of Koṇḍakunda and No. 39 to Pollamma-gāvuṇḍa, the son of Duppa-gāvuṇḍa of the Mududara family as the donors of the pillars. Koṇḍakunda, the native place of Koyya-gāvuṇḍa is evidently identical with Konakoṇḍla, a village close to Guntakal, not far from Pattikoṇḍa (*A.R.Ep.*, 1920, No. 455) and associated with the Jaina teacher Koṇḍakundāchārya. Nos. 48 and 49, both engraved on the sides of the sculptured panels on two hero-stones now kept in the Hanumantarāya temple at Varimukkula in the same Taluk, are in Telugu-Kannaḍa characters of the 9th century. They mention the names Maṇḍarāju and [Māda]rāju and also refer to Varimukkala. Probably the inscriptions on these stones refer to a fight at Varimukkala and to the death of the persons mentioned therein.

Engraved in Nāgarī characters of about the tenth century, No. 126 from Dharmaḍam, Talaichcheri Taluk, Cannanore District, Kerala, opens with an invocation to Samantaka probably indicating its Buddhistic character. Further on, it seems to contain incantations invoking the aid of a deity called Vajra-vaḍavā. A four-armed deity is depicted laterally on the slab with the face of a horse and holding a weapon and a club in the upper hands and a *kapāla* (?) and a vessel in the lower hands. The deity is ornamented with a halo of *vajra* around the head and an aureole of flames all around.

No. 368 from Halgēri, Koppal Taluk, Raichur District, Mysore State, dated Śaka 940, Kālayukta, Śrāvaṇa su. 13, Monday corresponding to 1018 A.D., July 28, is a hero-stone recording the death of Eṟeyamma in a battle and the grant of land in his memory by the *mahājanas* headed by the *ūroḍeya* of Palgeṟe (*i.e.* modern Halgēri, the findspot of the inscription).

No. 89, engraved in Śāradā characters, on the pedestal of a bronze image preserved in the National Museum, New Delhi is dated in Śāstra-saṁvat 53, Āshāḍha, ba. 1, Sunday which probably corresponds to 1076 A.D., May 22. (See *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I, pp. 69 ff. for the calculation of dates in the Śāstra-saṁvat.). It refers to the reign of Rudrasēna who is described as *Naranāyaka* (cf. *JIH*, Vol. XLII, Pt. I, p. 145) and whose identity, however, is not clear. It seems to record some donation. The image, which is of a female deity, is interesting. It has five heads, each facing one cardinal direction and the fifth placed on top facing front. There are ten arms, five on each side, and each hand holds an emblem peculiar to the deity. She is seated in the *sukhāsana* pose on a seated male deity with head turned up to the deity above and with four arms of which the two front ones are in *añjali*. This group is surrounded by a double-flexed aureole of flames and is placed on *padmāsana* over *bhadrāsana*. There is a figure seated in *padmāsana* pose on either side of the *bhadrāsana*. A figure of four armed Gaṇēśa in dancing posture on the right side and another four-armed deity, also in dancing pose, with a small figure seated in front, on the left-side of the *bhadrāsana* are seen. The main figure is tentatively identified as Svachchhanda-Bhairavī (*ibid.* pp. 145 ff.).

An inscription, No. 132, engraved on the pedestal of a broken stone image at Durgāpur, Datia Tahsil, Datia District dated Vikrama 1226 (1169 A.D.), mentions Daśaratha and his son (name not clear), who are said to have been born in the Brāhmaṇa lineage and belonged to the Padakṛishṇātraya-gōtra.

No. 387 from Yettinahaṭṭi in the Koppal Taluk, Raichur District, containing a single stanza in *Śārdūlavikrīḍita* metre records the death of a Jaina ascetic named Ajitasēna belonging to the Drāviḷa-saṅgha on the night of Tuesday, ba. 11, in the month of Āśvayuja when the cyclic year was Ānanda and the Śaka year probably 1117 which is given in the form of a chronogram as *Śaila-śaśāṅka-[bhūmi]-madhu[mān]*. The details of the date regularly correspond to A.D. 1194, October 11.

Two Tamil inscriptions, Nos. 219 and 221, from Akhilāṇḍapuram, Dharapuram Taluk, Coimbatore District, engraved in characters of about the thirteenth century refer to persons belonging to the communities called *kāvalar Kurumbuḷḷar* and *kāvalaṉ Veṉkoṟṟar*. The word *kāvalar* indicates that these communities were engaged in the duties of watch and ward. Another inscription, No. 220, of about the same period and from the same place refers to a person belonging to the community called *veḷḷāḷaṉ Āndaigaḷ*.

No. 42, on a brass plate below Munro's statue in the taluk office at Pattikoṇḍa, is in English and Telugu and records the death by cholera at this place of Sir Thomas Munro, the Governor of Madras on the 6th July 1827 A.D.

INSCRIPTIONS IN ARABIC AND PERSIAN

Among the Persian and Arabic inscriptions examined during the year the following may be noticed here.

No. 364, from Zafarabad, Jaunpur District, Uttar Pradesh, is one of the few epigraphs of the founder of the Tu<u>gh</u>luq dynasty secured so far in the state. Dated A. H. 721 (1321 A.D.), it records the construction of a fort and its lofty gate by Malik Mal and refers to the newly fortified town as Ẓafarābād (cf. Führer, *The Sharqī Architecture of Jaunpore*, p. 65 ; Nevill, *Jaunpore Dist. Gaz.*, pp. 333-34). No. 85, from Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery and originally from Karkhadi, Baroda District, Gujarat, is a bilingual inscription of Muḥammad bin Tu<u>gh</u>luq. Its Persian version, which is somewhat faultily composed, states that in the time of Malik Muẓaffar, by the order of the king, a mosque and a well were constructed in A. H. 740 (1340 A.D.), by Mokha Mehta, son of Keta Mehta Hindī (Hindū ?). It refers also to the settlement of some dispute (?), before the construction took place. It may be noted that the village and the district are respectively spelt as Karkarī (Karkhaḍī in the Sanskritic portion) and Badoda (cf. *Imp. Ins. Bar. State*, Vol. II, pp. 1-2 *Bull. of Bar. Mus. and Pic. Gallery*, Vol. XII, 1955-56, pp. 33-35). No. 60, from <u>Sh</u>āhpūr, a suburb of Delhi, dated A. H. 753 (1352 A.D.) in the reign of Fīrūz Tu<u>gh</u>luq, assigns the construction of a mosque to Bahādur *alias* Nahār <u>Kh</u>ān (cf. Cunningham, *Arch. Sur. of Ind. Rep.*, Vol. XX, p. 153 ; *PASB*, 1873, p. 158). No. 309, from Bayānā, Bharatpur District, Rajasthan, is a fragmentary but important record of Maḥmūd <u>Sh</u>āh Tu<u>gh</u>luq. Dated A. H. 803 (1400-01 A.D.), it refers to the chaos and hardships created by the invasion (of Tīmūr) resulting in the desertion of the place by the people who fled to Thāngaṛh for refuge ; the record seems to state that it was through the efforts of Iqbāl <u>Kh</u>ān, the well known minister, that mosques, etc., were reconstructed and the fort rehabilitated.

No. 298, from Sirhind, Patiala District, Punjab, is set up on a tomb at Mīr-i-Mīrān. Dated in the reign of Sikandar Lodī, this important record was not properly deciphered previously. It gives A. H. 901 (1495 A.D.) and A.H. 902 (1496 A.D.) as the dates of the demise of Bībī Jān, daughter of Sulṭān Buhlūl, and of the construction of her tomb, respectively (cf. Rodgers, *Rev. List of Obj. of Arch. int. in the Punjab, Lahore, 1891*, p. 55). Thus the tomb is of the Lodī princess, after whom the tank Bībīsar near Mīrān-kā-Dera mentioned by Cunningham (*op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 206) must have been named. Also, now that the identity of the deceased is finally established, the legendary character of the history of the lady after whom the tank was designated and her times, cited by Cunningham, is obvious. No. 314, from Gaṛh (Tahāngaṛh), Sawai Madhopur District, Rajasthan, records that a tomb was constructed inside the fort, which was named Islāmābād, in A. H. 925 (1519 A.D.) during the reign of Ibrāhīm Lodī, by 'Ālam <u>Kh</u>ān, the *muqṭi'* (cf. Cunningham, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 91).

No. 315, also from Gaṛh, is a record of the Sūr king Islām <u>Sh</u>āh, whose title, it may be noted, is given therein as Muẓaffaru'd-Dīn. Recording the construc-

tion of a mosque in A. H. 953 (1546-47 A.D.), this damaged record mentions Khān-i-A'ẓam Shams Khān, son of Manhī (Mithe ?) Khān and Khwāja Khiḍr, son of Daryā Khān, probably the governor and the builder respectively and Jalāl, son of Ḥusain Fārūqī, who was perhaps the writer of the text (cf. *ibid.*, p. 92, Pl. XIX).

Of the inscriptions of the Sulṭāns of Bengal, No. 35, from old Malda, Malda District, Bengal, was previously published more than once (*Ins. of Beng.*, Vol. IV, p. 94), but this somewhat damaged and intricately written record had defied its successful assignment to any king. It seems to contain the name of Jalālu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh, thus constituting the third so far known record of this king. It is in Arabic verse and records the completion of a mosque in A. H. 830 (?) (1427 A.D.) by Majlis Ashraf. No. 407, from Ghagra, Mymensingh District, East Pakistan, dated in the reign of Nāṣiru'd-Dīn Maḥmūd I, was also not fully deciphered so far (cf. *ibid.*, pp. 54-55); it states that a Jāmi' mosque was constructed in the *qaṣba* of Ulughjīpūr in the locality Bajjham (Panchhim ?) Gāgar (?), in A. H. 856 (1452 A.D.) by Khān-i-Mu'aẓẓam Ulugh Azdar Khān. No. 403, from Dhamrai, Dacca District, is an epigraph of Jalālu'd-Dīn Fatḥ Shāh, attributing the construction of a mosque in A. H. 887 (1482 A.D.) to Maliku'l-Islām Ẓahīru'l-Millat Malik Lādu'l-Mulk Akhūnd Sher, who is mentioned in the text as being the head of the naval fleet (*mīr-i-baḥr*) (cf. *ibid.*, p. 118). A fragmentary record of 'Alāu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Shāh (No. 412), from Rājshahī in the district of the same name, records the construction of a mosque in A.H. 912 (1507 A.D.). The builder's name which is illegible reads like Khiḍr, son of Subḥān (cf. *ibid.*, p. 179).

One of the two epigraphs of the Bahmanīs is No. 1, from Pargi, Mahbubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh. It is a new record of Humāyūn Shāh and records the construction of a Jāmi' mosque in A. H. 864 (1460 A.D.) by 'Alī, son of Shaikh Ḥasan Dhāsharwānī. The builder is further stated to be an attendant of the celebrated saint Makhdūm Muḥibbu'llāh in No. 2, containing the same purport but omitting to mention the king's name. No. 186, originally from Panhāla, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra, is an inscription of Maḥmūd Shāh, recording the construction of a tank in A. H. 917 (1511-12 A.D.) during the ministership of 'Ādil Khān (*i.e.* Ismā'īl 'Ādil Khān of Bijapur), at the instance of Malik Iskandar Ḥaidarī, the *thānadār* (cf. *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. XXIV, p. 422, No. 4).

Coming to the Sharqī records, No. 321, a damaged epigraph from Kannauj, Farrukhabad District, Uttar Pradesh, states that Ibrāhīm Shāh constructed a mosque in A. H. 829 ? (1426 A.D.) (cf. *Dis. Gaz.*, p. 220). No. 349, from Rājgirhār near Kannauj, dated A. H. 870 (1465 A.D.) in the reign of Ḥusain Shāh, mentions the construction of the entrance of the tomb of saint Jamshīd 'urf Shaikh Akhī, by Buddhan, son of Quṭb Nūr. Its text was composed by the builder and inscribed by 'Ālam Mīr (cf. *ibid.*, p. 223). According to No. 329, from Kannauj, the gate of the tomb, evidently of Makhdūm Jahānīyān on which it is fixed, was constructed in A. H. 881 (1476 A.D.) at the instance of Shāh-i-Hirī Fatḥ Khān by Sayyid Rājū, son of Jalāl. The text was composed as well as inscribed by 'Ālam, perhaps, of the previous record (cf. *PASB*, 1873, p. 201).

Of the inscriptions of the Gujarat Sulṭāns, No. 88, from the Bhāvnagar Museum, Gujarat, is a badly damaged bilingual record, most probably of Aḥmad Shāh I. Unfortunately, its purport cannot be fully made out, but it seems to contain some sort of a royal order and mentions Malik Mujāhidu'l Mulk, evidently an officer of rank; its date is illegible. A similar record is No. 86, from Baroda, which also contains some sort of an order issued by Muḥammad Shāh II in A. H. 847 (1443 A.D.); it is published in *Ep. Ind. A. & P. Sup.*, 1963, p. 23. Of the records of the Gujarat rulers three recently shifted from Bhamer to the nearby town of Nizampur, Dhulia District, Maharashtra, No. 183 is an important inscription of Maḥmūd (Begaṛhā), recording the construction of a mosque in A. H. 886 (1481-82 A.D.). The builder, Maliku'sh-Sharq Malik Mūsā was the son of Maliku'sh-Sharq 'Imādu'l-Mulk who is referred to in the record as having conquered the fort (*i.e.* of Bhamer). Though unfortunately no details are given, the conquest must have taken place shortly before the date of the record (cf. *Mir'āt-i-Sikandarī*, p. 147). The other, No. 184, is a new inscription of Bahādur Shāh and records the construction of a mosque in the regnal year 4 (?), A. H. 936 (1529-30 A.D.), by *sarkhail* Aḥmad (son of) Shu'aib

a servant of Khān-i-A'ẓam Dilair Khān and Dilāwar Khān. The third, No. 185, belonging to Maḥmūd III, assigns the construction of a mosque in A. H. 954 (1547 A.D.) to Shaikh Muḥammad Khwā[ja ?] Alp Khānī, later on Dilāwar Khānī, Khatrī. No. 87 from Bhāvnagar Museum is another inscription of the same ruler. Originally from Talājā, Bhavnagar District, it was believed to have been lost (*Ep. Ind. A. & P. Sup.*, 1953 and 54, p. 50). It records the construction of a mosque in A. H. 954 (1547 A.D.) by Sayyid Ṣādiq, whose descent from the famous saint of Bukhārī order, Makhdūm Jahāniyān Jahāngasht is fully traced. It was wrongly ascribed to Muẓaffar III, the last Sulṭān of Gujarat in *Corpus Inscriptionum Bhavnagari*, p. 35 and *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. VIII, p. 662.

The only record of the Fārūqī kings of Khāndesh, No. 174, from Nandurbār, Dhulia District, records the construction of a mosque by Malik Jaman (or Chaman or Chīman), (son of) Rāidhan, in A. H. 846 (1442 A.D.) during the reign of Mubārak Shāh. Being damaged, the reading of its date is doubtful.

Of the inscriptions of the Sulṭāns of Malwa, No. 147, from Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, is one of the earliest records of Dilāwar Khān, the founder of the dynasty. It records the construction of the Jāmi' mosque by him in A. H. 806 (1403-04 A.D.). No. 386 from Tālbahat, Jhansi District, Uttar Pradesh, also assigns to him the construction of a mosque in the following year (cf. Führer, *List of Ant. in United Prov. and Oudh*, p. 126). His full name and titles quoted in this epigraph (see list) deserve particular mention (see also *Ep. Ind. Mosl.*, 1909-10, pp. 12 and 20 ; *A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, No. D 42). No. 127, from Sārangpur, Rajgarh District, Madhya Pradesh, is the only epigraph found so far of Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn to quote his title Mughīthu'd-Dunyā wa'd-Dīn. It records the construction of a *madrasa* in A. H. 899 (1493 A.D.) during the time of Rustam Khān, *muqṭi'* of the *shiq* of Sārangpūrā, by the *majmu'dār*, Maliku'sh-Sharq Bidārat Khānī. The appellation Khānī of the last-mentioned can also be read as Khaljī.

No. 367, from Erachh, Jhansi District, is the only known record of the Kalpi ruler Maḥmūd Shāh, founder of the line. It states that Junaid Khān, brother as well as prime-minister of the king, reconstructed the Jāmi' mosque of the town in A. H. 811 (1408 A.D.), at the suggestion of his deputy (*nā'ib*) and minister Qāḍī Ḍiyāu'd-Dīn. It may be pointed out that this epigraph, noticed more than once in the past, was ascribed to Maḥmūd Shāh of the Tughluq dynasty, and its date was read as A. H. 815 (cf. *PASB*, 1874, p. 70 ; *Arch. Sur. Ind. Mem.*, No. 19, p. 7).

Among the 'Ādil Shāhī records are three very important epigraphs recently discovered at Velhā Goa, in Goa. Of these, No. 61, which is historically important, contains the text of a royal order issued in A. H. 978 (1570-71 A.D.) by 'Alī I, prohibiting the evil practice of *niputrik* then prevalent in the region of Goa, also designated in the text as Kokan. Under this practice, the property of a person who died without a son was confiscated by the state, with the result that his female heirs and other close relatives were deprived of their legitimate share. This practice was brought to the royal notice by Goa's governor Maliku'sh-Sharq Zāhid Baig, whereupon the above order was issued. Nos. 62-63 are damaged, but quite important, epigraphs of Ibrāhīm II. No. 62 records the construction of a bastion called *burj-i-fatḥ* in A. H. 1003 (1594-95 A.D.) in the time of Malik 'Abdu'l-Malik, *thānadār* of Talkokan, when the region was having troubled times (*fatarāt wa inqilāb*), which may refer to the uncertain circumstances in the wake of Prince Ismā'īl's rebellion (*Tārīkh-i-Firishta*, Kanpur, 1884, pt. II, pp. 73-74). No. 63 which is partly obliterated, assigns the construction of a mosque *masjid-i-fatḥ* to the reign of the same king. Its date is lost, but it is likely that the mosque was built in the same year as the bastion. Also, the designation (*fatḥ*) of both the bastion and the mosque implies either some political victory in the immediate past or the crushing of the rebellion of the prince. No. 221, from Karhāḍ, Satara District, Maharashtra, mentions 'Alī as the reigning monarch. As its date is missing, it is difficult to say to which of the two 'Alīs it refers. It registers the grant of one *chāwar* of land by the king for the burial ground of the Muslims and for the 'Īdgāh of the town.

Of the Quṭb Shāhī records, No. 17, from Gāzīnagar, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh, records the construction of the mosque in the name of Ibrāhīm Quṭb-Shāh in A. H. 984 (1576-77 A.D.), while No. 5, from the district headquarters,

Medak in the same state, records the construction of the bastion called *Burj-i-Medak* by an official, named Aḥmad, in A. H. 1011 (1602 A.D.) in the reign of Muḥammad Qulī.

As usual, a considerable number of Mughal inscriptions were copied during the year. Of the epigraphs of Akbar, No. 318, from Akbarpur, Faizabad District, Uttar Pradesh, records the construction of the mosque containing the inscription, and the bridge situated near it, by Muḥammad Muḥsin Khān in A. H. 977 (1569-70 A.D.), during the time of Muḥammad Mun'im Khān, better known to students of history as Khān-i-Khānān. That the bridge itself was completed a year earlier is indicated by No. 316, from the same place, while its remodelling in A. H. 1311 (1894 A.D.), is mentioned in No. 317. No. 313, from Run, Nagaur District, Rajasthan, is fragmentary and damaged ; its text contains only the date A. H. 984 (1576 A.D.), and the designation *karorī* of an official who was an inhabitant of Gwalior. For the Sanskritic version containing more details, see *A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, No. B 671. No. 149, originally from a *sarāi* at Ujjain, now non-existent, records its foundation in A. H. 981 (1573-74 A.D.) and completion five years later by Shāh Fakhru'd-Dīn, apparently an official. Nos. 130-31, from Sārangpur, state that in A. H. 996 (1587-88 A.D.), Maḥram, the *kotwāl*, reconstructed the gateway of the fort and the *chabūtra-i-kotwālī* at the instance of Nawwāb Muḥammad Sharīf Khān. No. 129, from the same place, adds one more to the list of numerous records inscribed and set up by Muḥammad Ma'ṣūm Nāmī of Bakkar, the celebrated author and nobleman of Akbar's time. It commemorates the emperor's camping there in the Ilāhī year 44, A. H. 1008 (1599-1600 A.D.), on his way to the Deccan. Another record of Nāmī, No. 110, from Mandu, Dhar District in the same state, was published without the portion containing his name in *Ep. Ind. Mosl.*, 1909-10, p. 26. Recording that the emperor passed through this place on his way to the Deccan, it mentions Nāmī as the writer who is stated to have belonged to Bakkar by residence and to Tirmidh by origin.

The only record of Jahāngīr in the collection is No. 176, from Nandurbar. It records the completion of a building, probably Rang-Mahal on which it is fixed, in A. H. 1032 (1623 A.D.) by Luṭfu'llāh entitled Bahā'ī Khān, son of Khusraw Khān of Thatta (in Sind). This Khusraw Khān is perhaps the same as the one who lies buried at Ajmer (*A. R. Ep.*, 1958-59, No. D 162).

No. 132 of Shāh Jahān, from Sārangpur, records the construction of a mosque in A. H. 1040 (1631 A.D.) by Sayyid Khwāja Ṣābir, son of Khwāja-i-Ḥiṣārī, better known as Naṣīrī Khān, under the supervision of Khwāja Phūl. A prominent person, Naṣīrī Khān was the governor of Malwa during the reign of Shāh Jahān, and he later on in 1633 A.D. received the title of Khān-i-Daurān for meritorious services (*Ma'ā thiru'l-Umarā*, Vol. I, p. 752). No. 150, from Ujjain, assigns the construction of a city gate in A. H. 1049 (1639-40 A.D.) under the superintendence of Sīdī 'Azīz. The ministership of another famous official of Shāh Jahān, Rāi Tōḍar Mal, not to be confused with his more celebrated namesake Rājā Tōḍar Mal of Akbar's court, is referred to in No. 283, from Bhaṭinḍā, Punjab, according to which the repairs and white-washing of the tomb of the saint Bābā Ratan was carried out in the regnal year 15 (1643 A.D.) under the supervision of Jogī Dās, the *shiqdār*. No. 336, on the tomb of Shaikh Kabīr Bālā-pīr, at Kannauj, records the construction of the lofty tomb. Nos. 337-38 attribute its construction to his son Shaikh Mahdī in A. H. 1057 (1647-48 A.D.), during the time of Nawwāb Bahādur Khān Ghoriya Khail Dā'ūdza'ī, while No. 335 furnishes the date of his death in A. H. 1054 (1644 A.D.). Shaikh Mahdi himself was a saint of repute according to Nos. 347-48 and 340-42, the last three recording the date of his death and the construction of his tomb. No. 339 records the death of Shaikh Qādir Shāh, another son of Kabīr. Another inscription of Shāh Jahān, No. 95, from Navsarī, Surat District, Gujarat, records the construction of a mosque by Muḥammad Yazdī in A. H. 1062 (1651-52 A.D.). No. 115, from Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh, assigns the construction of the Jāmi' mosque in A. H. 1063, (1653 A.D.) to Sayyid Shāh 'Alī, fief-holder of the Mandsūr *sarkār*.

Historically far more important are the bilingual inscriptions Nos. 387-89, from Kapiladhārā, Banaras District. They record the excavation of the tank in the village Kapildhār in A. H. 1065 (1655 A.D.), by Savap Nāyak (Śivappa-Nāyaka) and Venkaṭap Nayak (Venkaṭappa-Nāyaka) the loyal officials (*daulat-*

khwāh-i-fidwī) of the emperor. The genealogy of the excavators is quoted in No. 389 thus: sons of Siddhappa Nāyak and grandsons of Saṁkaṇa Nāyak *alias* Bain (?) Rāja of Karnāṭak. The importance of these inscriptions cannot be overstressed since they are the only source for the interesting information that at least these two Ikkēri chiefs owed allegiance to the Mughal emperor, thus throwing new light on the attitude of these minor chiefs of the south towards the latter.

Among the records of Aurangzeb, the earliest is No. 343, from Kannauj, set up in the first year of his reign, A. H. 1068 (1657-58 A.D.). It mentions Shaikh Mahdī (No. 337 discussed above) as the builder of a mosque. Nos. 345-47, from the same place, record the construction of a mosque by the *khalīfa* (spiritual successor) Shu'aib Qādirī, son of Bahār (or Pahāṛ) Khān Kākar Gharghashtī and disciple of the above-mentioned Shaikh Muḥammad Mahdī Qādirī in A. H. 1074 (1663-64 A.D.). No. 334, also from Kannauj, composed by Mahdī (by whom apparently the same saint is meant), supplies the information that Maḥmūd Khān Tarīn built the gate of the tomb of Shaikh Kabīr. No. 348, from the same town, credits Muḥammad Mahdī with the construction of the gate of the now non-existent fort in A. H. 1081 (1670-71 A.D.) through the help and assistance of Nawwāb Dilair Khān. The Nawwāb was a brother and successor of Bahādur Khān mentioned above (No. 338). No. 114, from Khilchipur, Mandasor District, dated in the same year, records that Ni'mat Khān of the Miyāna Afghān community who had come from Ajmer to settle down at Khilchīpur, constructed a *burj* and a *ḥavēlī*. No. 136, from Sāraṅgpūr, is of sufficient interest in that it registers an order issued by the emperor in the 15th year of his reign, A. H. 1084 (1673 A.D.), forbidding the officials from compelling the grocers and grain-dealers to accept for sale the produce of the crown-land (or the land of the officials) at a higher rate. No. 135, also from Sāraṅgpūr, is an interesting but badly damaged Mughal record, written in characters not later than Aurangzeb's reign. It refers to some action ordered by the emperor to arrest the fall in revenue which was caused by the migration of the weavers (*kōshṭīs*) of the town fearing forced labour.

Among the inscriptions of the later Mughals, No. 173, originally from Anjanvel, Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra, but now in the Prince of Wales Museum, is unfortunately fragmentary and the king's name is lost. But being dated 10th Dhi'l-Ḥijja in the first regnal year corresponding to A. H. 1119 (1708 A.D.), the ruling king must be the Mughal emperor Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur I (son of Aurangzeb,) since Sīdī Yāqūt II, the Janjira ruler (under whose jurisdiction Anjanvel lay at the time) had already completed his first regnal year in Jumādā I of the said year. Thus the epigraph clearly shows that the Janjira chief acknowledged, at this time, the Mughal suzerainty. The record assigns the construction or rather strengthening of the fort to the efforts of Sīdī Sa'd, the *qal'adār*. This official was the governor of Govalkot and Anjanvel on behalf of the Janjira chief. No. 46, from Patna, records the erection of a mosque in A. H. 1191 (1777-78 A.D.) in the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II, by Rāi Jahān.

Among the minor dynasties and chieftains, the Āṣaf Jāhī dynasty of Hyderabad is represented by No. 23, from Nalgoṇḍa, Andhra Pradesh. Dated in the time of Fatḥ Jang *i.e.* Āṣaf Jāh I, it states that Ḥājī 'Abdu'l-Karīm Baig of Balkh, who was appointed *faujdār* and *amīn* of Nalgoṇḍa, constructed a mosque and water-tank in A. H. 1147 (1734-35 A.D.). No. 25, from the same place, of the time of Sikandar Āṣaf Jāh states that the prime-minister Mīr 'Ālam constructed for the comfort of travellers, a *sarāi* and mosque in A. H. 1222 (1807-08 A.D.). The work was carried out by Ghāzī Khān on behalf of Dūla Khān who was in over-all charge. It may be pointed out that according to historical accounts, Mīr 'Ālam who was appointed prime-minister in 1804 A.D. constructed a number of rest houses, etc., for public use.

Of the five epigraphs of the time of the Arcot Nawwāb, Muhammad 'Alī Wālājāh, No. 167, from Tiruchirāppalli, Madras, records that the dome over the grave (*i.e.* the tomb) of the saint Naṭhar Shāh was constructed in A. H. 1173 (1759-60 A.D.) by the chief queen of Nawwāb Sirāju'd-Duala, *i.e.* Wālājāh. This inscription clearly shows that the tomb was not constructed by Chandā Ṣāḥib as is generally believed. No. 171, from Tāḷaiyūttu near Tirunelvēli, assigns the construction of two *sarāis* to I'tibār Khān in A. H. 1200 (1785-86 A.D.). Nos. 169-70, from nearby Pēṭṭai, also mention him as having built

a mosque in A. H. 1201 (1786-87 A. D.) by the order of the Nawwāb, under the supervision of Muḥammad Salāmu'llāh. This nobleman's full name is given in No. 170 as Muḥammad I'tibār Khān Bahādur. He also constructed a mosque in A. H. 1202 (1787-88 A.D.), again under orders of the king, at Tirunelvēli, according to No. 172.

The Marāṭhā dynasty of Tañjāvūr is represented by an interesting epigraph, No. 163, from Nāgōr, Tanjavur District, Madras. Set up by the order of Pratāp Siṁha on the biggest tower in the *dargāh* of a Muslim saint Qādir Shāh Walī, its language and execution are faulty and crude. The genealogy of the ruler, for example, is given in the reverse order. It records that Pratāp Siṁha ordered the construction of the tower in eleven stages in A.H. 1166 (1753 A.D.) ; the town which is situated on the coast is called Nagore-Bandar in the text, which also refers to Qādir-Penṭh and Tuljā-Mahārāj Penṭh. Among the officials, it mentions Mānōjī Rāo, *sarkhail*, Arnōjī Rāo Bhōnslē, governor and Shaikh ' Abdu'l-Malik, *amīn* (cf. Rangacharya, *Insc. of the Madras Pres.*, Vol. II, p. 1346, No. 893A). Its Marāṭhī counterpart is also noticed under No. 293 of Appendix B.

Of the inscriptions of the Sulṭāns of Mysore, No. 258 was discovered from the foundations of the dam at Krishṇarājasāgara, Mandya District, Mysore. This valuable record states that in A. H. 1212, year Shādāb A.M. 1226 (1798 A.D.), a dam across the river Kāvērī was constructed by Ṭīpū Sulṭān for irrigation purposes at the cost of lakhs of rupees. It also stipulates that the cultivators of fallow land using this water would be entitled to one-third of the produce, the rest going to the state and that the right of cultivation would vest in them and their descendants for ever (cf. *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. III, Mysore Taluq, No. 54). It may be pointed out that there is nothing in the text to suggest even remotely that Ṭīpū had claimed apostleship as alleged by Rice (ibid.). Nos. 260 and 259, from Seriṅgapaṭam, record the construction of *Masjid-i-A'lā* and foundation of the fort in A. M. 1215 (1786 A.D.) and A. M. 1219 (1791 A.D.) respectively. Nos. 263-68, from the same place, refer to the achievements of Ḥaidar and Ṭīpū, and record the dates of their death.

An Urdū record of Nawwāb Shāh Jahān Begam of Bhopal, No. 137, from Sehore, Madhya Pradesh, records that a ghāṭ with a pucca wall was built in A. H. 1308 (1890 A.D.) for public use ; it also gives the names of the builders. No. 138, from the same place, dated A.H. 1337 (1918-19 A.D.), mentions the renowned Urdū poet, Amīr Mīnā'ī of Lucknow, as its composer.

Among the miscellaneous records of Andhra Pradesh, No. 4, a fragmentary record from Pālāt, Medak District, refers to the endowment of the village Pālāt in the *pargana* Topwaram or Potwaram for the mosque and the *imām* and his descendants. It is written in characters of about the 16th century. No. 7, from Paṭañcheru in the same district, informs that by the orders of the governor of the Hyderabad province, Nawwāb Jānsipār Khān and his son Rustam Dil Khān, who succeeded his father about a year later, a strong fort was built in A. H. 1110 (1698 A.D.) by Ḥājī Khān, the *shiqdār*.

Taking the miscellaneous inscriptions from Bihar, No. 38 from Charuānwān, Monghyr District, records the construction of a mosque by the saint Makhdūm Shaikh Amūn in A. H. 984 (1576 A.D.) ; it also mentions Shāh Naṣīran who was probably the writer. Nos. 41-42, dated A.H. 1211 (1796-97 A.D.) and A. H. 1258 (1842-43 A.D.) are epitaphs from Patna, and their chief interest lies in that they were composed by the two celebrated Persian poets of their times,' Ishqī and ' Ibratī.

Of the records from Gujarat, a number of epitaphs, dating from the 16th to the 20th centuries and pertaining to the members of the Bohra community, were copied from Ahmadabad. Of these, No. 64, dated A.H. 990 (1582 A.D.), records the death of Shihābu'd Dīn Muḥammad, son of Aḥmad and grandson of Sayyidinā Jalāl Shamsu'd-Dīn. According to No. 65, Miyān Ādam, son of Rāj Bhaī, with the surname Mu[n]jāl (see *Ep. Ind., Ar. and Per. Suppl.*, 1963, p. 48, f.n.3) died in A. H. 996 (1588 A.D.). No. 74, bearing no date but written in modern characters is of interest in that the occupant of the grave, Abū Jī is stated therein to have been authorised by an Indian *dā'ī* (i.e. religious head of the Bohra community) to act as his agent (in religious matters). According to No. 78, set up in A. H. 1291, Maulānā Rāj, son of Dā'ūd, was put to death in A. H. 835 (1432 A.D.) by Muẓaffar I. This must be wrong since Muẓaffar I

was long dead before the said date. No. 83, from Sarkhej near Ahmedabad, gives A. H. 999 (1590-91 A.D.) as the date of the death of queen Rāj Bā'ī, *alias* Bā'ī Sulṭānī. It may be of interest to note that the queen had long survived her husband Muẓaffar II who died in A. H. 931. No. 84, from the same place, states that Mīr Abu'l-Qāsim, a trustee (evidently of the tomb of the Sarkhej saint) constructed a mosque in A. H. 1029 (1619-20 A.D.) on the Ahmadabad-Sarkhej road.

No. 89, from Gogha in Bhavnagar District, inscribed by Shaikhā, son of Dā'ūd, assigns the construction of a mosque in A. H. 1023 (1614 A.D.) to Mu'allim Bakhshū, son of Mu'allim Ḥusain. No. 91, from a tomb at Kharkaḍī, set up in about 1830 A.D., when the tomb was repaired, records that Bahāu'd-Dīn Abu'l-Barakāt Abū Muḥammad Zakariyyā, son of Muḥammad Ghauth and grandson of Abū Bakr al-Qarashī, was born in A. H. 566 (1171 A.D.) and died in 666 (1267 A.D.); his mother Makhdūm Ṣāḥib Fāṭima is stated to be the daughter of Shaikh 'Īsā and grand-daughter of the great saint Muḥyīu'd-Dīn Jīlānī (cf. *Corp. Ins. Bhav.*, p. 55). Surprisingly enough, the particulars of the saint's name and the dates of his birth and death, recorded in this inscription, recall to mind the celebrated Multan Saint Bahāu'd-Dīn Zakariyyā. It is quite likely that the Kharkaḍī tomb was erected in memory of the Multan saint at a much later date, as is a common practice in India, but then some details about the saint given here differ from those in hagiologies. In the alternative, if the saint mentioned in the text is other than the Multan saint, we would have one more epigraphical evidence about the permeation of Islamic influence into Gujarat of the pre-Muslim period. A very interesting visitor's note is provided by No. 93, inscribed on the Khāprā Koḍiyā's cave at Junagadh; dated A. H. 743 (1342-43 A.D.), it states that Shaikh 'Alī, a servant of Ḥājī Muḥammad of Bhiyāna, had visited the place (cf. *Rep. on the Ant. of Kath. and Kachh*, p. 145). No. 94, from Vasāvaḍ in Rajkot District, is an undated epitaph. Written in characters of about the early 16th century, it indicates the grave of Naṣīr entitled Khān-i-A'ẓam Ulugh Khān. He is evidently one of the high officials with the title Ulugh Khān mentioned in historical works of Gujarat; but in the absence of further data, it is difficult to identify him with any one of them.

Among the records from Madhya Pradesh, No. 96, from Dhār, dated A.H. 1050 (1641-A.D.), was previously published (*Ep. Ind. Mosl.*, 1909-10, p. 16), but its date was wrongly read as A. H. 1104 or 1095 giving rise to various theories. No. 109 from Māṇḍu, dated A. H. 983 (1575-76 A.D.), was also published in *ibid.*, p. 26, where the builder Shāh Badāgh Khān was taken to be the scribe. No. 117, from Mandasor, records the foundation of the bazar of the town in A.H. 1083 (1672-73 A.D.) at the request of Benī Dās, by Mīrzā Momin, a subordinate of Sarbaland Khān. According to No. 118, from the same place, Mīrzā Momin had also constructed a mosque two years earlier. Nos. 124-25, from Khilchipur, Rajgarh District, provide valuable information for the local history. No. 124, dated A. H. 1273 (1857 A.D.), refers to the rule of Dīwān Sher Singhjī, the chief-ministership of Ṭhākur Nirbhai Singhjī and *kāmdārship* of Rāi Fatḥ Lāljī and to Miyān 'Umar *naddāf* of Ghorī community, the builder of a mosque. No. 125, in Urdū, records the assurance given by the Bāghrīs of Khilchīpūr town and *pargana* that they and their descendants would not indulge in anti-social activities like theft, house-breaking, animal-stealing, etc.; it is dated Vikrama 1949. No. 134, from Sārangpūr, is an interesting epitaph, engraved on a loose slab, indicating that it originally marked the grave of Babban. Part of its text incised in late characters identifies Babban with Shajāwal Khān Sūr, the famous governor of Malwa under Sher Shāh and father of Bāz Bahādur. No. 143, from Shujālpur, dated A. H. 1237 (1821 A.D.) sets forth the arrangement arrived at for the observation of the *ta'ziya* rites in the Imāmbāṛa of Bañjīpūra locality of the town. A fragmentary record, No. 148, from Ujjain, dated A.H. 840 (?) (1436-37 A.D.), refers to the remission of levies by the order of Maliku'sh-Sharq Malik Maḥmūd, apparently a governor under the Malwa kings. No. 151, from the same place, records the construction of a mosque and a *madrasa* in A. H. 1111 (1699-1700 A.D.) during the governorship of Mukhtār Khān II, a celebrated official under Aurangzeb, by his servant Khwāja Shakīb. It was perhaps the same Mukhtār Khān who laid out a garden in the same town in A. H. 1089 ? (1678-79 A.D.), as is indicated by No. 152 in which the Khān is mentioned as a descendant of the Prophet.

Among the epigraphs of Madras, No. 160, from Gingee, South Arcot District, records in a chronogram (A. H. 1058=1648 A.D.) the date of the conquest of Gingee. The slab was inscribed during the time (*faujdārī*) of 'Ambar Khān and *ḥavāladārī* of Sayyid Ya'qūb by 'Abdu'llāh, secretary of the former. No. 161, from Nāgōre, records the construction of two edifices in A. H. 1196 (1782 A.D.) as an offering to the saint, Shāh al-Ḥamīd Sayyid 'Abdu'l-Qādir Mānikpūrī, under the superintendence of Ḥājī 'Abdu'l-Qādir, *nākhudā* of Nāgūr, while according to No. 162, a tower was built in the tomb of the saint in A. H. 1137 (1724-25 A.D.), by Dā'ūd Khān, an inhabitant of Shāhjahānpūr in the north, domiciled in. Maḥmūd-Bandar (*i.e.*, Porto Novo). No. 168, from Tiruchirāppalli, is a recent inscription registering the arrival of the saint Naṭhar Shāh in India. The dates given *viz.* A. H. 375 and 997 A.D. are irregular.

Coming to Maharashtra, No. 175, from Nandurbār, records the construction of a tomb and its lofty gate by Naurang Khān in A. H. 985 (1577-78 A.D.). No. 177, from the same place, mentions the construction of a kitchen in A.H. 1032 (1622-23 A.D.) through the efforts of Khwāja Sulṭān Muḥammad, during the time (governorship) of the famous Khān-i-Khānān. No. 180, also from Nandurbār assigns the construction of a well in A. H. 1139 (1726-27 A.D.) to Mughal 'Alī Khān, presumably an official.

Nos. 212-13, 222-24, 227-28, 232-34, 238-39 etc., from Karhāḍ, representing epitaphs of men of foreign origin belonging to different walks of life, indicate the importance of that place under Muslim rule. Dated in different years of the 16th century, these epitaphs record the death, among others, of Khwāja 'Alī Khān Tabrīzī, Khūnza Bībī, Shāhīn Āqā, Bīja Sulṭān, Sayyid Sharafu'd-Dīn entitled Rasūl Khān and Bībī Āghāshah.

Of the Mysore inscriptions, No. 245, from Hukēri, Belgaum District, is noticed in *A. R. Ep.*, 1942-43, B. K., No. 2. It states that a mosque was built by Manṣūr Khān, a popular officer under 'Ainu'l-Mulk, between A. H. 990-92 (1582-84 A.D.). Also noticed is No. 249, an extremely interesting epigraph from the same place (*ibid.*, B. K., No. 4). It contains the text of a *maḥḍar* (decision by assembly), concluded by the village officials and the *mahājans* (leading persons) of the *qaṣba* Hūkērī endowing one *chāwar* of land situated near the *kārañja* (fountain) belonging to Jai Seṭhī (?) for the fountain and guest-house built for public use by Manṣūr Khān, who is evidently the same as the one mentioned in No. 245 above. It also quotes the names of all the signatories to the document. It is undated, but from its style of writing, the epigraph can be ascribed to the late 16th or early 17th century. No. 253, from Rāybāg in the same district, registers a *qaulnāma*, to remain effective for three years in the first instance, granting remission of all types of levies on orchards in the newly founded *peṭ* of Muṣṭafābād to ensure its speedy expansion (cf. *ibid.*, 1956-57, No. D 16). Though the record is undated, it was possibly set up in the first half of the 17th century, since the *peṭ* seems to have been named Muṣṭafābād after Muṣṭafā Khān, the celebrated Bijapur minister, who, as we know from No. 252, from the same place, had constructed a mosque there in Shuhur 1030 (1629 A.D.). Nos. 269-80, from Seriṅgapaṭam, are epitaphs of officials or relatives of Ṭīpū Sulṭān, some of whom are: Prince Niẓāmu'd-Dīn; Burhānu'd-Dīn, the brother-in-law of Ṭīpū; and Maulvī Muḥammad Ḥabību'llāh, the Sulṭān's secretary. Some of these epitaphs are also important as they contain Hijra equivalents of the Mauludī dates. No. 281, from the same place, gives some particulars about Ḥaidar 'Alī's maternal uncle Nawwāb Muḥammad Ibrāhim 'Alī Khān, *zinda-walī*, sometimes governor of Bangalore, and about his descendants. Unfortunately, it is considerably effaced.

Among the records from Punjab, No. 286, from Koṭla, Gurgaon District, of the later Tughluq period, is of sufficient interest. It describes the foundation of a mosque in A. H. 795 (1392-93 A.D.), during the reign of Muḥammad Shāh by Majlis-i-'Ālī Bahādur Khān, the famous Khānzāda chief, from the materials of a temple in the village Sainthalī, where Hindus used to assemble in large numbers every year and which was destroyed by the Khān on the representation of the *qāḍī* of Naugānwa. The mosque was completed eight years later by Khān-i-A'ẓam Khānzāda Ḥātim Khān, the dome of its entrance having been built by Malik Qamar-i-Dīn; the work was supervised by Muqarrabu'd-Dīn *sarkhail-i-shādī* (or *shāhī*) and Khwāja 'Azīz (cf. Cunningham, *op. cit.*, Vol. XX, pp. 131-32). No. 290, a fragmentary epigraph from Hansi, Hissar District, assignable to the Khaljī period on palaeographical grounds, names Mas'ūd Ṣafā-

hānī (i.e. of Iṣfahān) as the builder, probably, of a fort (cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 431). According to No. 294, from Kaithal, Karnal District, the shiqdār Mīr Walī Baig, supervised the construction of a tomb in A. H. 1068 (1657-58 A.D.) when Nawwāb Qāsim Khān held the jāgīr.

What may perhaps be termed as the most remarkable inscription of the collection, on account of its early date, is No. 303, from Sonepat, Rohtak District. It assigns the construction of a mosque in A. H. 481 (1088 A.D.) to Sayyid Abī Bakr Muḥammad al-Ḥusainī al-Fuḍailī. Written in *Naskh* characters with strong *Kūfī* flourishes, the reading of the word denoting the hundred figure seems to be 'four'; the date is not 781, 981 or 1181 as deciphered previously (cf. *ibid.*, p. 143). Two extremely interesting epigraphs, also previously noticed (*ibid.*, p. 139) but whose importance was overlooked, are Nos. 305-06, from the same place. Originally constituting one inscription, as is clear from the plate facing page 138 in *ibid.*, they contain the date of the demise of some person in A. H. 889 (1484-85 A.D.), and a few Persian poems composed by Yūsufī who was probably the deceased himself. The date is not that of the erection of the tomb as stated (cf. *ibid.*, p. 139). But what is more important to us is that if this record, which is almost completely inscribed in *Nastaʿlīq*, was carved immediately after the above date—and there is no room for doubt—it would mean that the *Nastaʿlīq* script appeared in Indian inscriptions earlier than is generally believed. Another inscription of A. H. 888 engraved in this script was noticed in *A.R. Ep.*, 1961-62, p. 28.

COINS AND SEALS

Out of the 150 coins and seals listed in Appendix E, Nos. 1-80, received from different offices, were examined by the Superintendent for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions. Among them the Bahmanī kings of Deccan are represented by 3, Sharqī kings of Jaunpur by 2, Sulṭāns of Malwa by 21 and the Mughals, by 20 coins; there is also one coin (No. 2) which has been doubtfully assigned to Muḥammad Qulī Quṭb Shāh of Golconda. Among the later rulers, the Sindhias of Gwalior claim the largest number i.e. 22 coins, while one coin each represents Sulṭān Ṭīpū of Mysore, Muḥammad 'Alī of Arcot, Queen Victoria of England and Empress of India (No. 16), Nero of Rome (No. 18) and Maḥmūd Baig, an unidentified king (No. 17). On the remaining 6 coins, the legends are too meagre to enable even tentative identification.

The Bahmanī coins, Nos. 80, 51 and 52 were respectively issued in the names of Fīrūz (1397-1422 A.D.), Aḥmad I (1422-35 A.D.) and Aḥmad II (1436-58 A.D.) and are of known varieties. Nos. 78 and 79 are posthumous issues of the Sharqī king Ḥusain Shāh (1458-76 A.D.) who was dethroned by Buhlūl Lodī in 1476 A.D. and ultimately died in 1499-1500 A.D.; they were issued in A.H. 915 (1509-10 A.D.). While coins, in plenty, bearing his name and struck as late as A. H. 919 (1513-14 A.D.) are found, the issues of dates later than A.H. 910 (1504-05 A.D.) are rare and still more so in this metal (i.e. copper) (*Numismatic Supplement*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 34); hence their importance. Of Nos. 53-73 representing the Sulṭāns of Malwa, No. 53 was issued in the name of Ghiyāth Shāh Khaljī (1468-1500 A.D.) and Nos. 54-72 in that of his grandson Maḥmūd Shāh (1510-30 A.D.). Legend on No. 73 is too scanty for ascription to any king, but from its general appearance and fabric, it appears to have been struck by the Malwa kings. As far as their general fabric is concerned, these coins conform to the known types of the coins of these monarchs; but some of them are of sufficient interest since they contain new or not-so-common mint-marks or combination of these marks.

Among the Mughal emperors, seven are represented in the list claiming among themselves 20 coins of the group. Most of these coins are more or less of the known types. Nos. 74-77 were issued by Akbar and though the mint-name is not found on any of them, in general fabric and type, they resemble the Malwa issues of that emperor (cf. *Num. Sup.*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 481-85, Pl. XXXIII). The only coin of Aurangzeb in the list (No. 19) was issued in his 27th regnal year, A. H. 1094 (1682-83 A.D.), from the Patna mint. It may be remembered that his Patna coins of this year are not common. Nos. 20-21, coins of Farrukh Siyār (1713-19 A.D.) issued from the Sūrat mint in his regnal years 6 and 7 respectively, are common types. Also commonly found are Nos. 22-25 of Muḥammad Shāh (1719-48 A.D.). Three of these were minted at Akbarābād Mustaqarru'l-

khilāfa, Korā and Sūrat in the regnal year 18 (A.H. 1148-49), regnal year 1 (A.H. 1131-32) and A.H. 1131 respectively, and the fourth whose date and year are lost, at Arkāṭ (Arcot). The only coin of Aḥmad Shāh (1748-54 A.D.), No. 26, was issued from Farrukhābād mint in his 2nd regnal year. Such issues are not very common. Of the two coins of 'Ālamgīr II (1754-59 A.D.), No. 9 very closely resembles the Bombay issue of the East India Company bearing the name of that emperor (wrongly read as Shāh 'Ālam II) and regnal year 9 which is listed under No. 76 of Plate XXXI in the *Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum, The Mughal Emperors* (London, 1892). It is not known why Lanepoole calls this issue to be in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II, for the reading of the emperor's name 'Ālamgīr is absolutely clear on the coin even in his plate. The regnal year 9 given in the coin is, of course, a blunder because 'Ālamgīr II ruled only for about six years. The other coin of 'Ālamgīr II, No. 27, is a known rupee from the Arcot mint. Of the six coins of Shāh 'Ālam II (1759-1806 A.D.) all of which were struck by the East India Company, one each was minted at Arcot and Murshidabad, and the remaining four at Surat.

Among the coins belonging to later rulers, Nos. 29-50 were issued by the Sindhias of Gwalior. Of these, No. 29 was issued from the Ujjain mint in the name of the Mughal emperor Shāh 'Ālam II as is clear from its legend and the typical mint-mark of trident, while the remaining, Nos. 30-50, represent coins issued in A. H. 1262 (1846 A.D.) from the same mint by 'Ālījāh, i.e. the seventh Sindhia ruler Jivājī Rāo (1843-86 A.D.) as a protege of Shāh 'Ālam. Tīpū Sulṭān (1782-99 A.D.) and Muhammad ' Alī Wālājāh of Karnāṭak (1752-95 A.D.) are also represented each by one coin of known variety (Nos. 8 and 15, respectively).

Nos. 81-150 were examined in the office of the Government Epigraphist for India. Of them, No. 81, a silver coin now in the possession of Shri Dinkar Rao, Hyderabad, belonging to the Śātavāhana king Vāsishṭhīputra Śātakarṇi is unique in that it contains a legend on both the sides, that on the obverse reading *raño Vāsiṭhīputasa siri-Sātakaṇisa* and the other on the reverse reading *arahaṇasha Vahiṭṭi-mākaṇasha tiru-Hātakaṇisha.* The former legend in Prakrit is written in Brāhmī of the Northern variety while the latter, also in Prakrit apparently influenced by Tamil, is in Brāhmī of the Southern variety. The difference in the style of writing of the legends is noteworthy. (Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 247 ff.).

No. 82 from the collection of the Watson Museum, Rajkot, Gujarat, is a very interesting silver coin of the time of the Guptas. The obverse of the coin depicts the king with Kshatrapa features facing right and behind the head is the date which can be read as 107. On the reverse is the Garuḍa or peacock with outspread wings with a *padma* below and around this device is the legend which is partially cut off and which can be read as *Para......................para-gupta Mahandraditya.* The date may be referred to the Gupta era and it would correspond to 426-27 A.D., which falls in the reign of Kumāragupta. Mahēndrāditya is a well-known title of Kumāragupta as found on his coins. We may, therefore, attribute this coin to this Kumāragupta. In fact, the letters preceding the word *gupta* in the legend which appear to read as *para* may stand for *mara* of Kumāra in Kumāragupta (cf. *JNSI*, Vol. XXVI, pp. 104-06).

Nos. 84-85 are from the collection of this office. These two copper coins depict a horse with a rider (?) on the obverse and contain the letter *Śrī* in Kannaḍa characters of the medieval period on the reverse (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1958-59, App. E, Nos. 39-46 and 50).

Nos. 86-88 are copper coins in the possession of a private individual at Palaiyakkāyal, Tirunelveli District. Of these, No. 86 depicting the so-called Ceylon man on both the sides and with a crescent and fishes in the field on the obverse, is a coin of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja I, the legend in Nāgarī characters recording the name of the king on the reverse being partly cut off. (Cf. Elliot, *Coins of Southern India*, p. 152 ff., Plate IV, No. 165). No. 87 depicting the Ceylon man on the obverse also seems to belong to the same dynasty. (Cf. ibid., Plate IV, No. 170).

Nos. 89-130 are gold coins in the collection of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. Of them, Nos. 89-99 are interesting. They depict on the obveres a stylised figure probably of a deity in a seated posture and contain on the

reverse, the legend *Śrī Vairamārttaṁḍa,* in Nāgarī characters of about the 12th century, evidently a sobriquet of some king whose identity is not clear.

Nos. 100-03 depict a bull with some devices around it on the obverse and a rectangular device with an *aṅkuśa*-like object on either side and different numerals (viz. 18, 31, and 33) in Telugu-Kannaḍa characters below on the reverse. A collection of 64 gold coins similar to the coins under review was attributed to the Eastern Gaṅga king Anantavarman Chōḍagaṅga (*A. R. Ep.*, 1909, Part I, page 4) on the strength of Dr. Hultzsch's identification of similar coins (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXV, p. 332, Plate II, Nos. 30-33). No. 104 is exactly similar to these coins, containing the numeral 33 with some legend in Nāgarī above the rectangular device on the reverse. P. C. Rath has read this legend on similar coins belonging to the Parimalagiri hoard as *Śrī Rāma* and has attributed them to the Chāhamāna king Rāmadēva of Patna (*JNSI*, Vol. V, 1943, pp. 61 ff., Plate IVb).

Nos. 105-15 do not contain any legend though some of them depict certain numerals. These are, therefore, difficult of attribution.

Nos. 116-30 are very similar to the coins noticed in *A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, p. 26 and App. E, Nos. 241-81. Only one of them, No. 119, contains the legend [.] *gadēka* in Kannaḍa characters, the legend on others being uncertain. Similar coins from Kōḍūr have been reviewed in the *Kōḍūr Treasure-Trove* and have been attributed to Chālukya Jagadēkamalla.

Nos. 131-50 are seals, photographs of which were received from the Archaeological Museum, Mathurā. The legends on these seals are in Brāhmī characters ranging in date from the 2nd century B.C. to the 4th-5th centuries A D. Of these, No. 149 has a legend reading *Savabudhānāṁ* (*Sarvabuddhānām*) in characters of about the 2nd century B.C. No. 150 with the legend *Vasukasya* in characters of 4th-5th centuries A.D., is of interest as this name is reminiscent of *Vāsēkasya* in a seal from Nālandā (cf. *ASI*, Memoir, No. 66, *Nālanda and its Epigraphic Material*, p. 59, No. 20). No. 134 with the legend *amatya Janadatasya* in characters of about the 5th century A.D. is also noteworthy.

A.—COPPER-PLATES, 1963-64

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH KHAMMAM DISTRICT MADIRA TALUK					
1	**Maddūr.**—Plates in the possession of Shri D. Sitaramaraju, through the Tahsildar.	Eastern Chālukya	Vijayāditya II		Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannaḍa.	Records the gift of the village Varpoṁgu in Pishṭapura-vishaya by the king on the occasion of a lunar eclipse to the Brāhmaṇa Chanda[ya]-śarman, son of Pōta-śarman and grandson of Rēvaśarman of the Kāśyapa-gōtra, and a resident of Iṇḍupurēvu.
	KURNOOL DISTRICT PATTIKONDA TALUK					
2	**Daḍādaḍi-Kōṭakoṇḍa.**—From Shri K. Nallareddi, through Shri K. H. V. Sarma.	Vijayanagara	Sāḷuva Narasiṁha	Śaka 1311, Bhāva, Jyēshṭha śu. 7.	Telugu	Records that the regions around Yādavadurga and Drōṇāchala having become deserted, the king proclaimed the grant of *kāṇāchi* rights to those who came forward to settle there and that in response to this, people from Guddili, Billakalu, Bāṇāla, Mānukōṭi, etc., approached the king and secured the rights for settling in Daḷādūḷi-Kōṭakoṁḍa, which was one of the regions thrown open for settlement. Appears to be spurious, since the king mentioned in this record ruled about 100 years later.
	DELHI					
3	**New Delhi.**—Plates in the possession of the proprietor of a firm called 'Mohenjo-daro'. Impressions through Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra and Shri C. L. Suri. Findspot : Not known. Set No. 1.	Maitraka	Dharasēna (II)	Gupta-Valabhī 252, Vaiśākha ba. 15.	Sanskrit, Southern	Issued from Valabhī. Records the royal grant as tax-free *brahmadēya* of 130 *pādāvarttas* of land in the village Bhaṇḍa-vāṭaka-grāma, 26 *pādāvarttas* in Chachcharaka-grāma situated in Maḍasarasthalī and 30 *pādāvarttas* in Bhārivikaṇḍa-padraka to the Brāhmaṇa Puvanāga, a student of the Maitrāyaṇa school and of the Kauśika-gōtra. The record was written by the *Sandhivigrahika* Skandabhaṭa. The *dūtaka* was Chibbira. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 163 ff., and Plate.
4	No. 2		Rāmasīgha	Vikrama 1720, [Māgha] ba. 5.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record a grant on Śrāvaṇa śu. 15 on the occasion of a lunar eclipse by Kē[śa]rajī Sānī. Details not clear.
5	No. 3		Do.	Vikrama 1727, Māgha śu. 15.	Do.	Seems to record the grant of 34 *bīghas* of land probably by Maṁgalavarajī in Avatapuri.

A.—COPPER-PLATES, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	DELHI—*concld.* **New Delhi**—*concld.*					
6	Plates in the possession of the proprietor of a firm called 'Mohenjodaro.' Impressions through Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra and Shri C. L. Suri. Findspot : Not known. Set No. 4.	Guhilōt .	Jagatasiṁha (II)	(1) Vikrama 1786, Māgha ba. 15, Monday. Irregular. (2) Vikrama 1791, Phālguna ba. 8, Tuesday = 1735 A.D., February 4. (The year was *Kārttikādi* and the month *Pūrṇimānta*.)	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to refer to the purchase of a house of the Brāhmaṇa Rūpā through the *Darbār* on the first date. Mentions *Purōhita* Haranātha, *Sāha* Durgadāsa and Kamalanātha. The record was written and engraved probably on the second date by Pachōlī Vihārīdāsa and Pachōlī Lakhamaṇa respectively.
7	No. 5 .	Do. .	Do.	(1) Vikrama 1783 (current), Āśvina ba. 14, Tuesday= 1726 A.D., September 13. (The year was *Kārttikādi* and the month *Pūrṇimānta*.) (2) Vikrama 1792 (current), Bhādrapada śu. 9, Friday= 1735 A.D., August 15. (The year was *Kārttikādi*.)	Do. .	Refers to a grant made by *Mahārāṇā* Saṁgrāma-siṁgha on the first date probably to Lishamīṁpāla (Lakshmīpāla) for the services rendered by him. Probably records the confirmation of the said grant by Jagatasiṁha on the second date and refers to a sum of Rupees 100 endowed for charitable purposes. Details not clear. The record was written by Pachōlī Vihārīdāsa and engraved by Pachōlī Lashamaṇa (Lakshmaṇa).
8	No. 6 .	Do.	Bhīmasīgha	Vikrama 1840, Bhādrapada śu. 10, Thursday= 1784 A.D., August 26. (The year was *Kārttikādi*.)	Do. .	Records the king's confirmation of a grant of some pieces of land in the villages Gaṭhīla etc., together with two wells by *Mahārāṇā* Rāyamala to a Brāhmaṇa named Mōṭā belonging to Sakhavāla community. The record was written by *Purōhita* Kēsō Rāya and engraved (?) by Pachōlī Balabhadāsa Gīradhara.
9	Copper plate in the possession of a private owner. Photographs through Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra, New Delhi.	Vijayanagara .	Harihara II	Śaka 1304, (*yuga-viyad-anala-ni śākara*), Dundubhi, Chaitra śu. 15, Saturday, lunar eclipse=1382 A.D., March 29.	Sanskrit and Kannaḍa, Nandināgarī.	Records that when the king's first son (*kumārēshv=agraja*) Bukka (II) was ruling from Penukoṇḍa (Prithula-śailapurī), his minister Vāsudēva, son of Śellarāya of Gautama-gōtra created an *agrahāra* named after his lord as Bukkarāyapuram and allotted the same to a number of Brāhmaṇas. It is also stated that Śellarāya caused the construction of a tank through his son. Both the *agrahāra* and the tank were situated on the western side of the village Ārevīḍu.

10	Plates from Shri M. K. Dhavalikar, New Delhi. Findspot: **Honāvar**, Honavar Taluk, North Kanara District, Mysore State.	Kaikēya	Chitrasēna	Regnal Year 1, Āśvayuja Paurṇamāsyā.	Sanskrit, Southern	Issued from Vijāyāṁbudvīpa. Records the grant, by the ruler, of a grove (*ārāma*) and *kaṇasā* and *pukkōli*, (i.e., certain kinds of fields) in the village Nāpitapalli to the *Ārya-saṅgha* (community of Buddhist monks) during the reign of a certain Ravi-mahārāja. Ji[na*]nandi-sēnāpati, son of Siṁha-sēnāpati, figures as the writer of the charter. In characters of about the 6th century A. D. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 29-30 and Plate.
	GUJARAT					
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT					
11	**Ahmedābād**.—Plates in the possession of Shri Muni Punyavijayaji, Jain Upasraya. Through Shri P. R. Srinivasan. Findspot: **Pālitānā**, Palitana Taluk, Bhavnagar District.	Maitraka	Dhruvasēna (I)	Gupta-Valabhī 207, Kārttika śu. 3.	Do.	Issued from Valabhī. Records the royal grant of a field measuring 100 *pādāvartas* and a *vāpī* measuring 12 *pādāvartas* both situated on the south-west border of the Akshasaraka *maṇḍalī* in the Hastavapraharaṇī as *brahmadēya* to three Brāhmaṇas named Mahilaka, Viśvaka and Vadra who resided at Aṁkōṭṭaka and who belonged to the Bhāradvāja-gōtra and were students of the Vājasanēya-śākhā. The *dūtaka* was *Pratīhāra* Mammaka and the scribe, Kikkaka. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 63 ff. and Plate.
	MADHYA PRADESH					
	DATIA DISTRICT					
	DATIA TAHSIL					
12	**Baḍōnīkhurd**.—Copper plate preserved in the Vairāgī-maṭha. Impressions through Shri Ram Sharma.	Bundēlā	[Gaja Siṁha]	Vikrama 1799, Āshāḍha, ba. 1, Tuesday = 1742 A.D., June 8.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved. Seems to record the grant [of land] in the village Sēūnī by the king. Mentions Narasīgha and Budēlā.
13	**Simirīyā**.—A triangular copper-plate preserved in the Rām-Jānakī temple. Do.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Contains a *mantra* on *Maṅgala-Bhūmiputra* (Mars). In late characters.
14	Another similar plate preserved in the same temple. Do.				Nāgarī	Consists of a triangular *yantra* with some Nāgarī letters engraved in it. Do.
	MADRAS					
15	**Madras**.—Plates in the Government Museum. Findspot: Not known. Impressions through Shri P. R. Srinivasan. Set No. 1.				Tamil, Grantha	Records the reconstitution into a *maneveṭṭu*, the *agrahāra* constituted earlier by the Chōḷa king described as Vīrādivīraṉ Vīraśaṅguḍaiyāṉ in Kali 4187, Śaka 1008, Nandana, Vaikāśi 22, by the Rāyar (not specified) in favour of Krishṇamāchāri. It is stated that the Rāyar had a tank also dug there. It is also stated that Kōṭṭaiyāṉ paid 250 *poṉ* for the purpose. The seal at the top of the plate bears a legend in Persian reading *Rāhēlilla*. The seal at the end bears a legend in Telugu reading *Yekkōl Appāji*. In modern characters. Noticed in the *Cat. of C.P. grants in the Govt. Museum, Madras*, Chōḷas, No. 4, p. 15.
16	No. 2		...		Do.	Similar to No. 15 above except for the mention of the fact that originally the *agrahāra* was constituted for Aḷagayyar in Kali 4190, Śaka 1011, Manmatha, Chittirai 22 and that Kōṭṭaiyāṉ paid only 150 *poṉ*. Do. Ibid., Chōḷas, No. 5, p. 15.

A.—COPPER-PLATES, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*concld.*					
	Madras—*concld.*					
17	Plates in the Government Museum. Findspot: Not known. Impressions through Shri P. R. Srinivasan. Set No. 3.				Tamil, Grantha	Contents similar to No. 16 above except for the fact that Kōṭṭaiyāṉ does not figure in this record. Contains a diagram on the reverse showing the situation of the land. Do. Ibid., Chōḷas, No. 7, p. 16.
18	No. 4				Do.	Contents similar to No. 16 above but specifies the amount paid by Kōṭṭaiyāṉ as 1000 *poṉ*. Do. Ibid., Chōḷas, No. 8, pp. 16-17.
19	No. 5				Do.	Contents similar to No. 18 above. Do. Ibid., Chōḷas, No. 10, p. 17.
20	No. 6				Telugu	Seems to be a Telugu version of No. 15 above omitting mention of the Chōḷa king and the reconstitution of the *agrahāra*, but instead recording its division into two. States also that Kōṭṭaḍu (i.e. Kōṭṭaiyāṉ) paid 100 *baṅgāru(poṉ)* only. Do. Ibid. Chōḷas,, No. 3, pp. 14-15.
	MADURAI DISTRICT					
	TIRUMANGALAM TALUK					
21	**Vīraperumālpuram.**—Copper-plates in the possession of Virakudumban. Through Shri C. R. Srinivasan.	Nāyaka of Madurai	Tirumalai-Nāyaka	Jaya, Āṇi, 9	Tamil	Registers the grant of some lands to a person named Vīrakuḍumbaṉ at his request for carrying on the duties of *nīrāṇikkaṉ*, by the chief. States that the chief was then camping at Kavuṇḍaṅkōṭṭai when Vīrakuḍumbaṉ was granted audience. Gives the details of the presents given by the donee. The plate was engraved by Mīṇāchchi Āchāri of Madurai Vaḍakkuvāśal.
	MAHARASHTRA					
	AURANGABAD DISTRICT					
	AURANGABAD TALUK					
22	**Aurangābād.**—Photographs from Shri D. R. Amladi, Assistant Director of Archaeology, Maharashtra Aurangabad. Findspot: **Ausā**, Ausa Taluk, Osmanabad District.	Vijayanagara	Achyuta	Śaka 1454 (current), Khara, Pushya ba. 5, Makara-saṁkrānti = 1531 A.D., December 28.	Sanskrit, Nandināgarī.	Records the royal gift of the village Turuvagalu *alias* **Nāgalāpuram**, situated in the Yādavāvani-rājya as *sarvamānya* to *Rāmabhakta* Rāmachārya, son of Dharmāchārya belonging to the Harita-gōtra, Āpastamba-sūtra and Yajuś-śākhā.
	BOMBAY					
23	**Bombay.**—Plates from the Prince of Wales Museum. Through Shri P. R. Srinivasan. Set No. 1. Findspot:	Maitraka	Dhruvasēna I	Gupta-Valabhī 206, Āśvayuja śu. 3.	Sanskrit, Southern	Incomplete; only the second plate is preserved. Records probably a royal grant of a village (name lost in the missing plate) to the Brāhmaṇa Rōtghamitra of the Vrajagaṇa-

	Cambay, Kaira District. [Museum No. BB2(59)].					gōtra, a student of the Chhandōga school and a resident of Siṁhapura for performing certain sacrifices. The *dūtaka* was Mammaka and the writer Kikkaka. Noticed in *PRAS. W.C.*, 1919-20, p. 56. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVII, pp. 109-10, and Plate. Bhandarkar's List No. 1294.
24	No. 2. Findspot : Not known. [Museum No. BB 73(71)].	Do. .	Dharasēna II	Gupta-Valabhī, 270, Māgha śu. 10.	Do. .	The first plate is broken and damaged. Records the royal grant of the village Uṭṭapālaka situated near Dattabhaṭṭānaka in the province of Surāshṭra for the purposes of the worship of the Buddha in the *vihāra* constructed by the merchant (*vāṇijaka*) Kumākila and situated within the Duḍḍā-vihāra. The purpose of the grant was also for the maintenance of the *bhikshus* and for the repairs of the monastery. The *dūtaka* was *Sāmanta* Śilāditya and the writer was *Sandhivigrahādhikṛita Divirapati* Skandabhaṭa. Published in *JBBRAS* (NS), Vol. I, pp. 66-69. Bhandarkar's List No. 1327.
25	No. 3. Findspot : **Bhāvanagar.** [Museum No. BB 22(58)].	Do. .	Dharasēna IV	Gupta-Valabhī 326, Māgha ba. 5.	Do. .	Incomplete ; only the second plate of the grant is available. Records the royal grant of a fourth of the village Yōdhāvaka situated in Hastavaprāhāra in Surāshṭra for the worship of the Buddha in the Mahāyānika-vihāra constructed in the same village by *Divirapati* Skandabhaṭa and for the maintenance of the *bhikshus* of the Mahāyāna sect. The grant was also meant for the maintenance of this *vihāra* and of the tank excavated in the same place by Skandabhaṭa. The *dūtaka* was the *Rājaputra* Dhruvasēna and the writer was Skandabhaṭa, son of the *Sandhivigrahādhikṛita Divirapati* Vatrabhaṭṭi.
26	No. 4. Findspot : Not known. [Museum Nos. BBRAS 25(60) and BBRAS 21(62)].	Do. .	Śilāditya II	Gupta-Valabhī 346, Mārggaśira ba. 3.	Do. .	Records the royal grant of two fields together with two wells situated in the village Pañchavaṭikā in Kaṭākshyēṭaka in Surāshṭra. The donee was a Chhandōga Brāhmaṇa of Gauśli-gōtra named Yajñadattaprakāśarddhi *alias* Yajña, son of Śrīdharadatta of the Traividya community hailing from Ānandapura and residing at Valabhī. The *dūtaka* was the *Rājaputra* Dhruvasēna and the writer was the *Divirapati* Anahila, son of the *Sandhivigrahādhikṛita Divirapati* Skandabhaṭa. Summarised and partly transcribed in *JBBRAS* (*NS*), Vol. I, pp. 71-72. Bhandarkar's List No. 1355.
27	No. 5. Findspot : Not known. [Museum Nos. BB (73) and BB 24 (61)].	Do. .	Śilāditya III	Gupta-Valabhī 381, Mārggaśira śu. 6.	Do. .	Grant portion damaged. Records the royal grant of a village and mentions Ānandapura and Valabhī. Refers to a certain Bālāditya. The *dūtaka* was the *Rājaputra* Dharasēna and the writer was the *Divirapati* Ādityālla, adopted son of the *Divirapati* Haragaṇa. Summarised and partly transcribed in *JBBRAS* (*NS*), Vol. I, p. 75. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1365.
28	No. 6. Findspot : Not kuown. [Museum No. BB 64(70)].	Do. .			Do. .	Only the first plate of the grant is available. The *praśasti* of the family upto that of Kharagraha I is preserved, and the portion available is similar to that found in the first plates of the grants of Dhruvasēna II. Vide *JBBRAS* (*NS*), Vol. I, p. 45.
29	No. 7. Findspot : Not known. [Museum No. BB 19 (57)].	Do. .			Do. .	Only the first plate of the grant is available. Contains the *praśasti* of the family upto that of Dharasēna IV. (May have belonged to a grant of Śilāditya III.) Noticed in *JBBRAS* (*NS*), Vol. I, pp. 70-71.

A.—COPPER-PLATES, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	BOMBAY—*concld.*					
	Bombay—*concld.*					
30	Plates from the Prince of Wales Museum. Through Shri P. R. Srinivasan. Set No. 8. From the original plate and photograph. Findspot: Not known. [Museum Nos. BB 74(69) and BB 54].	Maitraka	Dharasēna IV		Sanskrit, Southern	Badly damaged. Seems to record the royal grant of the village Pishpalashēdhika for the worship and offerings to goddess Tārādēvī whose temple was probably situated in the village Kāṇasihānaka, for repairs to that temple and for the maintenance of the *bhikshu-saṁgha* of the Ḍuḍḍā-vihāra in Valabhī.
31	No. 9. Findspot: Not known. [Museum No. BB 54(72)].	Do.	Do.		Do.	Do. Only the second plate of the grant is available. Seems to register the gift of some land in a village (name not clear) by the king for the worship of [Tārā], for the maintenance of the *bhikshus* arriving from all places and for the repairs to be done for the Gandhakuṭī (i.e., the shrine containing the image of the Buddha).
32	No. 10. Findspot: Not known. [Museum No. 50].	Early Gūrjara	Dadda III *alias* Bāhusahāya	Kalachuri-Chēdi 427, Māgha śu. Ratha-saptamī; probably =675 A.D., December 29.	Sanskrit, Southern and Northern.	Records the royal grant of the village Uvarivadra in Kōrēlla-84 to a Brāhmaṇa (name inadvertently omitted), son of Gaṅgāditya and grandson of Dundubhi-bhaṭṭa. The donee is stated to have been a resident of Sāvatthī and to have belonged to the Bhāradvāja-gōtra and to have been a student of the Bahvṛicha-śākhā. The writer was *Mahā-sandhivigrahādhipati* Saṅgulla, son of Durgabhaṭa. Published in *CII*, Vol. IV, pp. 617 ff., and Plate.
33	No. 11. Findspot: **Karhāḍ**, Satara District. [Museum No. NS 220(56)].	Rāshṭrakūṭa	Kṛishṇa III		Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Only the first two plates of the grant are available. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, pp. 281 ff., and Pl.
34	From the same institution. Through Dr. G. S. Gai. Findspot: **Kardā**, Taloda Taluk, Dhulia District.	Do.	Amōghavarsha IV (Kakka II)	Śaka 894, Āṅgīrasa, Āśvayuja śu. 15, Wednesday, lunar eclipse = 972 A.D., September 25.	Do.	Do. Issued from Mānyakhēṭa. Published in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XII, pp. 263 ff., and Pl.
35	Do.	Chaulukya	Bhīma I	Vikrama 1086, Vaiśākha śu. 15.	Do.	Issued from Aṇahilapāṭaka. Records the royal grant of one *halavāhā* of land (i.e. land that can be cultivated with the help of a single plough) in Muṇḍaka-grāma of the Vardhi-vishaya to Udīchya-Brāhmaṇa Vāsudēva, son of Balabhadra. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 31-33, and Plate.

	MYSORE STATE BELGAUM DISTRICT CHIKODI TALUK					
36	**Bhōj.**—Plate in the possession of Balagauda Sivagauda Patil. Through Dr. B. R. Gopal.	Kadamba .	Śāntivarman .	Śaka 232, Regnal year 7, Śrāvaṇa śu. 12.	Sanskrit, Kannaḍa .	This spurious record, in characters of the 10th century, registers a royal gift of the village Ammanikā along with the villages Būdagalige, Muguḷikōḍu, Beṇṇevāḍa and Eṇḍegōḍu situated in Koṇḍanūr-vishaya, free from taxes, to Duggamāra-chaturvēda-bhaṭṭa and Śrīdhara-chaturvēda-bhaṭṭa of Kāśyapa and Hārita *gōtras* respectively. The gift was made at the request of the chief queen, by the king from his *Vijaya-skandhāvāra* at Banavāsi. He is stated to have been the son of Siṁhavarman and grandson of Śarvavarman. *Mahāsandhivigrahi* Guṇavarman wrote the record. Noticed in *Progress of Kannada Research in Bombay State* (1947-52), pp. 17-18.
	DHARWAR DISTRICT					
37	**Dharwar.**—Impressions and photographs received from Dr. G. S. Dikshit, Karnatak University. The original plates are deposited in the Irwin Agricultural Museum, **Kolhapur.**	Chālukya of Bādāmi	Vinayāditya .	Śaka 615, Year 13, Māgha śu. 15.	Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannaḍa.	Registers a gift of fifty *nivartanas* of land besides *mannārdha* of the villages Endemaduvula and Uruvige to Daśaguṇaśarman of Bhāradvāja-gōtra by the king from his military camp on the bank of the river Sinna at the request of Kaliṅgēti (Kaliṅgapati ?). The record was written by *Mahāsandhivigrahi* Rāmapuṇya-Vallabha. Published in *Karnataka Inscriptions*, Vol. II, pp. 6 ff.
	RAICHUR DISTRICT KOPPAL TALUK					
38	**Koppal.**—Plates in the possession of Jālagāra Gaviyappa, a resident of Oṇṭikoḷḷa. Through Dr. K. V. Ramesh.			Śaka 1646, Krōdhi, Śrāvaṇa śu. 10, Sunday = 1724 A.D., July 19.	Kannaḍa .	Records the gift of 40 *bīghas* of land near the village of Honaguṁṭi by Tirakapa, the *dēśa-kulakarani* of Kopaḷa-sīme situated in Kātarike-veṇṭe in Paḍavaṇa-nāḍu, probably to some deity stipulating that Guṁḍapa, the grandson of Jalagāra Māḷapa, shall enjoy the benefits of the gift. While detailing the boundaries of the gift-land, mentions the *kasba* of Rāje Subānajirāya Mohare.
	SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT UDIPI TALUK					
39	**Udipi.**—Copper plates from His Holiness the Swamiji of Shirur Math. Through Dr. G. S. Gai. Set No. 1.	Keḷadi .	Veṅkaṭappa-nāyaka .	Śaka 1524, Plavaṅga (wrong for Plava), Māgha śu. 3.	Do. .	Registers a gift of land of the value of 120 *gadyāṇa* situated in Bommārabeṭṭu in Bārakūra-hōbaḷi for burning a *sahasradīpa* and two perpetual lamps of ghee (*nandā-dīpa*) in the temple of Krishṇadēva of Uḍupi during the time of *mahāpūjā* in the noon by Bhadrappa-nāyaka, the son of the chief. The gift was entrusted to Apāji-paṇḍita of Vasishṭha-gōtra, [Āśva]lāyana-sūtra and Ṛik-śākhā.
40	No. 2 .	Do. .	Vīrabhadra-nāyaka .	Śaka 1553, Pramōda, Śrāvaṇa ba. 10.	Do. .	Registers a gift of land situated in Kayiravaḷḷi *agrahāra* in Koḍavūra-sīme as *sarvamānya* to Chintāmaṇi-dīkshita, son of Nārasiṁha-purāṇika of Arasikere, belonging to Harita-gōtra, Āpastaṁba-sūtra and Yajuś-śākhā, by the chief. The gift was made on the banks of the Tuṅgabhadrā in Harakēri *maṇḍali* on Āshāḍha ba. 30, obviously of the same year.

A.—COPPER-PLATES, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE STATE—*concld.*					
	SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	UDIPI TALUK—*concld.*					
	Uḍipi—*concld.*					
41	Copper-plates from His Holiness the Swamiji of Shirur Math. Through Dr. G. S. Gai. Set No. 3.	Keḷadi	Vīrabhadra-nāyaka	Śaka 1561, Bahu-dhānya, Māgha śu. 1	Kannaḍa	Registers a gift of land situated in the village Karumbaḷi in Śivaḷi-sīme in Bārakūra-hōbaḷi, to god Kṛishṇadēva of Uḍupi by the chief, after purchasing the same from Kōnapa of Kōḷāla for 100 *gadyāṇa*.
42	No. 4	Vijayanagara	Śrīraṅgarāya (III) ruling from Ghana-giri.	Śaka 1586 (current), Śōbhakṛit, Śrāvaṇa śu. 15, lunar eclipse=1663 A.D., August 8.	Do.	Registers a royal gift of the village Hemmaḍiginahaḷḷi in Baḷaga-nāḍu of Bēlūr to the *maṭha* of Lakshmīnārāyaṇatīrtha-śrīpāda, disciple of Lakshmīkāntasvāmi who was the disciple of Trailōkyapāvanasvāmi. The gift was made in the presence of god Chennakēśavasvāmi of Bēlāpuri, on the banks of the Vishṇusamudra on the occasion of the lunar eclipse for the propitiation of god Veṅkaṭēśvara.
43	No. 5	Chief of Santebennūr	Sītārāmappa-nāyaka	Śaka 1596, Pramādi, Bhādrapada śu. 12.	Do.	Registers a gift of the village Seṭṭihaḷḷi in Duggalāpura in Kāṭūra-sīme to god Gōpālakṛishṇa of Gōpāla-kshētra situated on the banks of the Tuṅgabhadrā by the chief on the day of Madhva-dvādaśī. The gift was made over to Veṅkappa of Kōḷāla who was to enjoy the same hereditarily and perform the worship of the deity. The chief is stated to be the son of Sarjā Hanumappa-nāyaka and grandson of Hanumappa-nāyaka of Pūval-ānvaya, and a devotee of god Rāmachandra of Santebennūr.
44	No. 6			Śaka 1636, Vijaya, Māgha śu. 2.	Do.	Registers an endowment of 250 *Dhārarāḍa-gadyāṇa* to the *bhāṇḍāra* of god Kṛishṇadēva of Uḍupi, worshipped by the religious heads of the *ashṭa-saṁsthāna* who were the followers of the *sampradāya* of Śrīmad-Ānandatīrtha-āchārya. The gift was made by Savundrarāja-paṇḍita, the *pradhāna* of Mysore, son of Bhadrayya and grandson of Vīraṇayya of Gautama-gōtra, Āśvalāyana-sūtra and Ṛik-śākhā, for performing the worship of the god on Madhva-navamī day every year with the interest accruing at the rate of one *varāha* per ten per annum. The details of the services to the god on this day are enumerated. The endowment was made during the period of Raghuvaryatīrtha-śrīpāda who was then in charge of the worship of the god.
45	No. 7				Do.	Records a *rāyasa* given to the donor referred to in No. 44 above by the religious heads of the *ashṭa-saṁsthāna* of Uḍupi accepting the endowment made by him as stated above. It is also stated that this Savundrarāja caused the construction of the central *maṇḍapa* in the Madhva-sarōvara.

46	No. 8				Do.	Records another *rāyasa* given to the same donor of No. 44 above relating to the acceptance of another endowment of 1680 *Dhāravāḍa-gadyāṇa* made by him for burning the *bhadra-dīpa* set up by the *āchārya* and for the special worship in the month of Makara, with the interest accruing at the rate of one *varāha* per ten per annum.
47	No. 9			Śaka 1561, Vikrama, Vaiśākha śu. 1.	Do.	Registers a gift of 10 *varāha-gadyāṇa* for offering *kshīrānna* to god Kṛishṇadēva, by Veṅkappa of Kesanūr. The gift was made during the *paryāya* of Vallabhatīrtha-śrīpāda.
48	No. 10			Śaka 1740 (current), Īśvara, Pushya śu. 10, Saturday=1818 A.D., January 17.	Do.	Registers a gift of land (details given) for worship and offerings in the Kṛishṇa temple at Uḍupi, made over to the *svāmīs* of the *ashṭa-saṁsthāna*, by Anantarāmappa of Kauṇḍinya-gōtra and Āpastamba-sūtra, son of Pūrṇayya, grandson of Kṛishṇāchārya and great-grandson of Anantarāmāchārya. The gift-lands were purchased by the donor, through Timmapayya of Maṅgaḷūru from the Mūligāras (?).
49	No. 11			Viśvāvasu, Bhādrapada śu. 15.	Do.	Registers a gift of the village Kalladipaṭṭe *alias* Kṛishṇa-bhūpālasamudra situated in Tīrthamale *sammata* of Harūru-śīme in Kāvēripaṭṭaṇa-rājya, to god Kṛishṇadēva of Uḍupi by Nārōji-panta, son of Janārdana-panta and grandson of Viṭṭhala-panta. In late characters.
	RAJASTHAN					
	JODHPUR DISTRICT					
50	**Jodhpur.**—Copper plate in the possession of Sampat Singh Jain. Photograph through Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra, New Delhi. Findspot: Not known.	[Chāhamāna ?]	Siharāja	Vikrama 1054, Pausha, Makara-saṁkrānti; probably=997 A.D., December 2, Friday.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Incomplete. Contains the latter half of a land grant. The extant portion states that a certain village in the district (*pathaka*) of Satyapura was given by the king as a perpetual gift to a Brāhmaṇa teacher (*upādhyāya*) named Nannaka, hailing from Bhillamāla. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 45-46.
	SIROHI DISTRICT					
	SIHORI TAHSIL					
51	**Manōrā.**—Copper-plate in the possession of Samarthaji Khemaji. Through Shri C. L. Suri.			Vikrama 1865, Māgha ba. 4.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved without *mātrās*. Seems to record the gift of an *araṭa* and mentions a number of *sākshis*.
52	**Varāḍā.**—Copper-plate in the possession of Khushalji Chhidarwal. Do.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Suratāṇa		Do.	Worn out. Purport not clear.
	UTTAR PRADESH					
	ALMORA DISTRICT					
	RANIKHET TAHSIL					
53	**Buḍē Kēdār.**—Copper-plate in the possession of Shri Krishnananda Suraguru. Photograph from the Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi.	Chandrājā of Almōrā	Rudrachaṁda (Rudrachandra)	Śaka 1490, Jyēshṭha ba. 3, Friday = 1568 A.D., May 14.	Sanskrit and local dialect, Nāgarī.	States that the ruler, the son of Kalyāṇachandra, donated a village to god Śiva to commemorate his conquest of the Ilādurga from a ruler named Mādura. Mentions also *Pradhāna* Rāi-siga and *Mahārājakumāra* Saṅgrāma-sāhi. Transcribed in *Kumaon kā Itihāsa*, Vol. I, pp. 261 ff.

A.—COPPER-PLATES, 1963-64—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—*concld.*					
	ALMORA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	RANIKHET TAHSIL—*concld.*					
	Buḍē Kēdār—*concld.*					
54	Another copper-plate in the possession of Shri Krishnananda Suraguru. Photograph from the Director General of Archæology in India, New Delhi.	Chandrājā of Almōrā	Rudrachaṁda (Rudrachandra) .	Śaka 1490, Jyēshṭha ba, 3, Friday=1568 A.D., May 14.	Sanskrit and local dialect, Nāgarī.	This is a copy of No. 53 above. States that the original is in the possession of a person named Jhagaḍasiṁha. In modern characters.
	VARANASI DISTRICT					
	VARANASI TAHSIL					
55	**Kapiladhārā.**—Copper-plate fixed in the wall above the entrance of the central shrine in the Vṛishabhadhvaja temple.			Vikrama 1880 (*kha-ibha-gaja-indu*), Mārga śu. 5, Sunday = 1823 A.D., December 7.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records that the temple of Vṛishabhadhvaja was repaired by Viṭṭhaladēvāji who belonged to the Chandrasēnakula and the Prabhu community and who was a minister of Gāyakavāḍa (Gaikwad) and a famous *lēkhaka* of Mushēkhōra-dēśa.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH					
	CHITTOOR DISTRICT					
	PUNGANUR TALUK					
1	**Guṇḍugallu.**—Slab set up in the Rāmasvāmi temple in the old fort.			Śaka 1747, Pārthiva, Mārgaśira śu. 10, Monday=1825 A. D., December 19, f.d.t., ·03.	Telugu	States that *subēdār* Baṇḍi Veṅkatarāmanna had the temple of god Rāmasvāmi renovated and the deity installed therein at the instance of Śaṅkarārya.
	CUDDAPAH DISTRICT					
	JAMMALAMADUGU TALUK					
2	**Kosinēpalle.**—Slab on the platform in front of the Āñjanēya temple.				Do.	Records the obeisance of the carpenter Siddābattuḍu to god Channarāya. In late characters.
3	**Pātapeṭ.**—Stone fixed into the wall of the Āñjanēya shrine.			Kīlaka	Do.	Reads: *Kīlaka saṁ.* In characters of about the 15th century.
4	**Sunnapurāḷḷapalle.**—Slab near the Cheruvu Gaṅgamma shrine.			Śaka 183[1], Saumya, Jyēshṭha śu. 10.	Do.	States that Guruvappa, son of Tāṭi Guruvappa had the temple of Gaṅgamma constructed.
5	Another slab in the same place			Do.	Do.	Contents same as in No. 4 above. Adds that Veṅkaṭēśu, son of Vaḍḍe Subbani-bōya, built the temple.
	PULIVENDALA TALUK					
6	**Kommunūtula.**—Slab in the compound of the Chiṁtalarāyasvāmi temple.	Vijayanagara	Narasiṁgayadēva-mahārāja	Śaka 1[40]5 (current), Śubhakṛit, Āshāḍha.	Do.	Registers the grant of the village Kōmaṭinūtula in Ghaṁḍikōṭa-sīma by the chief Bukkayadēva-mahārāju, son of Āravīṭi Tāta Pinnamarāju of the Ātrēya-gōtra, to god Chintala Tiruveṁgaḷanātha of the village, for worship and offerings. The gift village is said to be included in the donor's *nāyaṁkara*.
7	Another slab in the same place			Śaka 1634, Śārvari, Mārgaśira śu. 15.	Do.	Records that Kōnēṭi, son of Bayya Veṅkanna, constructed a pond in the forest for the benefit of the cattle and that Raṅgappa-nāyaka made a gift of it to god Tiruveṁgaḷanātha of Kōmaṭinūtula.
8	Slab paved into the floor in the main temple.				Do.	Records the obeisance of Chinnaveṁkayya, son of [Achaḷam] Guruvaya, to god Chintalarāya. In late characters.
9	Another slab in the same place				Do.	Records the obeisance of a certain *karaṇaṁ* to god Chiṁtalapati. Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	PULIVENDALA TALUK—*contd.*					
	Kommunūtula.—*contd.*					
10	Fragment of a slab on the way to the Chimtalarāyasvāmi temple.				Telugu .	Seems to specify the boundaries probably of a land granted to god Chimtala-Tiruvemgaḷanātha of the village Kōmaṭinūtula. In characters of the 15th century.
	GUNTUR DISTRICT					
	BAPATLA TALUK					
11	**Bāpaṭla.**—Marble pillar near the *dhvajastambha* of the Bhāvanārāyaṇa temple.				Do. .	Badly damaged. Registers the gift of 10 sheep for the supply of ghee for a perpetual lamp in the temple. In characters of about the 12th century.
	PALNAD TALUK					
12	**Alugurājupalle.**—Slab lying to the north of the village.				Do. .	Fragmentary. Only a part of the imprecatory portion is available. In characters of about the 15th century.
	SATTENAPALLE TALUK					
13	**Vēlpūru.**—Pillar in the *maṇḍapa* of the Chennakēśavasvāmi temple.			Śaka 1284 (?), Āshāḍha, Thursday.	Do. .	Records the gift of some jewels, unguents, etc., to god Rāmanāthadēva of Vēlpūru by the *Śilpāchāryas* who assembled for the purpose in Policharla Subbāchārya's house. In late characters.
14	Same pillar . .				Do. .	Records the construction of a *maṇḍapa* and a garden (probably for the deity) by Māchaya-Gōpa Śauri. Mentions Anavōta-nṛipati. In characters of the 14th century.
15	Do. .				Do. .	Records the construction of a *maṇḍapa* in front of Chennakēśavasvāmi by three persons viz., Māre, Bōyana and Rāmasvāmi. Do.
16	Another pillar in the same *maṇḍapa* .				Do. .	Mentions two devotees, i.e., Vēlpūri Kṛishṇayya and Vēlpūru Subbayya. In characters of the 15th century.
17	Same pillar . .				Do. .	Mentions some *vaiśya* devotees of Ikshvākula-gōtra and Munikula-gōtra. In late characters.

	KURNOOL DISTRICT					
	KURNOOL TALUK					
18	**Valkūru.**—Broken pillar dug out in the compound of the Mādhavasvāmi temple.				Telugu	Only the imprecatory portion is preserved. In characters of the 10th century.
	PATTIKONDA TALUK					
19	**Chinapeṁḍēkallu.**—Slab set up near a step-well locally called as Chilakalabhāvi.				Kannaḍa	Seems to mention the field (*keyi*) of Vishṇu-dīkshita. In characters of the 15th century.
20	**Chinavoliti.**—Slab in front of the Āñjanēya temple.	Vijayanagara	Achyutadēva-mahārāya	Śaka 1457, Manmatha, Vṛishabha ba. 7, Sunday= 1535 A. D., May 23.	Telugu	Registers a gift of land in the village of Chinahuliti to Māchirāju, son of Bhaṭṭu Abbarāju by *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Mēdinīmīsaragaṁḍa Kaṭārisāḷuva* Telugurāyani Chennarājudēva-mahārāju for the merit of Telugurāya and Salakarāju. The village Chinahuliti is said to be an *Uṁbaḷi-grāma* of the donor received from *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Salakarāju China-Tirumaladēva, who was governing from the Ādavāni fort.
21	**Daḍādaḍi-Kōṭakoṇḍa.**—Rock locally called *Donabaṁḍa*, about 2 miles from the village.				Kannaḍa	Registers a gift of land as *sarvamānya* probably to a *maṭha* at Ādavāni constructed by Padmanābha-paṁḍita, a disciple of Mādhavachaṁdra-bhaṭāra, by Māchi-seṭṭi and the son (name not clear) of Kūchi-seṭṭi in the presence of Rāyamalli-seṭṭi, [Kācha]-gauḍa, Kēśi-gauḍa, Goṁka-nāyaka, Jōmarasa and others. In characters of the 13th century.
22	Rock near the Raṅganātha temple, about 2 miles on the way to Chinapeṁḍēkallu.	Vijayanagara	Achyutadēva-mahārāya	Śaka 1454, Naṁdana, Vaiśākha śu. [10].	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record two endowments to god Tiruvengaḷanātha at Kōṭakoṁḍa for the merit of the king and Dēvarasa.
23	Sculptured slab kept in a deserted temple about a mile from the village.				Telugu	Mentions Yellāchāri of China Bannūru probably as the sculptor of the images depicted on the slab. In late characters.
24	**Dēvanakoṇḍa.**—Slab in front of the Reḍḍi's house.				Do.	Refers to the *maṭham* of Pallekoṁḍa Ayyagāru. Do.
25	Rock near the Śiva temple				Kannaḍa	Mentions Kāse Bhīmaya. Do.
26	Boulder near the Ellappanāyani tank				Do.	Refers to the construction of the tank *Benakana-kere* by Kemi-seṭṭi, and its dedication to god Benaka (Vināyaka) born of (*i.e.* under) the *Ippa* (*Bassia latifolia*) tree. In characters of the 14th century.
27	Rock locally called *Dhanaṁguṇḍu*				Telugu	Seems to refer to a pond (*kolanu*) caused to be constructed by Nūṁkaravutu Narasayya. In late characters.
28	**Dūdēkoṇḍa.**—Two fragmen used as steps to the Dargāh.				Do.	Damaged. Seems to refer to a gift of land. In characters of the 15th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	KURNOOL DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	PATTIKONDA TALUK—*contd.*					
	Dūdēkoṇḍa.—*contd.*					
29	Boulder about 3 miles towards the west of the village.				Telugu	States that this marks the boundary (*muggaḍi*) of the villages Patikoṁḍa, Dūdēkoṁḍa and Paṁdikōna. In late characters.
30	**Khairappala.**—Slab towards the left at the entrance into the Vīrabhadra temple.	Vijayanagara	Sadāśivarāya	Śaka 1466, Krōdhi, Māgha ba. 12, Sunday=1545 A.D., February 8.	Kannaḍa	Registers the restoration of the grant of the taxes *taḷavārike* and *sthala-suṁka* amounting to 18 *māḍas* to the *Vidvanmahājanas* of the *sarvamānya agrahāra* Dēvarāyapura *alias* Khayirapuli by Kōnēti Timmarāju, the king's agent and the governor of Ādavāni-durga for the merit of his father *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Chikka Koṁḍarāju who claimed descent from Āravīṭi Rāmarāju of the Ātrēya-gōtra and Sōma *kula*.
31	Iron pole used as the lamp post in front of the Vīrabhadrēśvara temple.			Śaka 1549, Prabhava, Śrāvaṇa ba. 14, Wednesday= 1627 A. D., August 29.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to refer to the gift of the lamp post to god Vīrabhadra of Kairupuḷi.
32	Slab lying in a field				Do.	States that the field was given by Tamma-nāyaka to Malliārādhya on the occasion of a solar eclipse. In characters of about the 15th century.
33	**Koṁkunūru.**—Pillar in the Ahōbalēśvara temple.				Telugu	Seems to refer to two *kuṁchas* of land probably endowed as *mānya* to god Ahōbalēśvara of the place. In characters of the 15th century.
34	**Mūlaguṇḍam.**—Rock called *Mallavāṇi baṁḍa.*				Do.	Carelessly engraved. Seems to refer to the construction of a canal connecting the spring (*ūṭakālva*). In late characters.
35	Fragment of a slab fixed into the tank bund opposite to the Āñjanēya temple.				Do.	Damaged. Refers to Āditya in the 2nd line. In characters of the 10th century.
36	**Pattikoṇḍa.**—Pillar in the *maṇḍapa* of the gateway.				Kannaḍa	Refers to the gift of the pillar by Koṇḍalayya, son of Koyyagāvuṇḍa of Koṇḍakunda. In characters of the 9th century.
37	Same pillar, top				Do.	Same as above. Do.
38	2nd pillar in the same place				Do.	Refers to the gift of the pillar by Attiya-gāvuṇḍa, the son of Dantigara Pollamma-gāvuṇḍa. Do.

39	3rd pillar				Do.	Refers to the gift of the pillar by Pollamma-gāvuṇḍa, son of Duppa-gāvuṇḍa of the Mududara family. Do.
40	4th pillar				Do.	Damaged. Refers to the son of Bhillara Kēsi-gāvuṇḍa. Do.
41	Slab fixed into the ruined well in front of the Āñjanēya temple.			Śaka 1709, Plavaṁga, Śrāvaṇa ba. 3, Thursday=1787 A. D., August 2 (if the month is *adhika*).	Telugu	Records the construction of the well (*kūpa-pratishṭhā*) for the temple of the god Āñjanēya by Lakshmamma, the wife of Bhīmireḍḍi of Nagurūru.
42	Brass plate below Munro's statue in the Taluk Office.				English, Telugu; Roman	Bilingual. Refers to the death of Sir Thomas Munro, the Governor of Madras, at Pattikoṁḍa on the 6th July 1827 A. D.
	Pulikoṇḍa.—Huge boulder on the way to the village.	Vijayanagara	Sadāśivarāya	Śaka 1471, Saumya, Kārttika śu. 12, Utthānadvādaśi, Wednesday = 1549 A. D., November 2. (The week-day was Saturday).	Telugu	Registers the grant of the village Pulikoṁḍa *alias* Konasamudram with all its perquisites to Kṛishṇamāchāryulu, son of Viṁjamūri Tirumala Tātāchāryulu of the Kauśika *gōtra*, Āpastaṁba *sūtra* and Yajuś *śākhā* by *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Timmayadēva-mahārāju for the merit of his father Rāmarāju Pinakoṁḍrāju of the Ātrēya-gōtra, Āpastaṁba-sūtra, Yajuś-śākhā and of the lunar dynasty.
44	Slab in the field locally called *Munammachēnu.*			Kshaya, Phālguna śu. 15.	Do.	Seems to refer to a gift of land by the *Reḍḍis* and *Karaṇams* of Pullikoṇḍa to a deity (name not clear). In late characters.
45	**Rātana.**—Rock near the tank on the way to the village.	Vijayanagara	Harihara I	Śaka 1272 (current), Virōdhi, [Jyēshṭha] śu. 1, Monday= 1349 A. D., May 18.	Kannaḍa	Damaged. Refers to the construction of the tank called Rāchasamudra by *daṇḍanāyaka* Rāyarasa under orders of the king.
46	Another rock in the same place				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Seems to record the name of an individual. In characters of the 14th century.
47	**Timmāpuram,** (hamlet of **Rātana**).—Boulder in the village.				Telugu	Records a gift of land to Veṁkanna by the *Reḍḍis* and *Karaṇams* of Timmāpuram. In late characters.
48	**Varimukkula.**—Hero-stone now kept in the Hanumantarāya temple.				Do.	Damaged. Mentions Varimukkala and seems to mention Maṇḍarāju and [Māda]rāju. In characters of the 9th century.
49	Another slab in the same place				Do.	Do. Mentions Maṇḍarāju. Do.
50	**Yāṭakallu.**—Boulder about 2 miles from the village.				Kannaḍa	Registers a gift of land to Saṁgayanāyaka by Mallayya. In characters of the 15th century.
51	Boulder in the back-yard of the village Karaṇam's house.			Khara, Śrāvaṇa śu. 5.	Do.	Registers a gift of land to god Chennayya for offerings. The donor's name is not given. In characters of about the 16th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT					
	ALAMPUR TALUK					
52	**Alampur.**—Stone used for grinding sandal (now kept in the local Museum).				Telugu .	States that this (the stone) is the gift to god Saṅgamēśvara by the goldsmith Dēvōju, son of Timmōju. In late characters.
53	**Iṭikal.**—Hero-stone in front of the Kēśavasvāmi temple.			Bahudhānya, Chaitra śu. 9, Monday. Probably = 1758 A. D., April 17.	Do. .	Records that China Timmī-reḍḍi, grandson of Veṅgaḷa-reḍḍi, was shot dead in a fight near Kōdaṇḍapuram. Do.
54	Step leading to the *garbhagṛiha* of the Śiva temple in the same village.				Do. .	Records the obeisance of Chiṭōju Badri to god Vīranna. Do.
55	**Jallāpuram.**—Slab in the possession of the village Munsif.				Do. .	Damaged. Seems to refer to some gifts made by certain individuals (named) for the temples of Veṅkaṭēśvara, Rāmaliṅgēśvara and Āñjanēya at Jellāpuram. Do.
56	Pillar (right) in the Kalyāṇarāmasvāmi temple.				Do. .	Records the obeisance of Yiṭṭela China-Rāmanna. Do.
57	Another pillar (left) in the same temple				Do. .	Records the obeisance of Mallamma. Do.
58	**Kōildinne.**—In a field to the east of the village.			Śaka 9[88], [Krōdhi], Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti.	Kannaḍa .	Damaged. Registers a gift of 6 *mattar* of land to god Mahādēva by *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Bijjarasa.
59	**Korvipāḍ.**—Slab fixed into the well .			Śaka 1778, Nala, Vaiśākha ba. 5, Saturday= 1856 A. D., May 24.	Telugu . .	States that the well was dug by Ubhaya Nāgappa, son of Chikanna of *Kāmāri-vaṁśa*.
60	Slab in the Śiva temple . . .				Do. .	Damaged. Seems to state that the image of Vīrabhadra was caused to be made by Ayyappa, a goldsmith. In late characters.
61	**Laṅghanavāy.**—Slab in the field of Karivemula Sanjanna.			Ānanda, Jyēshṭha śu. 5, Monday= 1314 A.D., May 20.	Do. .	Registers a gift of land, made after purchase, by Komaṛeḍi Yeṛaya for maintaining a water shed. In characters of about the 14th century.
62	Slab lying on the banks of the big tank	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Trailōkyamalla (Sōmēśvara I) . .	Śaka 98[1], Vikāri, [Saṁ]krānti, eclipse; probably= 1059 A.D., July 27.	Kannaḍa .	Damaged. Seems to refer to some gift (details lost) made by a subordinate of the Telugu-Chōḍa family whose name also is not clear.
63	**Rāmāpuram.**—Slab lying to the east of the village called Nakkalapāḍu.	Chālukya of Bādāmi	Vikramāditya (I) .		Telugu . .	Registers gifts of land to Śaṅkarasvāmin, Ayicha-śarman, Rēva-śarman and others belonging to various *gōtras* by Bālāditya-mahārāja.

64	**Vollūru.**—Slab in the Vēṇugōpālasvāmi temple.				Do.	Records a gift of land to Erapavōjlu by Bāsivi-reḍḍi of Vollūru for the merit of his parents. In characters of the 16th century.
	MAHBUBNAGAR TALUK					
65	**Kōilkoṇḍa.**—Gateway into the fort, right side.			Hijra 1290	Do.	Refers to Nawāb Mokaramaddula Bahadūrsā Davar Mohammad Gujari Narwar Ali and seems to state that he attained sainthood (i.e. died ?) on the specified date in the fort at Kōilkoṁḍa.
	NALGONDA DISTRICT					
	DEVARKONDA TALUK					
66	**Wāḍapalli.**—Lime-stone pillar of a dilapidated *maṇḍapa* now converted into a mosque to the left of the road leading to the Lakshmīnarasiṁhasvāmi temple. Impressions received from Dr. R. Subrahmanyam, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Temple Survey (South), Madras.				Southern	Fragment. Reads : *Maruthoyva[ra]cha*. In characters of about the 4th century A. D.
67	Second pilar in the same place. Do.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads : *Śrīkoṇḍapēna*. In characters of about the 8th century A.D.
68	Third pillar. Do.				Telugu	Fragment. Purport not clear. Do.
69	Fourth pillar. Do.				Do.	Do. Do.
	NELLORE DISTRICT					
	GUDUR TALUK					
70	**Chennūr.**—Chennakēśava temple, outer *prākāra*, south wall.	Chōḷa	Rājarāja (III)	Regnal year 26	Tamil	Records the undertaking given by the priests (*nambimār*) to burn a lamp endowed by Nallappich-cheṭṭi, son of Panḍiṭṭi Revvināyakkaṉ in the Chittiramēḷi-viṇṇagar *alias* Kēśavapperumāḷ-kōyil in [Cheṟuva]ṉūr. In characters of about the 13th century.
71	Same wall	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1164, Regnal year 27, Āḍi.	Do.	Records a similar undertaking as in No. 70 above in respect of a lamp which was caused to be cast and was endowed along with 100 sheep by Cheṅgama-Che .. mi-nāyakkaṉ in the Chittiramēḷi-viṇṇagar *alias* Kēśavapperumāḷ-kōyil in Cheṟuvaṉūr in Mēlaip-Paṭṭaiya-nāḍu. Cf. *Inscriptions in the Nellore District*, Part I, pp. 102-03.
72	Inner *prākāra*, round pillar in the south-western corner near the Vēṇugōpāla image.			Śaka 1176	Do.	Records a grant of land for food offerings to Cheṇṇa-Gōpāla by Bhā[g]erāya-[Śi]ṅgaradēvaṉ for the merit of Madhurāntakap-Pottappi-chōḷaṉ *alias* Manumasittaraiśar.
	NELLORE TALUK					
73	**Kanupūru (Vīranna).**—Vīrabhadra temple, left stone jamb of the entrance.	Vijayanagara	Tirumala	Śaka 1475, Siddhārthi, Māgha ba. 14, Wednesday= 1554 A. D., January 31, f.d.t., ·46. (The cyclic year was Pramādi).	Telugu	Records the grant of the village Pōrāvaram probably for the construction of a *mukha-maṇḍapa* for the deity at Kanupūru by Annāreḍḍi of Allūru, the agent of the king, for the merit of the latter. Published in *Inscriptions in the Nellore District*, Part I, Gūḍūr (113).

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—*concld.*					
	NELLORE DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	NELLORE TALUK—*contd.*					
	Kanupūru (Vīranna)—*contd.*					
74	Vīrabhadra temple. Right stone jamb of the same entrance.	Vijayanagara	Tirumala	Śaka 1476, Rākshasa, Māgha ba. [3], Monday= 1556 A. D., February 3. (The Śaka year was 1477 and the *tithi* was 7).	Telugu	Records the grant of Yaḍimalu in the *sīma* of Saryāpalli to the deity Īśvara by Yallaparāju of Koṇḍapalli, the agent of the king, for the merit of the latter. Ibid., Gūḍūr (114).
75	Step-stone at the entrance	Telugu-Chōḍa	Tribhuvanachakravarttigaḷ Rājagaṇḍagōpāla.	Śaka 1222, Regnal year 9, Tai śu. 3, Aviṭṭam. Irregular.	Tamil	Damaged. Records the grant of a village (name lost) for worship of the deity Piḷḷaiyuḍaiya-Nārāyaṇap-perumāḷ which was the personal deity of Tirukkachcha(chi)-Nambi by Madhurāntakap-Pottappichchōḷaṉ Rājagaṇḍagōpāladēvaṉ. The (image of the) deity is stated to be in the *Vāṇikatteru* in Nellūr *alias* Vikramaśiṅgapuram in Ma(Pa)ḍai-nāḍu. Cf. ibid., Gūḍūr (115).
76	Mūlasthānēśvara temple, slab lying in the *prākāra*.	Vijayanagara	Veṅkaṭa	Śaka 1538, Piṅgaḷa, Śrāvaṇa ba. 30= 1617 A. D., August 20, Wednesday. (The Śaka year was 1539).	Telugu	Records the grant of income from the village of Vīranna-Kanupūru to god Viśvēśvarasvāmi of the village by Veṅkaṭapati-nāyaniṅgāru for the merit of Veṅkaṭappa-nāyaniṅgāru. The village is said to have been granted as *amara* to the donor. Ibid., Gūḍūr (112).
77	Stone set up near the entrance of the same temple.			Śaka 1823, Plava, Phālguna śu. 10, Wednesday= 1902 A. D., March 19.	Do.	Records that the temple of Mūlasthānēśvara was renovated by Pōkūru Vōbayya.
78	**Krishṇāpaṭṇam.**—Siddhēśvara temple. Slab fixed into the west wall, right of entrance.	Telugu-Chōḍa	Tribhuvanachakravarttigaḷ Irumaḍi Tirukkāḷattidēvar.	Śaka 1201, Regnal year 2, Dhanus śu. 10, Rōhiṇī, Saturday=1279 A.D., December 16, f.d.n. ·31. (The *tithi* was 12).	Tamil	Records that the *Aiñjuvaṇṇa-vaṇigar*, *Nānādēśip-Padinenbhūmi-samasta-paradēśigaḷ* of *nāḍu*, *nagaram* and Malaimaṇḍalam met at the *Aiññūṟṟuvaṉ-tirukkāvaṇam* in Kollitturai *alias* Gaṇḍagōpālapaṭṭiṇam and assigned the income from a levy at the rate of 1/4 (*paṇam*) per cent on the value of the commodities exported and imported through this port to god Manumasiddhīśvaramuḍaiya-nāyaṉār. Cf. *Inscriptions in the Nellore District*, Part I, Gūḍūr (45).
79	Do. Another slab fixed in the same place, left of entrance.	Chōḷa	Vīrarājēndra	Śaka 1178, Regnal year 14, Makara śu. 13, Rōhiṇī, Saturday= 1256.	Do.	Records the endowment of money to provide for the worship of Manumasiddhīśvaramuḍaiya-nāyaṉār by the *ūravar* and *Padinenbhūmi-samasta-paradēśigaḷ* of Kollitturai *alias* Gaṇḍagōpālapaṭṭiṇam, who met at the *Dēśināyakaṉ-*

			A.D., December 30, f.d.t. ·36.		*tirukkāraṇam* in the temple of [Chan]dāttiraippiḷḷaiyār. At the end of the inscription there are three more records pertaining to the grant of land by (1) Ūruḍaiyāṉ Maḍapaḷisvāmigaḷ in the 13th year, (2) Aṇḍampākkiḷāṉ Tiruvālavāyuḍaiyār under the orders of Manumassidharaisar in the 15th year and (3) Dhanmapālaṉ in the 17th year. Cf. ibid., Gūḍūr (39).
80	Stone set up in the centre of the village .			Do.	. Damaged. Seems to record some rules laid down by the *Nānādēsip-paradēsigaḷ* in respect of properties left by persons without any descendants to claim them. In characters of about the 15th century. Cf. ibid., Gūḍūr (40).
81	Same stone .			Telugu	. Gives the Telugu version of No. 80 above. Cf. ibid., Gūḍūr (43).
	VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT				
	SARVASIDDHI TALUK				
82	**Dimili.**—Pillar in the Śiva temple called Nagnēśvara.		[Śaka] 1882, ... [Māgha] ba. 5, Wednesday.	Do.	. Damaged. Records the construction of the *maṇḍapa* etc. of the Nagnēśvarasvāmi temple by Rāmayya, son of Kaṛṛa-Veṁkanna and Vōbamma, and his wife Narasiṁhyamma.
	BIHAR				
	GAYA DISTRICT				
83	**Bōdh-Gayā.**—Archaeological Museum, Back of a damaged Buddha image. (Museum No. 1097). Findspot: **Kurkihār.**			Sanskrit, Siddhamātṛikā.	Contains the Buddhist formula, *yē dharmmā hētu-prabhavā* etc. In characters of about the 10th century.
84	Railing bar with figures of a *makara*, a warrior and a devotee. (Museum No 47).			Prakrit, Brāhmī	. Reads : *Āyāye Kuragiye dānaṁ.* In characters of about the 1st century B. C. Published in *Mahābōdhi*, p. 15, No. 4. Lüders' List No. 939.
	PATNA DISTRICT				
85	**Patna.**—Slabs in the Museum. No. 1, cross-bar of a railing. (Museum No. 1322). Findspot : **Barhut,** Nagod Taluk, Satna District, Madhya Pradesh.			Do.	. Reads : *Sa Sapagutāye Bhichhuniye dānaṁ.* In characters of about the 2nd century B. C. Lüders' List No. 815.
86	Do. No. 2. Findspot : **Mathurā,** Uttar Pradesh (Museum No. Arch. 6043).	Vishṇumitra .		Do.	. Records a gift by Gōtamī Mitrā, the *dhātrī* (foster-mother) of Iṁdragibhadā (Indrāgni-bhadrā), the king's daughter. Do. *IHQ,* Vol. 2, p. 441 ff., and Pl. H. Lüders, *Mathurā Inss.* (ed. K.L. Janert), No. 181, pp. 206-08.
87	Do. No. 3 (Museum No. 113). Findspot : **Bōdh-Gayā,** Bihar.			Sanskrit, Northern	. Refers to the performance of the religious rites at the Ratnatraya (i.e., the Buddhist centre) by a *bhikshu* named Prakhyātakīrtti belonging to the royal family of Laṅkā *dvīpa* (i.e., Ceylon) for peace to humanity. In characters of the 4th-5th century A.D. Published in *JBARS*, Vol. IV, pp. 405 ff., and Plate. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1737.
88	Do. Black-stone containing a Buddha figure in the Museum. (Museum No. Arch. 104). Findspot : **Jānābhigā,** Gaya District.	Jayasēna .	Lakshmaṇasēna year 83, Kārttika śu. 15 ; probably=1202 A. D., November 1.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	. Records the gift of the village Koṭṭhalā, situated in Saptaghaṭṭa together with its land and water, and plough-tax to the Vajrāsana, the gift being entrusted to the Sinhalese *Bhikshu* Maṅgalasvāmin. Published in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XLVIII, pp. 43 ff. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1469.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	DELHI					
	NEW DELHI					
89	**New Delhi.**—Photograph of an inscription on the pedestal of an image of a goddess. Through Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra, Joint Director General of Archaeology, New Delhi. Findspot : **Chamba,** Himachal Pradesh.		Rudrasēna	Śāstra 53, Āshāḍha ba. 1, Sunday ; probably=1076 A. D., May 22.	Sanskrit, Śāradā	Damaged. Seems to record some donation for the spiritual merit of the donor whose name is not clear.
90	Pedestal of an image kept for sale at the India Art Palace, Connaught Place. Findspot : **Orissa.**			Vikrama 1224, Chaitra śu. 14.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the obeisance of Vā(Bā)laśrī, the disciple of Arjikāsēna.
91	Pedestal of a broken seated image kept for sale in Narang and Co., 17, Sundernagar Market. Findspot : **Nālandā,** Bihar.				Do.	Records the construction of a *chaitya* containing Sugata (*i.e.*, an image of the Buddha) by the *Kāyastha* Chandramandara, great-grandson of Dēvachandra. In characters of the 10th-11th century.
92	Another damaged image at the same place. Findspot : Not known.				Kannaḍa and Sanskrit, Kannaḍa.	Records that the image was caused to be made by a *Brāhmaṇa* named Jayamuni. In characters of about the 13th century.
	TERRITORY OF GOA					
	TISVADI DIVISION					
93	**Velha Goa.**—Sculptured slab lying in the square inside the Convent of St. Francis of Assisi.	Kadamba of Goa	Jayakēśin I	Śaka 97[6], Jaya, [Vaiśā]kha ba. 1, Monday=1054 A. D., April 25.	Kannaḍa	Fragmentary and incomplete. Refers to the rule of a certain Aṇṇayya, who besides being given a string of titl s. is also described as meditating on the feet of Bī(Vī)ravarmmadēva. The record also mentions Chandrāpura which was the capital city of the Goa Kadambas and Paṁjaṇakhaṇi (Panjim).
94	Another slab in the same place				Do.	Fragmentary and completely worn out. Contains the expression [*Samadhiga*]*ta-pañcha-mahāśabda*. In characters of the 11th century.
95	A third slab in the same place			Śaka [1063]	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 12th century.
96	Fourth slab lying in the same place			...... Monday	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Worn out and illegible. Contains the word *daṇḍanāyaka*. In characters of about the 14th century.
97*	Slab built into the wall in the square of the same Convent.			1643 A. D.	Portuguese, Roman	Records that two graves were made in the year quoted. for Chairman Matheus Gracia and Treasurer Roque da Silva, brothers of the Order of Our Lady of Conception.

98	Slab lying by the side of the same Convent.			1618 A.D. November 10.	Do.	Records that the bones of the Venerable Friar Andre, 4th Bishop of Cochin, who died on the date quoted, were removed from the Cathedral.
99	Left panel of another slab lying in the same place.	Lusitanian	John IV	Regnal year 4, 1644 A. D.	Do.	Records that the frontispiece was built in the year quoted, during the 4th regnal year of the king who was 18th in the line of succession and was renowned as the Father of the Nation and Restorer of Monarchy.
100	Right panel of the same slab	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records that John de Silva Telo IV, the Count of Aveiras and Viceroy of the State, sent congratulations to the ruler in A. D. 1644 during his 4th regnal year.
	GUJARAT					
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT					
101	**Sarkhēj**.—Mosque of Ahmad Ganj Bakhsh Khatt ; southern wall, outside. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 2627).	Sulṭān of Gujarat	Madāphara Sā (Muzafar Shāh II.)	Vikrama 1571, Māgha śu. 5.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Mentions a tank called *Ahamadasara* and refers to its boundaries. Also mentions *Ṭaṅkās* 9 lakhs.
102	Do. Western wall, outside. Do. (Acc. No. 2528).				Do.	Seems to record the name of the stone mason Nūrama. In late characters.
	BARODA DISTRICT					
	BARODA TALUK					
103	**Baroda**.—The drum and base of a cylindrical stone relic casket in the Department of Archaeology, M. S. University. Findspot : **Dēvṇīmōrī**, Bhiloda Taluk, Sabarkantha District. Discovered in the Buddhist *stūpa* while excavating it.	Kshatrapa (?)	Rudrasēna (IV ?)	Year 127 of the Kathika rulers, Bhādrapada 5.	Sanskrit, Southern	Records the construction of the *Mahāstūpa* attached to the *Mahā-vihāra* by two *Bauddha-bhikshus* named Agnivarmman and Sudarśana and the making of a stone casket with writing on it for enshrining the relics of Daśabala (*i.e.*, the Buddha), by Varāha, son of Sēna at the instance of *bhikshu* Mahāsēna for the increase (of the merit) of the Dharma and Saṁgha. In characters of the 4th-5th century A. D. Published in *Ep. Ind*, Vol., XXXVII,, pp. 67 ff., and Plate.
104	The lid of the same casket. (Transcribed from the original lid itself). Findspot : Do.				Prakrit, Southern	Faintly engraved. Contains a version of the Buddhist text *Pratītyasamutpādo*. Do. Ibid.
105	Terracotta real found in the same excavation. Photograph from Dr. R. N. Mehta, Head of the Department of Archaeology, M. S. University. Findspot : Do.				Sanskrit, Northern	Records the Buddhist formula *Yē dharmmā* etc. In characters of about the 5th century A. D.
	BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT					
106	**Bhāvnagar**.—Loose slab in the Gandhi-smāraka Museum. Findspot : Mehsana District. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 2529).			Vikrama 1[6]04, Vaiśākha śu. 5.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī ; Persian, Naskh.	Bilingual. Damaged and worn out. Seems to read *śrī-Alādīna* in line 7. For the Persian portion, see Appendix D, No. 88.

* The gists of Nos. 97—100 were communicated by Dr. V. T. Gune, Director of Archives, Government of Goa.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—*contd.*					
	BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	GOGHA TAHSIL					
107	**Gōghā.**—Borwad Mohalla; loose slab in a temple. Do. (Acc. No. 2535).	Mughal .	Salēma Sāha (Jahāngir) .	Vikrama 1672, Śaka 1537, Māgha śu. 10, Thursday=1616 A.D., January 18.	Sanskrit and local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the construction of a *prāsāda* (temple) by the wife of Haradāsa at Ghōghā with the knowledge of the *pañchakula*, the names of the members of which are given. Also contains the names of several persons who spent money on the temple. Mentions *Rājā* Akhirāja, *Dēsāi Maha°* Sōmajī, Kāsama Khāna, Udhavadāsa and Sāhā Mahamada Garā.
	KUTCH DISTRICT					
	BHUJ TALUK					
108	**Bhuj.**—Slabs in the Museum. Slab No. 1. Findspot: **Khāvḍā,** Bhuj Taluk, Kutch District.	Western Kshatrapa .	*Svāmi* Rudradāman (I) .	[Śaka] year [.]2, ...	Prakrit, Brāhmī .	Damaged. Records the setting up of a pillar (*yaṭhi*) by Dhanadēva, son of a person (name lost), described as *āryyaka* and a *śrāmaṇēra* and as the son of Śatrumsaha. In characters of the 2nd century A. D. Mentioned in *PRASI W.C.*, 1905-06, p. 35. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII pp. 335 ff., and Plate.
109	Slab No. 2. Findspot: **Wāndh,** Mandvi Taluk, Kutch District.	Do. . .	*Mahākshatrapa Svāmi* Rudrasimha (I) .	[Śaka] year 10[5],	Do. . .	Do. Records the setting up of a pillar by Ajamitra. Do. Ibid., pp. 138 ff., and Plate.
110	Slab No. 3. Findspot: **Mēvāsā,** Rapar Taluk, Kutch District.	Do. . .	*Mahākshatrapa* [Bhartṛidāman] .	[Śaka] year [2] 05,	Do. .	Badly damaged. Records the setting up of a pillar. Mentions Chashṭana and also an Ābhīra named Vāsudēva. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. Text published in *A.R.*, *Watson Museum*, 1923-24, pp. 12-13. Ibid., pp. 140 ff., and Plate.
111	Pedestal of a bronze Buddha image. Findspot: Not known.				Sanskrit, Northern .	Records the gift of the image (*kīrtti*) for the merit of her parents by Kāsamā, the *bhikshuṇī* (disciple) of *Bhikshu* Nāgasiṁgha. In characters of about the 8th century.
112	Pedestal of a marble Tīrthaṅka ra image. Findspot: A stepwell at **Bhuj.**			Vikrama 1300, Vaiśākha ba. 11, Wednesday=1244 A.D., May 4. (The year was *Kārttikādi* and the month was *Amānta*).	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records that the installation of the image of Śrī Muni-Suvrata was caused to be made by Śrī Yaśaśchandra Bhā[pa]ḍa belonging to the Mōṭa-jātī.
113	Pedestal of another marble Tīrthaṅkara image. Findspot: **Dātivāḍa,** Palanpur Taluk, Banaskantha District.			Vikrama 1304, Jyēshṭha śu. 9, Monday=1248 A.D., June 1.	Do. . .	Records the installation of (the image of) Rushabhadēva (Ṛishabhadēva), (at the instance of) Bhaṭṭāraka Padmachandra-sūri, by *Śrē°* Khētula, son of *Śrē°* Bhōjā who was the son of *Śrē°* Chāndā of Śrīmāla-jātī.

114	Pedestal of a third marble Tīrthaṅkara image. Findspot: Do.			Vikrama 1335	Do.	Records the installation of the image of [Śānti]nātha by *Sā°* Chhājala, son of Bhuvaṇī, the wife of the younger brother of *Sā°* Harichandra, son of *Sā°* Madana belonging to the Gūrjara-jāti. In this act which was for the merit of his sister Jāu, he was accompanied by his sons Kānhaḍa, Dhīradēva and others. This image was consecrated by Amaraprabha-sūri belonging to the *paṭṭa* of Dharmaghōsha-sūri.
115	Slab in the Chatadi of Rāo. Si. Lakhpatji, in the royal cremation ground.	Chief of Kutch	Rāyadāna	(1) Vikrama 1838 (*Kārttikādi*), Śaka 1704, Uttarāyaṇa, Vaiśākha ba. 11, Wednesday=1782 A.D., May 8. (The month was *amānta*). (2) Vikrama 1817 (*Kārttikādi*), Śaka 168[3], Jyēshṭha śu. 5, Sunday=1761 A.D., June 7.	Sanskrit and Gujarātī, Nāgarī.	Records the death of Mahārājā Rāo Śrī 7-Lakhapatajī and the commission of *satī* by 15 of his wives (names mentioned), on the second date. The first date probably refers to the construction of the memorial.
	RAJKOT DISTRICT					
	RAJKOT TALUK					
116	**Rājkōt**.—Slabs in the Watson Museum. Slab No. 1. Findspot: **Gundā,** Jasdan Taluk, Rajkot District.	Western Kshatrapa	*Kshatrapa* Rudrasiṁha (I)	[Śaka] year 103, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Rōhiṇī.	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Gives the genealogy of the king and records the digging and construction of a well at the village of Rasōpadra, by the general (*sēnāpati*) Rudrabhūti, son of the general (*sēnāpati*) Bāpaka, the Ābhīra. Published in *Ep.Ind.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 233 ff., and Pl.
117	Slab No. 2. Findspot: **Gaḍhā,** Jasdan Taluk.	Do.	*Mahākshatrapa* Rudrasēna (I)	[Śaka] year 127, Bhādrapada ba. 5.	Do.	Gives the genealogy of the king and records the erection of a *śatra* (probably the slab itself), by the brothers of Khara[r]pattha, the son of Pratāśaka of the Mānasa-gōtra. Ibid., pp. 236 ff., and Pl.
118	Slab No. 3. Findspot: **Junāgaḍh,** Junagadh Taluk, Junagadh District.	Do.		[Śaka] year ...., Chaitra śu. 5.	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Gives the genealogy of a king who is stated to be the grandson of *Kshatrapa* Jayadāman, but the purport is not clear. Mentions *kēvali jñānam* and Girinagara (Girnār). In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. Ibid., pp. 239 ff., and Pl.
119	Slab No. 4. Findspot: Not known				Do.	Fragmentary. Reads.... [*shṭa*]*trātassa mātrā*(*tu*) *kāritaṁ*.. Do.
120	Slab No. 5. Findspot: Bhūtanātha temple, **Junāgaḍh,** Junagadh Taluk, Junagadh District.	Chaulukya of Gujarat	Kumārapāla	Valabhī 855, Siṁha 60, ..., Wednesday.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Badly damaged. Seems to record the construction of a temple of Śiva. Mentions Sōmadēva and *amātya* Dhavala. The two sons of the latter seem to have been responsible for the erection of the temple for the merit of their father. *Sūtradhāra* Kikāka was the engraver. Cf. *Bhavanagar Inss.*, pp. 184 f., and Bhandarkar's List No. 1381.
121	Slab No. 6. Findspot: Not known				Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to the worship of Sōmēśaliṅga in line 6, to Gōhī in line 9 and to Chhādāka in line 15. In characters of about the 12th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—*concld.*					
	RAJKOT DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	RAJKOT TALUK—*concld.*					
	Rajkot—*concld.*					
122	Slabs in the Watson Museum. Slab No. 7. Findspot : **Baḍulā**, Junagadh Taluk and District.			Vikrama 1440, Māgha śu. 14.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a *vāpī* (step-well) by the sisters Hāṁsū and Jāsū, the devotees of the god Sōmēśa, and the daughters of Kīlhaṇadēvī and *mantri* Dhāṁdha who was the son of *mantri* Mādhava and grandson of Sōma. Mentions Sōhī, a *rājaputra*, who is stated to be a *pratīhāra* (door-keeper) of a king.
123	Slab No. 8. Findspot : **Vanthali,** Junagadh Taluk and District.				Do.	Incomplete. Records the setting up, by the Rāshṭrakūṭa princess Nāgaladēvī, the queen of Vijayānaṁda *alias* Vidyānanda, of the statue of her deceased daughter Hīrādēvī, wife of Lāvaṇyadhavala, in the temple of Viñjhalēśvara at Vāmanapura. The genealogical account of Vijayānanda and Nāgaladēvī is given. Published in the *An. of the Bhand. Inst.*, Vol. VI. pp. 171 ff. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1865.
	HIMACHAL PRADESH					
	CHAMBA DISTRICT					
124	**Chambā.**—Stone in the Bhuri Singh Museum, Findspot : Not known.				Tibetan	Fragmentary. Begins with an invocation to the Buddha and *Triratna* and relates to a Buddhist ritual.
	KERALA					
	CANNANORE DISTRICT					
	HOSDRUG TALUK					
125	**Pullūr.**—Koḍavalam Vishṇu temple, stone set up to the south of the central shrine.	Chēra	Bhāskara Ravivarman Ma[nu]-kulādichchadēvar.	Regnal year 55, Jupiter in Karkkaṭaka.	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḻuttu	Damaged. Seems to record the gift of 3 *kaḻañju* of gold for bathing, evidently, a deity which is not mentioned in the record. Mentions the *Kuḍamala-āḷār*. In characters of about the 12th century.
	TALAICHCHERI TALUK					
126	**Dharmaḍam.**—Slab used as a step-stone in the *peṭṭiyil-uḷḷōr makham* in Villiyavarambu.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Contains an invocation to Samantaka and a formula of incantations. In characters of about the 10th century.

127	**Talaichchēri.**—Tṛikkayi-Mahādēva temple, *balipīṭha*.			Kollam 1073, Mēḍam 25, Kāḷitākshi (?) Vaiśākha śu. 15, Monday=1898 A.D., May 6. (The week-day was Friday).	Malayāḷam .	Begins with an invocation to god Pañchaliṅga of Viṭṭala. Mentions Tṛikkayī-Mahādēva and Ravivarma Narasiṁharāja of Viṭṭala described as *Pā[r]tthaṇpā [is]iṁhāsanādhīśvara*.
	QUILON DISTRICT					
	KUNNATTUR TALUK					
128	**Ēnādimaṅgalam.**—Pūdaṅkarai Śāstā temple, pillar in the verandah.			[Kollam] 9[28], . . 13	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḻuttu .	Indifferently engraved. Seems to record a construction. Details not clear.
129	Base of the verandah .				Do.	Do. Seems to refer to the construction of the *balikkal*. In late characters.
	MADHYA PRADESH					
	DATIA DISTRICT					
	DATIA TAHSIL					
130	**Baḍōnīkhurd.**—Pedestal of a broken stone image kept on the way to the Gōpēśvara temple.				Sanskrit, Siddhamātṛikā	Damaged. Reads: . . *mnāyaṁ Vāmuka sutaṁ* . . ‖ In characters of about the 8th century.
131	Stone in the field near the same temple .					In shell characters.
132	**Durgāpur.**—Pedestal of a broken stone image kept on a platform.			Vikrama 1226, Āshāḍha ba. 5, Sunday=1169 A.D., May 18. (The year was *Chaitrādi*).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the obeisance of Kēśavadēva and mentions the name of *Nāyaka śrī* (name lost), who was the son of *nāyaka* Daśaratha belonging to a Brāhmaṇa family of Padakṛishṇātraya-gōtra.
133	Stone slab built into the platform inside a tank.			Vikrama 1728 .	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.
134	**Kāmad.**—Stone slab fixed near the door of the Śiva temple in the fortress.				Nāgarī .	Damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 15th century.
135	**Parāsarī.**—Stone pillar locally called *Pyārē Bābā kā chīra*, outside the village.	Tughluq .	Pērōja (*i.e.* Firuz Shāh) .	Vikrama 1421, Śaka 1286, Kārttika śu. 15, Saturday=1364 A.D., November 9, f.d.t. ·33.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Purport not clear. Mentions the names of Jētā and Hīrā in lines 17 and 19 respectively.
136	**Rājāpur.**—Marble slab built into the wall of the well in the garden belonging to the Patel of the place.	Bundēlā .	*Lōkēndra* Bhavānīsiṁha .	Vikrama 1956 (*rasa-ishu-nava-śaśī*).	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the construction of the well by Rādhākṛishṇa and Gōvardhana, sons of Bihārīlāla Rāsadhārī who was the son of a Brāhmaṇa named Gōkula of Kārchalā-grāma in the region of Braja.
137	**Sināval.**—Sōnāgir hill. Temple No. 4. Pedestal of the image.			Vikrama 1855, Māgha śu. 5.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Refers to the Jaina pontiffs like *Bhaṭṭāraka* Mahēndrabhūshaṇa and Jinēndrabhūshaṇa, who belonged to Kuṁdakuṁdāchārya *anvaya*, Sarasvatī *gachchha*, Balātkāra *gaṇa* and Mūla *saṁgha*.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remark
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	DATIA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	DATIA TAHSIL—*concld.*					
	Sināval—*concld.*					
138	Temple No. 6 in the village. Pedestal of an image.			Vikrama 1[930], Vaiśākha śu. 7, Thursday=1874 A.D., April 23. (The year was *Kārttikādi*).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the obeisance of Chanda and his wife [Kē]sara Bāī of Khaṇḍēlavālasāha-gōtra to the image of Śrī Ṛishabhanātha on the advice of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Lakshmīsēna belonging to Vṛishabhasēna *anvaya*, Sēna *gaṇa* and Mūla *saṁgha*. The image was installed by *Budhu Sāha* Namūṇa. Cf. No. 145 below.
139	Temple No. 13. Pedestal of an image .			Vikrama [1470], Chaitra....	Do. .	. Worn out. Refers to the installation [of the image] by Bhumna (Bhuvana ?) lāla of Kuṁdakuṁda *āmnāya*, at Sōnāgira *kshētra*. In characters of about the 16th century.
140	Pedestal of another image in the same temple.			...., Mārgaśirsha ba. 2, [Monday].	Do.	. Records the installation of the image by Hirālāla, an inhabitant of Vōlasiṁgha, on the advice of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Śrī Rājēndrabhūshaṇa, the disciple of *Bha°* (*Bhaṭṭāraka*) Śrī Mahēndrabhūshaṇa, who was the disciple of *Bha°* Śrī Jinēndrabhūshaṇa belonging to Gōpāchala *paṭṭa*, Kuṁdakuṁdāchārya *anvaya*, Sarasvatī *gachchha*, Balātkāra *gaṇa* and Mūla *saṁgha*. Do.
141	Temple No. 17. Pedestal of the image of Pārśvanātha.			Vikrama [17]4[5],	Do. .	. Worn out and indifferently engraved. Seems to record the obeisance of a person whose name is not clear.
142	Temple No. 18. Pedestal of the image of Ādinātha.			Vikrama 1923, Vaiśākha śu. 13.	Do.	. Records the construction of the image by *Bhaṭṭāraka* Chāruchandrabhūshaṇa and the obeisance [to the image] of *Chaudharī* Rāmakisuna and his brothers Lalirāma and Īśvaralāla who belonged to the Mītal-gōtra of the Agravāla community and were the inhabitants of Kṛlārasa at Sōnāgira.
143	Temple No. 21. Pedestal of the image of Pārśvanātha.			Vikrama 1921, Phālguna śu. 8.	Do.	. Records the obeisance of a person (name lost) together with his family to [the image of Ādinātha], installed at Sōnāgira *kshētra*.
144	Temple No. 23. Pedestal of the image of Supārśvanātha.			Vikrama 1884, Phālguna śu. 2, Sunday=1828 A.D., February 17.	Do. .	Worn out. Records the installation [of the image] on Suvarṇagiri (*i.e.* Sōnāgir) by Sabhāsiṁgha of the Khaṁdēlavāla sub-caste, who was an inhabitant of Chadērī, on the advice of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Surēndrabhūshaṇa belonging to Mūla *saṁgha*. Cf. No. 147 below.

145	Pedestal of another image in the same temple.			Vikrama 1930, Vaiśākha śu. [7], Thursday=1874 A.D., April 23. (The year was *Kārttikādi*).	Do.	Records the obeisance of *Sēṭha* Supu[nya] Chanda and his wife Kēsarabāī belonging to Khandēra(Khandēlavāla)sāha-gōtra, to the image of Śrī Pārśvanātha on the advice of their teacher *Bhaṭṭāraka* Śrī Lakshmīsēna of Rishabhasēna *anvaya*, Sēna *gaṇa* and Mūla *saṁgha*. Cf. No. 138 above.
146	Temple No. 25. Pedestal of the image of Mallinātha.			Vikrama 1925, Vaiśākha śu. 7, Wednesday=1868 A.D., April 29. (The year was *Chaitrādi*).	Do.	Records the installation [of the image] at Śōnagara (*i.e.* Sōnāgir) by Udayarāja and his brother *Sāha* Khaḍgasēna, belonging to Lambakaṁchuka *anvaya*, on the advice of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Rājēndrabhūshaṇa belonging to Kuṁdakuṁdāchārya *anvaya*, Vāgaḍa *gachchha* and Mūla *saṁgha*.
147	Temple No. 37. Pedestal of an image			Vikrama 1884, Phālguna śu. 2, Sunday=1828 A.D., February 17.	Do.	Records the installation [of the image] on Suvarṇagiri (*i.e.*, Sōnāgir) by Sabhāsiṁgha of Sha(Khaṁ)ḍēlavāla vaja *gōtra*, who was the inhabitant of Chadērī, on the advice of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Surēndrabhūshaṇa belonging to Mūla *saṁgha*. Cf. No. 144 above.
148	Temple No. 38. Pedestal of an image			Vikrama 1251, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Monday. Irregular.	Do.	Records the obeisance of the wife of Dhuvīlē.
149	Pedestal of another image in the same temple.				Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the name of Hōlī, son of Va[kkī]hula (or Chhīhula). In characters of about the 13th century.
150	**Unāvā**.—Sati-stone fixed in a field near the village Pōhrā.			Vikrama...., Chaitra śu. 2, Monday.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Indifferently engraved. Seems to record the death of a person (name not clear), and the performance of *satī* by his wife. In characters of about the 15th century.
151	Stone built into the wall of the main gate of the Bālājī temple.			Vikrama 1499, [Vaiśākha] ba. 13, [Monday]=1442 A.D., April 9. (The year was *Chaitrādi* and the month was *Pūrṇimānta*).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Engraved carelessly. Purport not clear. Mentions *Mahārājādhirāja Rāṇē*.
	JABALPUR DISTRICT					
	SIHORA TAHSIL					
152	**Demapur**.—Slab in the village. Findspot: Not known. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal.		[Ajita]māladēva	Vikrama 1402, Vaiśākha śu. 3.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record the death of a person named Ghaupadi(?) and the performance of *satī* by his wife. Also refers to the construction probably of a memorial. Mentions the mason Lakhasiga.
153	**Umariā Pan**.—Slab in the village. Do.				Brāhmī	Badly damaged. Only one letter *tō* in characters of about the 1st century B. C. can be made out.
154	Below No. 153 above				Nāgarī	Contains one line. Purport not clear. In late characters.
	MANDSAUR DISTRICT					
	MANDSAUR TALUK					
155	**Afzalpur**.—Stone built into a platform in front of a mosque. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 2506).			Vikrama 1863	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records probably the death of a person named Lakhārāva.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	MANDSAUR DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	MANDSAUR TALUK—*concld.*					
	Afzalpur—*concld.*					
156	Stone beam in Baḍā Mandir. Do. (Acc. No. 2507).			Vikrama 1490	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Seems to record the renovation of a step-well by a person (name not clear).
157	**Mandsaur.**—Pillar No. B in Sōndhanī, a hamlet about a mile to the east.		[Yaśōdharman]		Sanskrit, Northern	A considerable portion of the left side is broken and missing. This is a duplicate version of No. B 103 of *A. R. Ep.* for 1961-62. Published in *CII*, Vol. III, pp. 149 f., and Pl. XXI C.
	RAJGARH DISTRICT					
	KHILCHIPUR TAHSIL					
158	**Khilchīpur.**—Slab fixed in the wall of the stair-case in the courtyard of Jāmi-Masjid in mohalla. Impressions from the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 2412).			Vikrama 1914, (current), Chaitra ba. 5, Monday = 1857 A.D., March 16. (The year was *Chaitrādi* and the month was *Pūrṇimānta*).	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian, Nasta'līq.	Bilingual. Records the construction of a *mējata* (*masjid*) by *Pījārā* (cotton corder) Ukārjī of the Gōrī community, son of *Pījārā* Pirōjā (Firoz), a resident of Gaṁjapurā in Khilachīpura during the time of *Dīvāna* Sērasiha, *Ṭhākura* Narabhē (Nirbhaya)siha and *Rāya* Phāte Lāla. For the Persian portion, see App. D, No. 124.
159	Slab fixed against the wall of a house near the top Darwaza in the Fort. Do. (Acc. No. 2413).			Vikrama 1949, Pausha ba. 7.	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Urdū, Nasta'līq.	Do. Records the taking of an oath by the members of the Vā(Bā)garī community not to commit thefts, etc., in Khilachīpura proper or in the Khilachipura Parganā. For the Urdu portion, see App. D, No. 125.
	SEHORE DISTRICT					
	HUZUR TAHSIL					
160	**Bhopal.**—Slab in the Office of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Impressions from the Superintendent. Findspot: **Khamariā,** (P.O. Bākal), Sihora Tahsil, Jabalpur District.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Slightly damaged and incomplete. Seems to record the building of a Śiva temple by a Brāhmaṇa (name lost) belonging to the family of Paryaṅka of Māthāla-gōtra and his son Pa[ramē]śvara, who are described as learned. In characters of about the 11th century.
	SEHORE TAHSIL					
161	**Sēhōre.**—Slab built into the step of the *ghāṭ* (east side) on the river Siwan, locally called Ilāhī Mātā. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 2405).			Vikrama 194[6], Māgha śu. 2.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Seems to record some construction. Mentions personal names like Mānaka-chandra, Hamīra-chandra, Kāśī-lāla, etc.

162	Loose slab in the house of Shri Prabhu Dayal Trivedi, originally belonging to the ruined temple called Raghōjī-kā-mandir in **Chaudharipura**. Do. (Acc. No. 2406).	Sulṭān of Malwa .	Gyāsadīna .	Vikrama 153[0], Śaka 1395, Uttarāyaṇa, Vasaṁta-ṛitu, Phālguna śu. 2. Thursday, Uttarā-Bhādrapada=1474 A.D., February 17, f.d.t. ·35, f.d.n. ·30.	Do. . .	Fragmentary. Records the death of a person whose name is lost. Mentions a certain *Ṭhākura* Si(Śrī)varma and Śīhapura (*i.e.* Schore) in Mālava-dēśa.
	SHAJAPUR DISTRICT					
	SHAJAPUR TAHSIL					
163	**Shajāpur.**—Slab fixed into the wall of the courtyard of Tagore Mādhyamic Vidyālaya in the fort. Do. (Acc. No. 2410).			Vikrama 1937, 1881 A.D.	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian, Nasta'līq.	Bilingual. Records the construction of the school [building] at Sājahānapura under orders of the *Darbār*. Mentions Ganapata Rāva Hari and the Tahasildār Raghunātha Yādava. For the Persian portion, see App. D, No. 141.
	UJJAIN DISTRICT					
	UJJAIN TAHSIL					
164	**Ujjain.**—Square pillar in the Dharmaśālā or State Museum of Antiquity in the Mahākāla temple. Do. (Acc. No. 2443).			Vikrama 1547, ...7.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Damaged and carelessly engraved. Mentions *Malika* [Sarka ?] Mahamūda in lines 5-7 and *Ṭhākura* Narōta[ma ?] in lines 8-9.
165	Loose slab in the same place. Do. (Acc. No. 2445).			Vikrama 1502, Āshāḍha.	Nāgarī . .	Reads: *Sulatāna*........*Khīlachī* in lines 4-5. Purport not clear.
166	Fragment of a stone slab in the possession of Shri V. S. Wakankar. Findspot: **Ujjain.**				Sanskrit, Brāhmī .	Reads: .... *dāmasya putrasya* .... In characters of about the 3rd century A.D.
167	Another fragment with the same person. Findspot: Do.				Prakrit, Nāgarī .	Fragmentary. Refers to Dōṇa-vaṁsa (*i.e.*, Drōṇa-vaṁśa) and Vijjasīha (*i.e.* Vijayasiṁha). In characters of about the 12th century.
168	Fragment in the possession of Shri Suryanarayan Vyas.				Do. . .	Purport not clear. Do.
169	Pedestal of a stone panel with three figures carved in relief, in the Archaeological Museum, housed in the Mahākālēśvara temple.				Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Probably records the names of the persons whose figures are carved here. In characters of about the 14th century.
170	Broken slab fitted inside, on top of the doorway leading into the northern *Chhajja* of the third storey of the same temple.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Broken at bottom. Contains a number of verses in praise of the god Mahākāla. Only the beginning of the introductory part of the historical portion is preserved. In characters of about the 12th century.
	VIDISHA DISTRICT					
	VIDISHA TAHSIL					
171	**Vidishā.**—Pillar in the Bījamaṇḍal .			Vikrama 1216, Pausha śu. 14, Uttarāyaṇa.	Do. . .	Records probably the gift of a *Kōshṭhikā*.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*concld.*					
	VIDISHA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	VIDISHA TAHSIL—*concld.*					
	Vidishā—*concld.*					
172	Side of another pillar in the Bījamaṇḍal .				Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the obeisance of *Mahāma[ha]ttama* Dēvarāja belonging to the *Mōḍhānvaya*. In characters of about the 11th century.
173	Second side of the same pillar .				Do. .	Records the obeisance of Dēvapati, son of *Sādhu* Sōḍhala. Do.
174	Broken slab in a Fakir's house in the Fort.				Do. .	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to contain a *praśasti* of which verse No. 3 ends in line 6. Do.
175	Railing pillar excavated near the Khambāba.					In shell characters.
176	Do. .					Do.
	MADRAS					
	NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT					
	ARANI DIVISION					
177	**Kallērippaṭṭu.**—Saptakanni temple. Slab built into the east wall.			Śaka 1791 (current), Vibhava, Kārttigai 27, Svāti, Thursday=1868 A.D., December 10.	Tamil .	Records that the *garbhagṛiha* etc. of the temple were built and consecrated by Pūmālai-mudaliyār of Kāñchīpuram and Durgāchala-mudaliyār of Cheṅgalpaṭṭu for Kanni-amman, their family deity.
178	**Māmaṇḍūr.**—Sōmanāthēśvara temple. Base tier of the south wall of the central shrine.	[Vijayanagara] .		.... Īśvara, Āṇi	Do. .	Middle portion built in. Records that the temple was renovated by a person (name lost), who was the son of Vasavā-[dī]kshita and who bore the title *pada-vākya-pramāṇi*. In characters of the 16th century.
179	Slab set up on the bank of a tank called *Periyēri*.	Do. .	Veṅkaṭapati .	Śaka 1514, Nandana, Makara ba. 15, Monday, Śravaṇa=1593 A.D., January 22.	Do. .	Records the gift of lands in the village Māvaṇḍūr *alias* Rājaśēkhara-Kamparāyapuram as *dēvabhōjya* by Bommu-nāyaka, the ruler of Vēlūr, for conducting the daily and periodical worship of the deity Kailāsanāthasvāmi of Āraṇi for the merit of his father Nāgamanāyakar-aiyyan. It is said that the above village, situated on the north side of the Kunriyāru in Kalavaipparru in Meyyūr-nāḍu situated in Palkunṟak-kōṭṭam, a division in Paḍaiviḍu-rājya included in the Jayaṅkoṇḍaśōḻa-maṇḍalam, was purchased by the donor from the *mahājanas* of the village and that the grant was made on the auspicious occasion of *mahōdaya*. The donor is described as the son of Nāgama and the grandson of Tippu-nāyaka.

180	**Puṉalappāḍi.**—Slab set up near the Māriyammaṉ temple.	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1515, Vijaya, Makara ba. 2, Saturday, Pushya= 1593 A.D., December 29.	Do.	Records a gift of lands in the village Poṉṉilapāḍi to the same deity Kailāsanāthasvāmi of Āraṇi for the same purpose by the same donor, viz., Bommu-nāyaka, as in No. 179 above. It is said that the gift village, situated to the south of the river Kuṉṟiyāṟu in Murugamaṅgala[p*]paṟṟu in Tachchūr-nāḍu in Palkuṉṟak-kōṭṭam, was purchased by the donor from the *mahājanas* of Poṉṉilappaṟṟu *alias* Tirumaladēvi-puram and that the gift was made for the merit of his father Nāgamaṇāyakar-ayyaṉ on the day of the *Makara-saṅkrānti*.
181	**Vāṇiyambāḍi.**—Atithīśvara temple, *ardhamaṇḍapa*, jamb-stones on either side of the entrance.		Pārthivēndrādhi[pati*]varmaṉ, who took the head of Vīrapāṇḍya.	Regnal year 8	Do.	Records the sale of land with exemption from taxes to Ōdi Tāmayaṉ by the *sabhai* of Vāṇiyaṉpāḍi *alias* Narasimha-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Aḍaiyāṟu-nāḍu in Paḍuvūr-kōṭṭam. The land was endowed by him for the purpose of burning a lamp for Virundinamperumānaḍigaḷ, the Mahādēva of the village. The *sabhai* is stated to have received some money from him towards the price of the land and the tax-exemption granted.
182	Central shrine, south wall	Chōḷa	Rājarāja III	Śaka 1155, Regnal year 18.	Do.	Records the grant of Vālikaṇḍarāmam *alias* Aḷagiyaśōḷanallūr in the northern division of Paṅgaḷa-nāḍu along with the taxes due therefrom by Vīrāśaṇi Ammaiyappaṉ Aḷagiyaśōḷaṉ *alias* Edirilišōḷach-chambuvarājaṉ for maintaining two perpetual lamps, and conducting the Aḷagiyaśōḷaṉ *sandhi* and a festival in the month of Tai for Virundiṇḍēvar in Vāṇigaṉpāḍi *alias* Madhurāntakach-chaturvēdimaṅgalam.
183	Second *prākāra*, north wall	Do	Kulōttuṅga I	Regnal year 48	Do.	Commences with the *praśasti*, *Pugaḷmādu viḷaṅga*, etc. of the king. Records the grant of land on the south bank of Pālāṟu, purchased from the *sabhaiyār* of Vāṇiyaṉpāḍi *alias* Madhurāntakach-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Aimpuḷugūr-nāḍu in Perumbāṇappāḍi, by Paḷḷikoṇḍāṉ Kūttaṉ *alias* Nandiyarāyaṉ of Śiṟṟāmūr in Rājanārāyaṇa-vaḷanāḍu for (1) the supply of a flower canopy in the Viṇṇāḷantiruvōlakkam, (2) supplying oil for lamps, (3) offering of sweet rice-cakes to the deity, (4) *parivaṭṭam* for the Māhēśvaras and (5) the daily feeding of the latter on festival days.
184	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the undertaking given by the *Śivabrāhmaṇas* of the temple to burn a perpetual lamp, to god Virundindēvār having received 96 sheep from Bhūmidēvaṉ, son of Kaṇṇandai Virundindēvaṉ of Vāḷaippandal in Vāḷaippandal-nāḍu in Palkuṉṟak-kōṭṭam.
185	Do.			Śaka 1143	Do.	Records the gift of 10 cows and 1 bull entrusted to the *Śivabrāhmaṇas* of *toṇṇūṟu-vaṭṭam* for 3 *sandhi* lamps for god Viḍukādaḷagīśvaram-uḍaiyār by Vijaiyanalluḷāṉ Śiṅgaṉ Āḷuḍaiyāṉ Nuḷambarāyaṉ of Arumbākkam in Tirumuṇaippāḍi-nāḍu. The donor is stated to have caused the construction of a shrine upto the *stūpi* for the deity. A postscript records an undertaking given by the *Śivabrāhmaṇas* in respect of 1½ *poṉ* received from Kūttāḍum-piḷḷai, son of Ūrāṇḍai for a *sandhi* lamp to the same deity.
186	East wall	Hoysaḷa	Sārvabhaumachchakravartigaḷ Viśvanātha.	Śaka 1219, Hēmaḷambi, Regnal year 4.	Do.	Records that all the *tirunāmakkāṇi* lands of god Virundiṉṉāyaṉār in Vāṇiyaṉpāḍi *alias* Madhurāntakach-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Aimpuḷugūr-nāḍu in Paḍuvūrk-kōṭṭam and the *dēvadāna* lands in other areas were made *sarvamānya* with all the perquisites attached thereto, by Iramaṇa Deṇṇāyakkaṉ for worship and various services.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.*					
	NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	TIRUVANNAMALAI TALUK					
187	**Kāriyandal.**—Stone set up on the way to the *chēri.*			Viśvāvasu	Tamil	States that this is the *śirumuri* according to which an *ēndal* (name lost) was given to Puluguneypperumāḷ *alias* Nāvilaṅgādapiḷḷai as *kāṇiyāṭchi*. Lays down the *kaḍamai* dues on the land according to the crops and seasons. A sum of 10 *paṇam* is referred to as the amount realised by an auction (*Chaṇḍēśvarap-peruvilai*). In characters of about the 15th century.
188	Stone set up to the south of the village			Regnal year 18, Āḍi	Do.	Records the conferment, as *kāṇi*, of the land on the borders of Āḍaiyūr and Veṅgaikkāl in Aṇṇā-nāḍu on Kūttāḍundēvar and Puluginaipperumāḷ, the sons of Kāliṅgarāyar, a *kaikkōḷa*. See No. 189 below. Do.
189	Rock to the south of the village				Do.	Damaged. Records a similar transaction as in No. 188 above conferring the *kāṇiyāṭchi* in this case on Aṇṇāṇḍai Śeḷiyadaraiyar. A sum of 15 *paṇam* is stated to be the *Chaṇḍēśvara-pperuvilai*. Do.
190	**Veṅgāya-Vēlūr.**—Slab set up in a street in the village.			Īśvara, Kārttikai 25, Sunday.	Do.	Depicts a *yantra* with some letters in squares. In late characters.
191	**Vēṭṭavalam.**—Rāmanāthasvāmi temple, rock surface inside the store-room.				Do.	States that this is a *śirumuri* drawn up on royal orders endowing the village Vēṭṭaivalam in Śiṅgamalaipparru on Vēda[na]ppar along with the income from taxes including *Māmaḍi-Vallāḷadēvan-kāṇikkai*. In characters of the 14th century.
192	Rock surface inside the *prākāra*	Pāṇḍya	Māravarman Kulaśēkhara	Regnal year 16, Rishabha śu. 5, Monday, Magham: 1284 A.D., May 22. (The *tithi* ended at ·29 on the previous day).	Do.	Damaged. Records a tax-free grant of land to Rāmanāthadēvan by the king from his camp at Śiṅgamalai in Śiṅgamalaipparru in Teṅgamalai-nāḍu.
193	Do.	Chōḷa	Rājarāja	Regnal year 5	Do.	Do. Seems to record a grant by Kiḷiyūr Malaiyamāṉ to god Tiruvagattīchchuramuḍaiyār in Milāḍu *alias* Vēṭṭavalam in Uttamaśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu in Vāṇagappāḍi on the northern bank of the river Peṇṇai. In characters of about the 12th century.
194	Do.				Do.	Do. Mentions Vēṭṭaivalam. Do.

	Rock to the north of the village	Vijayanagara	Kampaṇa, son of Bokkaṇa		Do.	Records the assignment of Aṇukkumalai in Śiṅgamalaippaṟṟu to Vāṇādarāyaṉ as *taṇḍēṟu-iṟaiyili* from the year Vikāri for having the lands cultivated and for settling several families.
196	Rock to the west of Śiṅgārakuḷam				Do.	Records that this tank and the one to its north were the benefactions of Śiṟuvalluḍaiyāṉ Peruṅgaṇāyaṉ of Vēṭṭaivalam *alias* Tiruvikkirama-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. In characters of about the 13th century.
	CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT					
	SAIDAPET TALUK					
197	**St. Thomas Mount.**—Slab built into the Vināyaka temple in the East Chetti Street.			1905 A.D., April 20	Do.	Records the grant of the two houses, No. 330 in the eastern row and No. 333 in the western row in the Puduchetti street in the cantonment in Paraṅgimalai and two shops (Nos. 67 and 68) in Malaikaḍai street by Murugappa-cheṭṭiyār of Ainavaṇṇa-mahārishi-gōtram to god Sundara-vināyakar in 1902 A.D., September 22, equivalent to Śubhakṛit, Puraṭṭāśi 7, and the taking up of the duties hereditarily as *dharmakarttā* of the said temple by the donor.
	SRIPERUMBUDUR TALUK					
198	**Māṅgāḍu.**—Perumāḷ temple in the village. Central shrine, north wall, base tiers.	Chōḷa	Parakēsari Rājēndra	Regnal year 2	Do.	Records the gift of 90 sheep for a perpetual lamp to the deity at Kalikēsari-vishṇugṛiham in Māṅgāḍu *alias* Aḷagiyaśōḷanallūr by a native (name lost) of Neḍuvāyil. In characters of about the 11th century.
199	**Śrīperumbūdūr.**—Bhūpatīśvara temple. South wall of the Ammaṉ shrine.	Do.	Rājādhirāja (II)	Regnal year 2	Do.	Fragmentary. Appears to record a transaction made by the *mahāsabhai* of Perumbudūr. Mentions the boundaries of the *dēvadāna* lands of god Tiru-Agnīśvaramuḍaiyār.
200	Same wall	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Appears to be a part of a record similar to No. 199 above connected with the *dēvadāna* lands of god..diraśōlai-uḍaiyār.
201	*Maṇḍapa* in front of the central shrine in the same temple. Stone used as the lintel of the entrance.				Do.	Do. Seems to refer to a gift probably of some land for the food-offerings in the early mornings to god Bhūtīśvarattāḷvār. In characters of about the 11th century.
	COIMBATORE DISTRICT					
	AVANASHI TALUK					
202	**Avanāshi**—Pedestal of the image of Māṇikkavāchakar.				Kannaḍa, Nāgarī	Records that Gōdāvaridēvi arranged for a feast on the occasion of the marriage of Śrī Bhuvanēśvaridēvī, the daughter of Mahārāyar, at the *Navaratna[-maṇḍapa]* for the propitiation of god Avināśidēvar. The image was apparently donated on the occasion. In late characters.
203	**Karuvalūr.**—Sundararājaperumāḷ temple, central shrine, south wall, tiers, base.	Ruler of Koṅgu	Rājakēsari Kōnērinmaikoṇḍāṉ		Tamil	Records the royal order to the authorities of the temple granting Purōśakuḷam in Karuvalūr along with the lands irrigated by the tank for food offerings and various services including lamps to god Vīrarājēndra-viṇṇagar-emberumāṉ of Palaṅ-Karuvalūr in Vaḍapariśāra-nāḍu. The regnal year 20 is mentioned in the body of the inscription. In characters of about the 13th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.* COIMBATORE DISTRICT—*contd.* AVANASHI TALUK—*concld.*					
204	**Palaṅgarai.**—Chōḷīśvarasvāmi temple, central shrine, north wall.	Ruler of Koṅgu	Vīrarājēndra	Regnal year 7	Tamil	Records the gift of the 48 *kalam* of paddy due to them from the *ūrār* of Vīranārāyaṇanallūr *alias* Kuṟuchchi annually to god Āḷuḍaiyār Muntōṉṟiyāṇḍār of their village by a body at Anaichchuppūṇḍi. The *ūrār* of Kuṟuchchi undertook to measure out the paddy as stipulated and also to feed the person deputed to collect the paddy. In characters of the 13th century.
205	Do.	Do.	Vikramachōḷa	Year [.]+10	Do.	Damaged. Refers to the measuring out of paddy as in No. 204 above. Do.
206	West and south wall	Do.	Vīrarājēndra	Year 25	Do.	Continuation of lines lost. Records an undertaking given apparently by the *ūr* and *ūrāḷigaḷ* to contribute annually certain quantity of paddy for special food offerings to Muntōṉṟīśvaramuḍaiyār, the god of their village, having received money in *āṇai achchu śiriyakki-palañcha[lākai]* from Kāḷi Avināśi ....kaṉ of the *kaikkōḷar* community for the purpose. Do.
207	South wall, tiers			Year 7	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record an undertaking given by a body to provide for food-offerings to a deity from the interest on some amount of *achchu* deposited by an individual probably from Chēvūr. Do.
208	Stone set up in the garden of the temple				Do.	Records the apportionment of the produce from the lands irrigated by Charaliṅgasamudram which was to be excavated by Liṅgaṇa-uḍaiyar to the north-east of the Avināśiliṅgaṉ temple and to the east of Vālasamudram, in equal shares to the treasury of the temple of Avināśiliṅgaṉ and to Liṅgaṇa uḍaiyar, by Pagavarnāyakkar in the service of Vālaiyadēvamahārāja and the *sthānikar*. Vālasamudram is stated to have been excavated by Vālarāsa-uḍaiyar after his own name. In characters of about the 15th century.
209	Another stone in the same place	Vijayanagara	Achyuta	Śaka 1462, Plava, Arpaśi 15.	Do.	Damaged. Records the gift of land in Palaṅgarai for *Śiva-pūjā* in the *Chokka-Jñānasambandhavaḷḷal-paṇḍāramaṭha* at Avināśi by Śrīmadu Tēmāsayyad, the *pārupattiyam* of Rājarājapuram in Koṅgu, a *Daṇṇāyakkar* (name lost) and the *nāṭṭār* and *kāṇiyāḷar* of Vaḍapariśāra-nāḍu. Varadappaṇṇargaḷ is stated to have been the royal agent.
210	Stone near the Saṅgamma tank	Do.	Immaḍi Achyuta	Śaka 1464, Nandana, Chittirai 5. (The Śaka year was 1454).	Do.	Records the gift of land to god Avināśiliṅgaṉ by Pagavarnāyakkar and the *sthānikar* mentioned in No. 208 above. Koṅgumaṇḍalam is stated to be under the administration of Vāṇāda-uḍaiyar, described as the right-hand of Timmappadaṇāyakkaṉ.

211	**Rāmanāthapuram.**—West wall of the dilapidated Vēṇugōpālasvāmi temple.				Telugu	Records the name Paṁtaṁgi Nāgābhaṭṭu Ayya. A sketch of the *gardabha* curse is drawn in outline to the right of the writing. In late characters.
	Coimbatore Taluk					
212	**Dēvarāyapuram.**—Veṅkaṭēśaperumāḷ temple, north wall.			Kali 497[7], [Dhātu], Tai 22, Friday=1877 A.D., February 2.	Tamil	Fragmentary. Seems to record some transaction (details lost) of the *dharmakarttas* of the temple and mentions the *grāmattār* and Chellapperumāḷ.
213	Same wall.			Kali 4858, Īśvara, Chittirai 15, Sunday =1757 A.D., April 24.	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to record some transaction (details lost) in respect of god Veṅkaṭēśa-perumāḷ of Mēlait-Tirupati *alias* Vishṇugiri-Rudragiri, situated in Mēlai-Chidambaram in Toṇḍāmputtūrch-chīrmai in Vaḍakarai-Pērūr-nāḍu.
214	**Ottaikkālmaṇḍapam.**—Broken slab in the compound of the Navakōṭinārāyaṇasvāmi temple.			Kali 4695, Pārthiva, Arpaśi 15. (The Kali and the cyclic years do not agree).	Do.	Records the reallotment of the *magamai* levied at specified rates on various items of merchandise originally granted to god Navakōṭinārāyaṇapperumāḷ by the merchant-guild of the 56 countries to the same deity by Kayilāsappa-nāyakkar Mallappa-nāyakkar for the merit of Vīrappa-nāyakkar.
215	Same slab				Do.	Badly damaged except for the imprecatory portion. Mentions Oṭṭaikar-maṇḍapa[ṁ]. Koṇḍarāja figures as a signatory. In characters of the 16th century.
216	Slab in front of the Aghōravīrabhadra temple on the roadside.	Vijayanagara	Jammaṇarāyar		Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to a grant of ¼ *paṇam* per load of merchandise to the deity Māṇikka.., of Vijayamaṅgalam by the merchants of the 56 countries. Do.
	Dharapuram Taluk					
217	**Akhilāṇḍapuram.**—Agastyēśvara temple, north wall, tiers.				Do.	Refers to the construction of a trough for *nirmālya* (?) in the temple of Agastīśvara by Veḷḷāḷan Śeṅgaṉṉilppiḷḷan Śēramāṉtōḷaṉ *alias* Toṇḍaimāṉ. In characters of the 14th century.
218	Do.	Vijayanagara	Vīra Sāyaṇa Uḍaiyar	Dundubhi, Kārttigai, 15.	Do.	Records an endowment of one *paṇam* per month for food offerings during nights to god Agattīśvaram-uḍaiyār of their village by the *ūr* and the *ūrāḷigaḷ* of Kāṅgeyam. Do.
219	Same temple, west wall, tiers	Pāṇḍya	Sundarapāṇḍya	Regnal year 8, Āṇi	Do.	Records that the *mugavaṇai* in the *ardhamaṇḍapa* of the temple was caused to be made by Puḷiyammai, the wife of Śeṅgāḷi, a member of the body called *kāvalar Kuṟumbuḷḷar* in Paṭṭāli. In characters of the 13th century.
220	Do. south wall, tiers				Do.	Built in at the right end. Records that the *tirunilai-kāl*, etc., of the *ardhamaṇḍapa* were donated by Piḷḷaṉ Piḷḷaiyāḷvi Āḷvi *alias* Piṟaiśūḍumperu[māṉ] who is said to have belonged to the group called *Āṇḍaigaḷ* of the Veḷḷāḷa community. Do.
221	Do.				Do.	Do. Records the donation of the door-frame (*tirunilaikkāl*) of the *garbhagṛiha* in the temple by Śeyyāḷvi...Periyadēvaṉ *alias* Toṇḍai..., belonging to the group called *kāvalar veṇkoṟṟar*. Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.*					
	COIMBATORE DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	DHARAPURAM TALUK—*concld.*					
	Akhilāṇḍapuram.—*concld.*					
222	Agastyēśvara temple. Slab set up near the school.	Vijayanagara	Achyutarāya	Kali 4633, Nandana, Māśi 5, śu. 5, Thursday, Rēvati=1533 A.D., January 30.	Tamil	Damaged. Seems to record an endowment of some land irrigated by Periyavāvi which was fed by the waters of the three ponds called Śeṅguḷam, Vaṇṇāṇvāvi and Āṇdichcha-kuṭṭai to god Tiruvattīśvaram-uḍaiyār by the *ūravar* of Kāṅgēyam and another body called *Chandradēvar-piṟa-vikku-nallāśeyvār* who met for this purpose in the *Tērvaru-maṇḍapa*. Mentions Vālaiyadēva-mahārāja as the local governor and as the right-hand man of Timmā-daṇāyaka, the agent of the king. Cf. No. 210 above.
223	Same slab, reverse				Do.	Badly damaged. Mentions Śāttaṉ. Seems to refer to a gift probably of land to Agattīśvaram-uḍaiyār by the *ūrār*. Bears a large figure of a *triśūla* on a pedestal on either side of which the inscription is engraved. In late characters.
	ERODE TALUK					
224	**Anumaṉpaḷḷi.**—Anumēśvara temple. Door-jamb of the Subrahmaṇya shrine.			Kāḷayukti, Arpaśi	Do.	Damaged. States that this (the door-jamb) was the gift of Pachchaiyāk-kavuṇḍaṉ. In late characters.
225	North wall of the Chaṇḍikēśvara shrine in the same temple.	Pāṇḍya	Sundarapāṇḍya	Year 8	Do.	Records a gift of one *achchu* paid to Tiruvambala-nambi and Piḷḷaṉ Ponnambala-nambi for maintaining a lamp for Chaṇḍ-ēśvara-nāyaṉār after installing the deity and constructing the shrine for the same by Milaṭṭūr-uḍaiyāṉ Periyanāyaṉ Iniyār, a merchant of Veḷḷūr *alias* Kōdaṇḍarāmapuram in Āmūr-nāḍu. He is also said to have provided the jambs of the doorway and the steps in the *maṇḍapa* of Uḍaiyār. In characters of the 13th century.
226	**Kāṅgayampāḷayam**—Fragment built at the entrance into the *kīḻmaḍappaḷḷi* of the Naḍuvāttīśvara temple.				Do.	Records that Mūkkaṉ-Śāttaṉ *alias* Rājēndrasiṅga-gāmuṇḍaṉ, a *paṭṭilmoṉṟāḍi*, son of Koṟṟa-Mūkkaṉ *alias* Ēkavīra-mārā-yaṉ, caused the *maṇḍapa* to be raised and the temple to be renovated. In characters of about the 11th century.
227	**Naśiyaṉūr.**—Mūvēndrēśvara temple. Tiers of the main shrine.	[Chief of Ummattūr]	Nañjarāya-uḍaiyar		Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to the construction of various parts of the temple including the *mahāmaṇḍapam* and records the grant of some lands exempted from specified taxes for daily worship and offerings and festivals in the temple probably by a body who had met for the purpose in the *maṇimaṇḍapam*. In late characters.

228	Tiers of the south wall				Do.	Do. Contains the final portion of a grant mentioning the signatories Tirumalainātha Goppaṉaṉ, the *nāṭṭukkaṇakku*, who wrote the record, Pokkattēvaṉ, etc. Do.
229	Tiers of the west, south and east walls	[Vijayanagara]			Do.	Do. Records a grant, the details of which are lost, and mentions Kempaya, a *tiruvakkal* of the prince and god Mūvēndira-sōmiśuram-uḍaiyār. In characters of the 15th century. See No. 231 Below.
230	Stray fragments			.... Chittirai	Do.	One of the fragments mentions Poṉṉikulam and another gives a part of the date. In late characters.
231	Tiers of the shrine of the goddess in the same temple.	Vijayanagara	Kumāra Virūpāksha	Tāru(ra) ṇa, Tai 15	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions the *tiruvakkal* of the prince. Records a gift of two *paṇam* for each *poṉ* probably out of some levies from the village to god....śuramuḍaiya Tambirāṉār. In characters of the 15th century.
232	Pillar in the same shrine	Chief of Ummattūr	Vīra Nañjarāya-uḍaiyar	Raudri, Chittirai 15	Do.	States that Tirumalainātha-Goppaṉaṉ, the *nāṭṭukkaṇakku* of Tiruvekkūr, endowed two pillars during the construction of the *garbhagṛiha*, *ardha-maṇḍapa* and *mahā-maṇḍapa* of the temple of Mūvēndiram-uḍaiya Tambirāṉār at Naśaiyaṉūr situated in Mēlkarai-Pūndurai-nāḍu by the *ūravar* and Peṟṟaperumāḷ Amaippichchār of the *Veḷḷāḷar Kaṇṇagaṉ*. See Nos. 227 and 228 above.
233	Tiers of the Gaṇēśa shrine in the same temple.			Kārttigai, 1.,....	Do.	Damaged. Details lost. Mentions Nasaiyanūr, the shrine of Vighnēśvara and a Kavuṇḍaṉ (name lost). In late characters.
234	**Sāttambūr**.—Śiva temple on the bank of the river Kāvērī. Door-jambs of the shrine of the goddess.	Ruler of Koṅgu	Kulōttuṅgachōḷa	Regnal year [9]	Do.	Records the conferment on Śāttanūr the status equal to that of [U]ñjattūr with the right of *śārikai* and other dues by the *nāṭṭār* of Pūndurai. Stipulates that those who interfered with this would forfeit the right to protection and compensation for their lives. In characters of about the 12th century.
235	Tiers of the base, south side, same temple				Do.	Reads: [*Buttanār.*] In late characters.
	MADURAI DISTRICT MADURAI TALUK					
236	**Kuṉṉattūr**.—Rock-cut beds below, in the cave on the hill beside the road from Varichchiyūr.	Vijayanagara	Immaḍi Narasiṁha-mahārāyar		Do.	Records a gift of land in Malaikkuḍi Pulāṅguḷam as *dēvadāna* to god Vīrabhadra-nāyaṉār of Varuchchūr by Vīramarasa-ʼyyaṉ, the agent of the king in Madurai-maṇḍalam, for the merit of Narasaṇa-nāyakkar.
237	**Madurai**.—Mīnākshi-ammaṉ temple, Javantīśvara shrine, *prākāra*, north wall, base.	Pāṇḍya	Kulaśēkhara	Regnal year 31, Tai	Do.	Damaged. Records the order of god Śiva residing at Hālāsya assigning Kōḍikāvalnallūr in Paruttikkuḍi-nāḍu from the *aḍukkaḷaippuṟam* of the deity to Irāśāṇḍāṉ *alias* Muṇaiyadaraiyaṉ as *kārāṇmaikkāṇi* from the 31st year in the reign of the king described as *nampiḷḷai*. In characters of about the 13th century.
238	Tiruvāppudaiyār temple on the northern bank of the river Vaigai, second *prākāra*, fragments built into the walls.	Do.	[Jaṭāvarman] Kulaśēkhara		Do.	Three pieces. Contain portions of the *praśasti*, *Pūviṉkiḻatti* etc. and seem to record a grant of land made tax-free. Refer to [Tiruv]ālavāy-uḍai[yār] and to Kīraṉēri-vayal among the boundaries.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.*					
	MADURAI DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	MADURAI TALUK—*concld.*					
	Madurai—*concld.*					
239	Tiruvāppuḍaiyār temple on the northern bank of the river Vaigai, second *prākāra*, fragments built into the walls.	Pāṇḍya .			Tamil	Fragmentary. Refers to the festival in the month of Āvaṇi and the *Kōdakaṇḍarāmaṉ-divasam.* In characters of about the 13th century.
240	Do. .	[Do.]	Tribhuvanachchakravarti gal		Do. .	Do. Records some provision made for food offerings and a perpetual lamp apparently by Śirāmaṉ Uyyavandāṉ of Kappalūr. Mentions the division Vīranārāyaṇakkuḷakkīḻ. Do.
241	Central shrine, slab built into the floor.	[Do.]			Do. .	Do. States that this is the *uḷvari* pertaining to the grant of land as *dēvadāna-iṟaiyili* from a year opposite to the third year. Mentions Udaiyadivākaraṉ *alias* Kurukularāyaṉ, among the several signatories. Do.
242	**Māṅguḷam.**—Cave to the proper right, locally known as the kitchen on the hill called Ūvāmalai. To the proper right of the long inscription.				Tamil, Brāhmī	Reads: *Kāṇiyan* [*tiru*] *Koṭiya Āchā(śā)ṉ.* In characters of about the 1st century B.C.
243	**Muttuppaṭṭi.**—Side of a boulder cut in the form of a bed in the cave adjacent to the one with the Jaina image on the hill nearby.				Do. .	Reads: *Nārpa ūr* [*che*] *ya* [*che Ā*]*chā(śā)ṉ.* Do.
244	**Aḻagarmalai.**—Between the first and second cutting of the overhanging rock in the cave on the hill.				Do. .	Reads. *Mā*[*t**]*tireyi poṉ ko*[*l*]*vāṉ Atāṉ.* Ends with a symbol. Do.
245	To the proper left of No. 244 above after a blank space.				Do. .	Reads: *Aṇakaṇtu.* Do.
	NILAKKOTTAI TALUK					
246	**Mēṭṭuppaṭṭi** (hamlet of **Aṇaippaṭṭi**).—At the head of the middle row of beds in the cave on the other side of the hill.				Tamil, Grantha	Reads: *Śrī o* | *Tripurā-dēviyār.* In late characters.
	PALANI TALUK					
247	**Kīraṉūr.**—Vāgīśvara temple. North wall of the central shrine. Tier.	Ruler of Koṅgu	Vīrarājēndra	Regnal year 12	Tamil	Records the gift of one *kaḻañju* of gold for a *sandhi* lamp to god Tiru-Vāgīśvaram-uḍaiyār by Vaṭṭan-Kēśaṉ, of the *Veḷḷāḷan-pulligaḷ* of Kīraṉūr *alias* Koḷumaṅgoṇḍaśōḻanallūr in Poṅgalū[r*]kkā-nāḍu. Pāṇḍya Dhanañji Śaivēśvaram-

						udaiyān *alias* Śaivachakravarti, a *Śivabrāhmaṇa* of the temple, received the *poṉ* for the purpose. In characters of about the 12th century.
248	Same tier	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Continuation of lines lost. Records a similar gift as in No. 247 above, by. . śōḻaṉ Uḍaiyāṉ *alias* Maṇḍalamaṇigai, probably a merchant of Kīranūr *alias* Koḻumaṅgoṇḍaśōḻanallūr in Poṅgalūrkkā-nāḍu. Do.
249	West and south walls of the same shrine. Tier.	Do.	Rājakēsarivarman Vīrarājēndra	Regnal year 5	Do.	Records the gift of half a *mā* of land in Āyiloḍu-pōgai-kāvar to god Mahādēva of Kīranūr *alias* Koḻumaṅgoṇḍaśōḻanallūr by Perumāḷ Vāḻavandāṉ *alias* Aḻagiyaśōḻappallavaraiyaṉ for food offerings to the deity Āḻuḍaiyapiḷḷaiyār in the temple of Tiru-Vāgīśvaram-uḍaiyār. Do.
250	Pillar in the dilapidated *maṇḍapa* in the south *prākāra* of the same temple.				Do.	Records that the pillar is the gift of Āviṉāśi Śokki, one of the *dēvaraḍiyār* residing in the *tirumaḍaiviḷāgam* of god Tiru-Vāgīśvaram-uḍaiyār. Do.
251	The eastern door-post of the dilapidated entrance of the same temple.				Do.	Incomplete. Appears to record the gift of the door-post by an individual of Kīranūr-Kāraichēri in Poṅgalūrkāl-nāḍu. Cf. No. 252 below. Do.
252	Door-post in the dilapidated Ammaṉ shrine in the same place.				Do.	Badly damaged. Records the gift of the door-post by a person named Kūttaṉ Malai. . of Kīraṉūr-Kāraichēri of Poṅgalūrkāl-nāḍu. Cf. No. 251 above. Do.
253	Stone built into the wall of the same shrine.	[Ruler of Koṅgu]		Regnal year [.1 or 3+.]	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to a gift of land. Refers to *maḍappuṟam*. Do.
254	*Maṇḍapa* in front of the central shrine. Stone built into the north wall.	[Do.]		Regnal year 23	Do.	Do. . . . .ttān Vīrarājēndra . . . . and Nāchchiyārkōyil are referred to. Purport not clear. Do.
255	Kaṇḍiyammaṉ temple in the same village. West wall of the central shrine.	Do.	Vīrarājēndra	Regnal year 13	Do.	Do. This is part of a record granting land to the deity [Kshē tra]pālappiḷḷaiyār by an individual (name lost) for his own merit. Do.
	TIRUMANGALAM TALUK					
256	**Alappalachchēri.**—Cheṉṉarāyapperumāḷ temple, base of the *dhvajastambha*.			Śaka 1763, Kali 4942, Plava, Tai 7, śu. 7= 1842 A.D., January, 18, f.d.t. ·11.	Do.	Records the renovation of the Cheṉṉarāyapperumāḷ temple by Śubbā-reḍḍiyār and Reṅgappa-reḍḍiyār.
257	**Araśampaṭṭi.**—Stone set up near the Ayyaṉār temple on the road.			Kālayukti, Māśi	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions a *nāyakkar* with the titles *Maṇḍalīśuraṉ*, and *Vīramārt[āṇḍaṉ]* and a certain Vaiyyaṇi Kavuṇḍaṉ. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 17th century.
258	**Chittūr.**—Śiva temple, tiers of the north, south and west walls.	Pāṇḍya	Māṟavarmaṉ Sundarapāṇḍya II	Regnal year 8+1+1	Do.	In fragments. Contains portions of the *praśasti*, *Pūmalar tiruvum*, etc., of the king. Mentions Kanaka-Īśuram-uḍaiyār-kōyil. Seems to refer to a gift(?) of land as *dēvadāṇa*. Two small pieces in later characters mention Kulaśēkhara, Ulaguḍaiya-nāyaṉār and. .li-Vāṇaraiya[ṉ], etc.
259	**Kallaṇai**—Varadarājaperumāḷ temple, ceiling stone of the *mahāmaṇḍapa*.			Kali 495[8*], Śaka 1780, Piṅgaḷa, Āvaṇi 16, Sunday, Mūla=1857 A.D., August 30. (The Śaka year was current).	Do.	Records the construction of the *garbhagriha* and *mahāmaṇḍapa* by Rāmattēvaṉ, his son Rāmattēvaṉ and Aḻagattēvaṉ of Kallaṇai.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.*					
	MADURAI DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	TIRUMANGALAM TALUK—*contd.*					
	Kallaṇai.—*concld.*					
260	Base of the *dhvajastambha* in the Varadarājaperumāḷ temple.			[Śaka] 1784, Dundubhi, Chittrai 21, Friday=1862 A.D., May 2.	Tamil	Unfinished. Registers the gift of the pillar (*dhvaja-stambha*) to the temple of god Varadarājapperumāḷ by Aṇṇāmalaiyttēvaṉ.
261	**Kaḷḷiguḍi.**—Kulaśēkharaperumāḷ temple, central shrine, base and tiers of the north, south and west walls.	Pāṇḍya	Māṟavarmaṉ [Sundara]pāṇḍya	Regnal year 15+5, Dhanus 11, ba. 7, [Tuesday]. Irregular.	Do.	In fragments. Seems to record the grant of 10 *mā* of land to god Puravarivinnagar-emberumāṉ as *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* by the *sabhai* of Padmadala[dēvi]-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. See No. 263 below. In characters of about the 13th century.
262	Do.	Do.	*Śōṇāḍu-koṇḍaruḷiya* Māṟavarmaṉ Sundarapāṇḍya (I)	Regnal year 17+1, Makara 3, śu. 7, Thursday, Rēvati=1234 A.D., December 28.	Do.	Do. Seems to record the rebunding of Naṟchāṇi *alias* Gōvindaṉ-ēri, Veḷḷaikkuḷam *alias* Tirumāliruñjōlaip-pēreri, and Neṟkuppai *alias* Kumaranārāyaṇap-pēreri in Poṟpādēvich-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Śeṅguḍi-nāḍu and the digging of a channel. Refers to the utilisation of the last mentioned lake for a particular plot of land.
263	Do.	Do.	*Emmaṇḍalamum-koṇḍaruḷiya* Māṟavarmaṉ Kulaśēkhara (I)	....[Vṛischi]ka 12, śu. 14, Monday, Uttirāḍam.	Do.	Do. Seems to record the rebunding of Kulaśēkharap-pēreri and Pērāyirap-pēreri to the west of Padmadaladēvi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam by the *sabhai*.
264	North wall			Vijaya, Chittirai 20	Do.	Records the establishment of the *aṟaikkaṭṭaḷai* choultry for the merit of Viṭṭala.... In late characters.
265	Śiva temple in the same village				Do.	Refers to some action taken by the Collector Winlow regarding the ill treatment of the inhabitants of the village Kaḷḷiguḍi by a person, (name lost). Mentions the *Pāḷaiyakkāṟaṉ* of Pāvāli. Do.
266	**Kappalūr.**—Varadarājaperumāḷ temple, central shrine, north and south walls.	Pāṇḍya	[Kulaśēkhara]	Regnal year [1]3	Do.	In three fragments. Fragment I contains portions of the *praśasti Pūviṅkiḻatti*, etc., of the king. The second fragment mentions the date and Ulagaḷandaśōḻanallūr *alias* Kappalūr. The third fragment refers to the *kāṟāṇmai-dānam* and a *tiruppadi*.
267	**Kūḍakkōvil.**—Rock near the ruined temple of Īśvara.				Do.	Reads: *Śrīkaraṇattāṉ*. In characters of the 11th century.
268	East wall above the entrance of the same temple.	Pāṇḍya	Śrīvallabha	Regnal year 2	Do.	In verse. Incomplete and illegible. Mentions Kuṉṟaittirumuṟṟam. Seems to record some construction. Do.
269	Do. Right side above the entrance				Sanskrit, Grantha	Damaged. Mentions Sūryadēva. In characters of the 12th century.

270	**Maravangulam.**—Wall of the ruined *maṇḍapa*.			Vijaya, Āvaṇi 23, Rōhiṇī, Friday= 1833 A.D., September 6, f.d.n. ·06.	Tamil	Records that the *maṇḍapa* was the gift of Nāgappa-cheṭṭi for the merit of his daughter Mīnākshi *alias* Aṅgaiyalkaṇṇi. The donor belonged to the *Vaiśya* community of the *Āyiravargaḷ* of Tirumaṅgalam. In late characters.
271	**Muttuliṅgāpuram (N),** hamlet of **Nallamaram.**—Stone in Survey No. 55/3.	[Pāṇḍya]		Regnal year 2+[3]	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu	Records a gift of two pieces of his own land for the daily procession (*tiruchcheṉṉaḍai*) of the deity Kom[mu]-Īśvarar [Śrī] Bhaṭārar by Kōṉ Śāttaṉ of Vaiyūr for the merit of his daughter Śāttam-Peṟu. See No. 279 below. In characters of the 10th century.
272	Stone lying in the Ayyaṉār Kōvil. Survey No. 195.	Do.	*Śōlaṉ-talaikoṇḍa* Vīrapāṇḍya	Regnal year [.]+6	Do.	Damaged and indistinct. Seems to record a gift of sheep.
273	Below No. 272 above.	Do.		Regnal year 1[3]+8	Do.	Do. Seems to record some provision made for food offerings. Mentions Śeṅguḍi-nāḍu In characters of about the 10th century.
274	**Nallamaram.**—Krishṇasvāmi temple, central shrine, north, south and west wall, tiers.	Do.	*Śōṇāḍu-koṇḍaruḷiya* Sundarapāṇḍya		Tamil	Seems to record the assignment of income from the levies on articles weighed and measured, for food offerings to the deity Tiruvālavāyuḍaiya. . . . āṉa Īśvaramuḍaiya-nāyaṉār.
275	Do.	Do.	*Śōṇāḍu-vaḻaṅgiyaruḷiya* Sundarapāṇḍya	Regnal year [1.]	Do.	Records an endowment of four *achchu* by Tamiḻvēḷār and Tirumūlai-Nakkāṉ for a *sandhyā-dīpam* and for food offerings to a deity whose image was set up by Tirumalai-Aḻagaṉ *alias* Śenguḍi-nāṭṭukkiḻavar in the temple of god Vāgēśvaram(Vāgīśvaram)-uḍaiyār The *Śivabrāhmaṇas* of the temple received the money.
276	Do.	Do.	**Sundarapāṇḍya**		Do.	Records the sale of land after making it tax-free by the *ūrār* of Nakkanēri in Śeṅguḍi-nāḍu to Kūṉaṉ Ammaiyā[ḻ]vār *alias* Āṇḍār Aruḷpeṟṟār of Kaḍamaimaḍam. Mentions lands belonging to Tiruviṟaiyāṉīśvaramuḍaiya-nāyaṉār and Tiruviṟāñchaṉam-uḍaiyār while mentioning the boundaries. In characters of about the 13th century.
277	Do.	Do.	**Māṟavarmaṉ** Sundarapāṇḍya	**Regnal year 3**	Do.	Probably connected with No. 276 above. Do.
278	Do.	Do.	**Māṟavarmaṉ** [Sundarapāṇḍya]		Do.	In fragments. Seems to record the gift of land as *dēvadāna* to Tiruvālavāy-uḍaiya-nāyaṉār by the *ūrār*. Other details lost. Do.
279	Do.	Do.	**Māṟavarmaṉ** Sundarapāṇḍya	Regnal year [.]+1	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record a transaction by the *ūrār* of Vaiyūr in Śeṅguḍi-nāḍu. Mentions Kommīśuramuḍaiya-nāyaṉār. See No. 271 above. Do.
280	Do.				Do.	Consists of many fragments. Of them two mention a transaction in land by a *ūrār*. The third fragment mentions the names of the signatories including Abhimānasundaṉ *alias* Sundarapāṇḍya-viḻupparaiyaṉ. The fourth fragment mentions a date (illegible) and some taxes. Do.
281	**Savuḍārpaṭṭi.** — Mīnākshi-Sundarēśvarasvāmi temple; tiers (facing west) of a raised platform in the *maṇḍapa*.			Śaka 1559, Ī v , Mādhava-māsa (i.e., Vaiśākha).	Sanskrit, Telugu	Damaged. Purport not clear. Refers to Sundarēśvara of Timmammāpuri.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.*					
	MADURAI DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	TIRUMANGALAM TALUK—*concld.*					
282	**Taṅgaḷāchchēri.**—Slab lying in the compound of a ruined temple of Perumāḷ.	Nāyaka of Madurai	Krishṇappa-nāyaka	Śaka 1492, Pramōdūta, Uttarāyaṇa, Grīshma-ṛitu, Jyēshṭha śu. 11, Wednesday, Viśākhā= 1570 A.D., May 17, f.d.n. ·62. (The *tithi* ended at ·22 on the previous day).	Tamil	Records the gift of the village Taṅgaḷachchēri in Tiḍiyaṉśirmai in Piṟamalaipparṟu of Madurai-maṇḍalam as *sarvamānya-deivadāyam*, for the merit of Viśvanātha-nāyaka, to Maduraināyaka-Īśuram-uḍai[ya*]-Tambirāṉār in Madurai-Aṇṇakkuḻi by the chief for worship and other services. Krishṇappa-nāyaka is stated to have received Piṟamalaipparṟu as *amara-māgaṇai* from Rāmarāya.
283	**Ulagāṇi.**—Stone set up on the lake bund.	[Pāṇḍya].			Tamil; Sanskrit, Grantha.	Bilingual. Records an order of Kaṇḍiyadēvaṉ assigning the income from the levy called *pāśipāṭṭam* from the tanks in their village to the *sabhai* of Ulagāṇi *alias* Kulaśēkharādhipa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam for the annual dredging of the tanks. The Grantha portion wherein the chief is called *Kaṇṭhīrava*, contains a version of the grant in Sanskrit. Vijayaśiṅgadēvaṉ figures as the signatory of the record. In characters of about the 13th century.
284	Ruined temple of Īśvara, Ammaṉ shrine, door-jamb.				Tamil	Fragment. Mentions Āṭkoṇḍavilli *alias* Mīṉavadaraiyaṉ. Do.
285	**Vikkiramaṅgalam.**—Brow of the cave in Uṇḍāṅgallu in the Nāgamalai chain.				Tamil, Brāhmī	Reads: *Vāṉ Atāṉ*. In characters of about the 1st century A.D.
286	At the head of the southernmost bed among the lower row of beds.				Do.	Reads: *Ku[virā]ṉ*. Do.
	NILGIRIS DISTRICT					
	COONOOR TALUK					
287	**Hālattaṇai** (near Mēlūr).—Hero-stone near the road.				Tamil	Records the death of Parumāṇḍi Chiṟukōḍai-paḷḷikāraṉ, son of Nīrkuḻi-paḷḷikāraṉ, probably after killing a tiger. In characters of about the 12th century. The sculpture on the slab depicts a man attacking a tiger and being received by celestial damsels.
288	Another hero-stone in the same place			Bahudhānya, Chittirai 8.	Do.	Seems to record the death of Rēvāṇḍāṉ and another (name not clear). In characters of the 15th century.

	SALEM DISTRICT					
	KRISHNAGIRI TALUK					
289	**Agaram** (hamlet of **Kuḍimēnahaḷḷi**).—Broken stone near the Śiva temple.	Vijayanagara	Immaḍi Vīra-[Bu]kkaṇa-uḍaiyar, son of Harihara-uḍaiyar.	Śaka 13[1]3, Prajāpati, Simha ba. 13, Sunday, Pushya=1391 A.D., July 30.	Do.	In two fragments. Records the allotment of lands as *sarvamānya* to several Brāhmaṇas probably by Rāvutta Vīra-Nuḷambaṉ Rājanārāyaṇan [Vaira]vaṉ *alias* Nallakūttar. Mentions....lakkūttach-chaturvēdimaṅgalam.
	TANJAVUR DISTRICT					
	NAGAPATTANAM TALUK					
290	**Nāgapaṭṭaṇam**.—Nāganāthasvāmi temple, slab built into the ceiling of the *gōpura*.	[Pāṇḍya]		Year 8, Aṟpasi	Do.	Records the grant of the *tirumaḍaiviḷāgam* as tax-free capital for repairs and other services to Rājarājapperumpaḷḷi *alias* Śrīmāhēśvarapperumpaḷḷi effective from the said date by a *śiṟumuṟi* addressed to the *kaṇakkar* and *bhaṇḍārigaḷ* of the temple. Mentions Parākramapāṇḍya Dhanapālaṉ among the signatories. In characters of about the 15th century.
291	Malaiyīśvaraṉ temple, slab built into the outer wall.			1777 A. D.	Dutch, Roman	Records the rebuilding of this temple (*pagoda*) during the praiseworthy government of the highborn great Honourable Governor Mr. Revnier van Vlissingen.
292	**Nāgūr**.—Dargāh of Haḍrat Qādir Wali, north side of tower No. 1. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Accession No. 2556).			A.H. 1137, Muharram 1, Krōdhi, Puraṭṭāśi 1. Irregular.	Tamil; Persian, Nasta'līq.	Bilingual. Damaged. Mentions Dāvūdu Isumāyil-kāṉ, a resident of Muhammadu-Vandar. For the Persian portion, see App. D, No. 162.
293	Do. (Acc. No. 2558)	Marāṭhā ruler of Tañjāvūr.	Pratāpasiṅga	Śaka 1674, Kali 4853, Āṅgirasa, Māgha śu. 15=1753 A.D., February 17, Saturday.	Marāṭhī, Nāgarī; Persian, Nasta'līq.	Do. Records the construction of a minaret (of the Dargāh) by the ruler, son of Tulajā Mahārāja and grandson of Eka-Mahārāja. Mentions Hazrat Mīrā Sāhēb, Mānāji Jagathāpa as the *sarkhēl* and Āruṇōji Bhōṁsalē who was the *kārbār* at Nāgura (i.e., Nāgūr). Śēkha Abdula Mallika (Shaikh-Abdul Malik) figures as the *madhyastha*. For the Persian portion see App. D, No. 163.
	TAÑJĀVŪR TALUK					
294	**Tañjāvūr**.—Four sides of a stone set up to the south-west of the grave of Shaikh Manṣūr. Do. (Acc. No. 2561).	Nāyaka of Tañjāvūr	Śevvappa-nāyaka	Sādhāraṇa, Mārgaḻi, 14.	Tamil	Records the gift at the instance of the ruler, of 7 *vēli* of land in the village Nāṇāśikkōṭṭai belonging to them by five *Maṉṉaiyār* (names specified) of the place, for the benefit of the *fakirs* of the Samuśuppirupaḷḷi in Tañjāvūr. Same as No. 425 of 1926.
	TIRUTTURAIPPUNDI TALUK					
295	**Nāchchikuḷam**.—Head-stone of a grave. Do. (Acc. No. 2559).			(A.H. ?) 934, Vikrama, Āṇi 20.	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions Marakkāyar in lines 5-6. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 16th century.
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT					
	KARUR TALUK					
296	**Vēlāyudhampāḷaiyam** (hamlet of **Pugaḷūr**).—Brow of the first cave to the south of the hill.				Tamil, Brāhmī	Damaged. Records the construction of the *pāḷi*. In characters of about the 1st century A.D.
297	Before the turning of the rock on the brow of the second cave.				Do.	Records that Kaḍuṅgō[ṉ-E]ḷaṅgōṉ] Kōḷaṉ, son(*makaṉ*) of Kaḍuṅgōṉ caused the *kal* (rock?) to be cut (*aṟupita*). Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.*					
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	KULATTUR TALUK					
298	**Pudukkōṭṭai.**—Stone slab in the Govt. Museum. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Govt. Museum, Madras. Findspot: **Pudukkōṭṭai.**				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Depicts a *Yantra*, probably pertaining to god Lakshmī-narasiṁha, with the god's names engraved all around. In characters of about the 18th century.
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI TALUK					
299	**Uyyakkoṇḍāṉ-Tirumalai.**—Ujjīvanāthasvāmi temple. *Vāhana-maṇḍapam*, wall, proper right of entrance into the Ammaṉ shrine.	Chōḷa	Parakēsarivarman Rājēndrachōḷa (I)	Year 26	Tamil	Registers a gift of 23 sheep for the daily supply of 2½ *śeviḍu* of ghee measured by *śūlam* for a lamp endowed by him to be maintained during the three *sandhis* before god Tirukkarkuḍi-Viḷumiyadēvar of the place by Ādittaṉ-Śūṟṟi, the *kiḻavaṉ* of Kiḷinallūr. The donor appears to have been connected with the *tēvāram* of Tiruchchiṟṟambalam.
300	Same wall; below No. 299	Do.	Do.	Year [27]	Do.	Partly built in. Commences with the *praśasti*, *Tirumaṉṉivaḷara*, etc. Seems to refer to some transaction (details lost) between the *Uṟaiyūrār* and *Śāntikkūtti* Ambalavaṉ [Paśupati] .... and others.
	TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT					
	KOVILPATTI TALUK					
301	**Ōṭṭappiḍāram.**—Viśvanāthasvāmi temple. Stone built into the *maṇḍapa*.	Do.	Rājarāja I	Regnal year [19]	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḻuttu	Damaged and fragmentary. Mentions [Nā]ṭṭārīśvaram.
302	Step-stone at the entrance into the *maṇḍapa*.				Do.	Do. Mentions Śīvalla...in line 1 and a *vaḷanāḍu* in line 2. In characters of about the 10th century.
303	Stones built into the walls of the *prākāra*	Pāṇḍya	[Māravarmaṉ Sundarapāṇḍya I]		Tamil	Fragments. Mention Nāṭṭīśvaram and seem to record a grant of land for the daily worship during the three *sandhis*.
304	Do.	Do.	Sundarapāṇḍya		Do.	Do. Seem to record a grant of land bought from the *ūrār* and made tax-free to provide for the procession, including the street lamps, of a deity set up by himself by .... mutta-aḍaivu-araiśaṉ. Mentions Tiruchchiṟṟambalanallūr, Tamiṉāṭṭu-vēḷāṉ and Nāṭṭīśvaram-uḍaiyār. In characters of about the 13th century

	Srivaikuntam Taluk					
305	**Paḷaiyakāyal.**—Perumāḷ temple, on both sides of the entrance.	Nāyaka of Madurai	Tirumalai-nāya[illegible]	Śaka 1552, (*Rāmēmukkam*), Kollam 806, Pramōdūta, Tai 30, śu. 5, Thursday, Rēvati =1631 A.D., January 27.	Do.	Records the grant of Kāyalkuḷam to a deity (Varāhappiḷḷān?) at Paḷaiyakāyal by the *Cheṭṭis* and *Marakkāyamār* for the merit of Viśvanāthanāyakkar-Tirumalai-nāyakkarayyan and Vīrappa-nāyakkar of Kāyalpaṭṭaṇam, etc.
	Tiruchchendur Taluk					
306	**Kudiraimoḷi.**—Four faces of a stone set up near the Grace Elementary School.	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1561, Kollam 815, Kārttigai 10, (wrong for 11), [ba.] 11, Hastam, Friday ; probably= 1629 A.D., November 11 which was a Monday.	Do.	Refers to a grant of *kuḍimai* rights with exemption from certain levies such as *māṭṭuppaṇam* etc. by some members of the *Nāḍār* community of Marudūrmalaivaṭṭam in Māṇavīra-vaḷanāḍu for the merit of Tirumalai-nāyakkar, Vīrappa-nāyakkar, Pichcha-piḷḷai and several others. Mentions Cheṭṭikōyil.
307	**Kulaśēkharapaṭṭaṇam.**—Kachchikoṇḍa-pāṇḍīśvara temple, central shrine, south wall, tiers.				Do.	States that this *paḍai* was caused to be constructed by Periyān Chokkakkūttan and Śiṅgavēḷuḍaich-chaṇmugapperumāḷ. In characters of about the 13th century.
308	Do.	Nāyaka of Madurai		Kollam 744, Tai 27, śu. 6, Sunday, Aśvati=1569 A.D., January 23.	Do.	Records an order of Vīrappa-nāyaka conveyed by Nayinā-mudaliyārayyan, directing the re-consecration of god Kulaśēkharaviṇṇavar-emberumān in Kulaśēkharanpaṭṭiṇam in Māṇavīra-vaḷanāḍu and the grant of a levy of 1 *nāḷi* per load of paddy passing through the warehouse at the port and through the brokers (*taragu-kaḍai*), for the daily worship of the god by the *tāṇattār*. It is stated that the officials of the temple of Kachchikoṇḍa-pāṇḍīśvaramuḍaiya-nāyiṇār were to execute the latter part of the order.
309	North wall			Kollam 733, Vaikāśi 7, śu. (wrong for ba.) 2, Wednesday, Anusham = 1558 A.D., May 4. (The *nakshatra* ended at ·43 on the previous day).	Do.	Records the sale of a tank and the lands appertaining in the eastern division of Amudaguṇa-vaḷanāḍu for 415 *Nelmēṇi Kaliyugarāmaṇ-paṇam* to the treasury of the temple of Nayiṇār Kachchikoṇḍa-pāṇḍīchchuramuḍaiya-nāyinār of Kulaśēkharanpaṭṭaṇam in Māṇavīra-vaḷanāḍu by Tiruvēṅgaḍa-tāda-Aḷagiyamaṇṇan of Chēravan-mādēvi-chchaturvēdimaṅgalam, a *brahmadēya* of Muḷḷi-nāḍu.
310	**Mānāḍu.**—Ayyaṇār temple, *maṇḍapa*, tiers of the arch in the ceiling.				Do.	Records the devotion of Śaṅkaramūrti, Murugappa-mudaliyār and others. In late characters.
311	**Vīrapāṇḍiyaṇpaṭṭaṇam**—Makhdūm mosque, stone set up to the west of the well.			Kollam 563, Siṁha 2, Paurṇami, Aviṭṭam, Wednesday =1387 A.D., July 31.	Do.	Records the conferment of (1) the name of Udaiyamāttaṇḍapperumpaḷḷi on the Jumāttuppaḷḷi in Śōṇāḍukoṇḍān-paṭṭiṇam and (2) the title of Udaiyamāttāṇḍak-kādiyār on the *kādiyār* Abu-Vakkar of the place and the grant of ¼ per cent on the value in *paṇam* of the commodities that pass through the port in the city to the *paḷḷi*.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*concld.*					
	TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	TIRUNELVELI TALUK					
312	**Tirunelvēli.**—Slab fixed into the ground near the main gate (southern side) of the courtyard of Khān Miyān's mosque. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 2566.)	Nawāb of Arcot	Chandā Sāhēb	[Kollam] 927, Āṅgirasa, Āṇi 23.	Tamil	Records the grant of Kishṭṭiṇa-pērikuḷam in Tirunelvēli as *sarvamānya* by an order of the ruler, for the maintenance of a *Paḷḷivāśal*(i.e. mosque) probably built by three Muhammadans, names specified. States that the place where the stone containing the inscription was set up marked the north-western boundary of the land granted.
313	Southern and western sides of the head-stone of a grave in the compound of the same mosque. Do. (Acc. Nos. 2567 and 2568.)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Contents similar to that of No. 312 above. States that the stone containing the inscription marked the south-western boundary of the land granted.
314	Galak masjid, slab in the southern wall of the courtyard. Do. (Acc. No. 2564.)				Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record a grant to god Uḍaiyār-Tirunelvēli[-uḍaiyār]. Mentions Kāliṅgarāyaṉ, Paḷan-tīparāyaṉ and some taxes. In characters of about the 13th century.
315	Another slab in the same place. Do. (Acc. No. 2565.)				Do.	Do. Refers to some grant of land. Do.
	MAHARASHTRA					
	AKOLA DISTRICT					
316	**Hissē Borālā.**—Stone lying in the *nulla* of the river Vatsagulmā. Impressions received from Dr. H.D. Sankalia, Deccan College Research Institute, Poona.	Vākāṭaka	Dēvasēna	Śaka 380	Sanskrit, Southern	Slightly damaged. Records the construction of a tank called Sudarśana by Svāmilladēva, the king's executive. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 1-4, and Plate.
	BOMBAY DISTRICT					
317	**Bombay.**—Slabs in the Prince of Wales Museum, (Museum No. 29.) Findspot: **Sholapur Fort.**				Kannaḍa	Fragmentary. Records a gift of income from the taxes collected from Āṇamdura-300 to the deity Kapilasiddha-Mallikārjuna of Sonnaligi by the *nānādēśi-mummuri-daṇḍas* consisting of a number of *seṭṭis* (names given) including those from Banavase-12000, Halasuge-12000, Arasiyabīḍu etc. In characters of about the 12th century.
318	Do. (Museum No. 28.) Findspot: Do.				Do.	Do. Records the gift of land as *sarvanamasya* for conducting services to the deity [Malli]kārjuna. Do.

319	Do. Pedestal of a Jaina image. Impressions received from the Director of the Museum. Findspot : Not known.				Tamil	Records the donation of the image to the temple at Śrī-Nāmuḷūr by [Tiru]naṅgai, the wife of Ilāḍai Araiyaṉ Tiruvaḍi of Eḷumūr in Aḷundūr-nāḍu. In characters of about the 10th century.
320	Do. On a conch-shell. Do. Findspot : Not known.				Tamil, Grantha	Reads : *Chaṇḍēśvaran.* In characters of about the 13th century.
321	Pedestal of a bronze image in the possession of Mr. J.J. Bhabha, a trustee of the Prince of Wales Museum. Do.				Tamil	Records that [this is] the image of Draupadi-ammaṉ belonging to the Draupadi-ammaṉ temple on the west-car street of Śivagaṅgai. In modern characters.
	CHANDA DISTRICT					
	CHANDA TALUK					
322	**Chāndā.**—Slabs, one on each side of the entrance into the central shrine of the Mahādēva temple, near the Municipal Rest House.			Śaka 1774 (current), Vikrama 1909 (current), Hijra 1268, Virōdhi (wrong for Virōdhikṛit), Māgha śu. 11.	Marāṭhī, Nāgarī	Seems to record an endowment of the income from the shops to the temple by *Mālika* Gaṁgā-sīga (Gaṅgā-siṅgha), *Kilēdār* Rāṁjīta-siga (Raṇjīta-siṅgha) and others.
323	**Pōmbhūrṇā.**—Pedestal of a stone image of Vishṇu in a small dilapidated temple.				Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records probably the installation of the image by Sōmēsara Ṭhākura. In characters of about the 15th century.
	WARORA TALUK					
324	**Bhāṇḍak.**—Proper left wall near the entrance into the rock-cut Buddhist cave.				Prakrit, Southern	Reads : *Śrī Rudasamisa.* In characters of about the 4th century A.D. Cf. *A.R., A.S.I.,* Vol. IX, pp. 125-26.
325	Below No. 324 above				Southern	Reads : *Nāgē[ndra].* Do.
326	Below No. 325 above				Do.	Damaged. Reads : *Śrī Gaṇaṁ[..echu]* Do.
327	Proper right wall of the central shrine of the Durgā temple, behind the Kēsariyā Pārśvanātha temple.			Vikrama 1133, Kārttika śu. [1], Saturday=1076 A.D., October 1.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Worn out. Records a donation probably by Gēvinda to Chaṁḍikādēvī.
328	Slab in the *maṇḍapa* outside the Bhadranāga temple.			Śaka 1248, Kshaya, Mārgaśīrsha śu. 10, Friday, Rē[vatī], Vṛiśchika lagna = 1326 A.D., December 5. (The *nakshatra* ended at ·86 on the previous day).	Local dialect and Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	Seems to record the renovation (of a temple) and the installation of an image of Nārāyaṇa. Mentions Gōpīnātha Paṁḍita, son of Janārdana Paṁḍita.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—*concld.*					
	DHULIA DISTRICT					
	NANDURBAR TAHSIL					
329	**Nandurbār.**—Loose slab in the P.W.D. Office. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 2539.)				Local dialect, Nāgarī ; Persian, Naskh.	Bilingual. Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to record the construction of a *dargāh*. In characters of about the 16th century. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 182.
	KOLHAPUR DISTRICT					
	KARVIR (KOLHAPUR) TAHSIL					
330	**Kolhāpur.**—Slab kept in the Museum (Museum No. 91). Findspot: **Shirol Tahsil.** Do. (Acc. No. 2342.)			Hijra 963, Muḥarram 18 = 1555, A.D., December 3.	Marāṭhī, Mōḍi ; Kannaḍa ; Persian, Naskh.	Trilingual. Contents similar to Appendix D, No. 187 below. Published in the *Journal of the Bombay University*, Vol. VIII, pp. 39-40, and Plate.
331	Same slab .				Kannaḍa ; Marāṭhī, Mōḍi ; Persian, Naskh.	Do. Do.
332	Another slab in the same place (Museum No. 85). Findspot: **Shirōl,** Shirol Tahsil. Do. (Acc. No. 2343.)				Mārāṭhī, Nāgarī ; Persian, Naskh.	Bilingual. Damaged. States that this *farmān* is in the name of Khān-e-Azam Nūr Khān who was given the village Śirōla as a reward. Details not clear. In characters of about the 16th century. Published in ibid. Vol. I, 1932-33, pp. 284-85. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 189.
	PANHALA TAHSIL					
333	**Nēbhāpur.**—Huge stone now lying in a bush by the road to Panhāla. Do. (Acc. No. 2364.)				Local dialect, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. In two lines. Purport not clear. In late characters.
	NAGPUR DISTRICT					
334	**Nagpur.**—Sculptured slab in the Museum. (Museum No. o. 6). Findspot: **Sitābālḍī,** Nagpur District.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI) .	Śaka 1008, Prabhava, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Friday. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the gift of 12 *nivartanas* of land for the grazing of cattle, 7 *nivartanas* of land for the daily food given to cattle and 5 *nivartanas* of land for *vāhaka*, apparently of the temple, by Śrī-Vāsudēva, a *daṇḍanāyaka* of Dhāḍiyadēva, a feudatory of the king. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 304-05.

	OSMANABAD DISTRICT					
	NILANGA TALUK					
335	**Rāmliṅg Mudgad.**—Slab in the village. Impression sent by Shri D.R. Amladi, Assistant Director, Department of Archaeology, Maharashtra, Aurangabad.				Kannaḍa	Records some grant to the temple of Daḍḍēśvara at Muḷugāḍu by Nārāyaṇa-daṇḍanāyaka. In characters of the 12th century.
336	Three sides of another slab in the village. Do.				Do.	Fragmentary and incomplete. The first side records the name of Abhayanaṁdi-bhaṭṭāraka. The second side refers to the *niśidige* of Divākaranaṁdi-siddhāntadēva. The third side refers to a number of Jaina pontiffs (*sūris*) who belonged to the Koṇḍakund-ānvaya. Do.
	OMERGA TALUK					
337	**Dalim.**—Slab near the Dargah of Hazrat Bagh Sawar. Do.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI)	Chālukya-Vikrama 31, Sarvajit, Vaiśākha śu. 12, Thursday = 1107, A. D., April 6, Saturday (and not Thursday).	Do.	Records the grant of land, flower-garden, oil-mill etc., for the worship of the deity Keśavadēva and for carrying out repairs etc., in the temple made on the occasion of the installation of the deity's image caused to be made by *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Āhavamallarasa at Biḍi-Dāḷimba, a village situated in the division of Twelve which was under his administration. Also records grants of lands to a number of individuals who included *binnāṇi* Rēvōja who had built the temple of Kēśavadēva.
338	**Murum.**—Slab, city-gate. Do.	Do.	[Āha]vamalla (Sōmēśvara I) ruling from Kalyāṇa.	Śaka 9.., ...	Do.	Fragmentary and incomplete. Seems to record a grant of land. Refers to a feudatory (name lost) who was probably ruling from *rājadhāni* Moraṁba. In characters of the 11th century.
	TULJAPUR TALUK					
339	**Itkal.**—Pillar in the Māruti temple. Do.	Yādava	Siṅghaṇa	Śaka 1139, Īsvara, Pushya ba. 10, Monday, Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkramaṇa=1217, A.D., December 25.	Do.	Commences with the *vachana*, *Ōṁ Jaya-paramēśvara* etc., of Siddharāma. Records that *Mahāpradhāna* Saṁgamadēva-nāyaka, accompanied by the *kumāras* Jayitigidēva, Liṁgadēva, Gaṇēśvaradēva, Parigidēva and Śaṁbhudēva, renamed the village of Attinūru as Liṁgāpura and made a gift of the village Iṭṭage, situated in Aṁkulage-80, a subdivision of Āṇadūra-300, as *sarvanamasya* to the deity Kapilasiddha-Mallikārjuna of Soṁnalige. The gift was made in view of the approaching solar eclipse (*Sūryagrahaṇada-muṁde*).
	SATARA DISTRICT					
	WAI TALUK					
340	**Khānāpur.**—Slab in the village. Impression received from the Superintendent, South-Western Circle, Aurangabad.	Do.	Kānharadēva	Śaka 1178, Nala, Māgha śu. 5, Thursday. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Seems to record the gift of the town, [Kāṁdhalapurī].

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE					
	BANGALORE DISTRICT					
	CHENNAPATNA TALUK					
341	**Dodda-Maḷūr.**—Kailāsēśvara temple, *maṇḍapa*, pillar.				Tamil	States that this *maṇḍapam* was constructed by Tillaikkūttaṉ of Kārikkuḍi. In characters of the 11th century. Published in *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. IX, Channapatna, No. 92a.
342	Central shrine, north wall	Hoysaḷa	Narasiṁha (I)	Svabhānu, Āṇi	Do.	Records a grant of land for maintaining a perpetual lamp by Mahādēvaṉ to Śrī Kayilāsamuḍaiya-mahādēvar in Maḷavūr *alias* Rājēndra[śiṅga]ch-charuppēdimaṅgalam. The king bears the epithet *Jagadēkamalla*. In characters of the 12th century. Ibid., No. 78.
343	Do. South wall				Do.	Records a grant of land, by purchase, made tax-free probably to provide for worship and offerings to god Umāskanda-sahitar Gaṇḍarādittaviṭaṅkar whose image was set up by ..yāṉ Śaṅkaraṉ Gaṇḍarāditta-brahma-sēnāpatiga] Rājarāja-chōḷiyavaraiyaṉ. Cf. ibid., No. 92. In characters of about the 11th century.
344	**Kūḍlūr.**—Pond in the village, stones built into the southern side.				Do.	Fragments. One fragment refers to the installation of an image in a temple in Rājarāja-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Muḍikoṇḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam. Another fragment mentions Bhūmāṇḍa-nāyakkaṉ and a gift to god Mahādēva. The third refers to the command of the *Śrīmāhēśvarar*. In characters of about the 12th century. Cf. *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. IX, Channapatna, No. 120, where the image referred to is stated to be that of Chandraśēkhara in the temple of Maṅgaḷiśvaram.
345	Northern side				Do.	Records the gift of 3-1/2 *paṇam* for a *sandhi* lamp by Tōṭṭaṅkiḷāṉ Saṅgāṇḍāṉ to the god Maṅgaliśvarm-uḍaiya-mahādēvar in Kūḍalūr *alias* Rājarāja-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Kiḷalai-nāḍu in Rājēndraśōḷa-maṇḍalam. Do. Ibid., No. 122.
346	Do.				Do.	Records the gift of 4 *paṇam* by Maṇiyāṇḍāṉ, son of Tachchuḷāṉ to the god at Maṅgaḷiśvaram *alias* Vallāḷiśvaram in Kūḍalūr *alias* Rājarāja-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. Do.
	BELGAUM DISTRICT					
	CHIKODI TALUK					
347	**Borgaon.**—Sculptured slab built into the right wall of the Jaina *basti*.			Śaka 1322, Vikrama, Vaiśākha, ba. 12, Thursday, Aśvini= 1400 A.D., May 20, Thursday, f.d.t. 13.	Kannaḍa	Damaged. Refers to the *nisidi* of Sakaḷachandradēva, the disciple of Guṇachandra-bhaṭṭāraka.

348	**Eksamba.**—Stone in a field belonging to Prabhu Satappa Kumbara about four miles to the north of the village.			Śaka 915, Manmatha	Do.	Records a gift of land by *mahāpradhāna* Kēśiyaṇayya-daṇṇāyaka, for feeding Brāhmaṇas in a *satra*, at the instance of *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Lakshmīdēvarasa.
349	**Sadalgā.**—*Māsti* stone kept in the *navaraṅga* of the Mahādēva temple.				Sanskrit (?), Nāgarī	Badly damaged and worn out. Begins with *Śrīman-mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* [*Tribhuvanamalla*] .... Purport not clear. In characters of about the 13th century.
350	**Sēmanwāḍi.**—Base of the marble Jaina image kept within the *gōpura* on the roof of the *basti*.			Śaka 1715, Pramādi, Kārttika śu. 4, Thursday = 1793 A.D., November 7.	Kannaḍa	Worn out. Mentions Jinasēna-bhaṭṭāraka.
351	**Umrāṇi.**—Broken slab fixed into the wall of the Rāmaliṅga temple in the valley about 2 miles to the north of the village.			(1) Śaka 1802 ; (2) Śaka 1811, Mārgaśira ba. 13.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the construction of the temple and to an expenditure of a thousand [rupees] towards the same.
	SAUNDATTI TALUK					
352	**Basiḍōṇi.**—Slab set up in the compound of the Dyāmavva temple.			Śaka 14[76], Śrāvaṇa ba. 30, Monday = 1554 A.D., August 27.	Kannaḍa	Damaged and broken at the bottom. Refers to a *voḍeya* probably as *kāryakartta*. Further details are lost.
353	**Gōrēbāḷ.**—Three fragments of a slab lying in the field of Uḍachappa Phakirappa Talavara about a mile to the south-east of the village.	Vijayanagara	Harihara[II]	....Tuesday, lunar eclipse.	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions Saṅgam-āmātya who was administering Toragale, and registers gifts of land, probably situated in the *agrahāra* Basiḍōṇi, by Kēsappa of Hūḷi. Refers to Gōparasa-daṇḍanāyaka.
354	**Manikaṭṭi.**—Slab lying in the field of Bhimarayappa Kallur.				Do.	States that 12 *mattar* of land belonged to (i.e. was meant for the maintenance of) the tank of Monagere. In characters of the 13th century.
355	**Tallūr.**—Stone kept in the *wāḍā* of Bapusaheb Desai.				Do.	Refers to a gift of land to (i.e. for the maintenance of) Dē[va]gere of [Tala]ūr by Kaṭhāri Sā[lu]varasa. In characters of the 15th-16th century.
356	**Yeḍrāvi.**—Slab built into the platform in front of the Barmadēva temple.			Śaka 901, Pramādi, Pushya ba. [13].	Do.	Damaged and top of the slab broken. Registers a gift of land on account of *Saṅkrānti-parva* to the temple (*dēhāra*) at Eḷarāme by the twelve *gāvuṇḍas* of the village, after laving the feet of Kanakaprabha-siddhāntadēva.
	BIJAPUR DISTRICT					
	MUDDEBIHAL TALUK					
357	**Nāgarbeṭṭa.**—Loose stone slab lying near a common well in the south western corner of the village. Impression from the Superintendent, South-Western Circle, Aurangabad.			Śaka [963], Vikrama, Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti.	Do.	Partly damaged. Records the grant of 10 *mattar* of black soil land by Allapulidēva who claims to be of the Yādava family and is ascribed the title *Dvārāvatī-puravarēśvara*, in the presence of *Sandhivigrahi* Sūbhakarayya and others. The donee is not mentioned in the record.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—*contd.*					
	BIJAPUR DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	SINDGI TALUK					
358	**Koṇḍguḷi.**—Three faces of a square stone pillar found in the debris in a *maṭha* in the outskirts of the village. Impression from the Superintendent, South-Western circle, Aurangabad.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Bhūlōkamalla (Sōmēśvara III), ruling from Māhūra.	Regnal year 7, Paridhāvi, Pushya, Paurṇamāsi, Sunday, Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkramaṇa = 1132, A.D., December 24. (The week day was Saturday).	Kannaḍa, Nāgarī .	Records the gift of money (in *varttaka-lokki-gadyāṇa*) by Kēsimaya-daṇḍanāyaka and Gaṇapati-daṇḍanāyaka for the maintenance of teachers teaching different subjects like *yājñavalkya-saṁhitā*, *vyākaraṇa*, etc. The gift was entrusted to the care of the *mahājanas* of the *agrahāra* Koṇḍaṁguḷi. Also records gifts of money (in *kaṭaka-priya-gadyāṇa*) by *bhāṇḍāriya* Rāmadēva-nāyaka and Brahmadēva-bhaṭṭa for *tāmbūla-dāna*, etc. The *mahājanas* made a further grant of a garden for *pushpa-dāna*.
359	**Maṇṇūr.**—Rectangular stone slab fixed in the exterior front wall of the Rāmēśvara temple about two miles from the village. Do.	Do. .	Trailōkyamalla .		Kannaḍa .	Incomplete. Stops after giving the titles of a feudatory whose name is lost. In characters of the 11th century.
	HASSAN DISTRICT					
	BELUR TALUK					
360	**Haḷēbīḍ.**—Pedestal of a broken image kept in the compound of the Hoysaḷēśvara temple.				Do. . .	Reads: *Rāchaṇaṇu hēma*..... In characters of about the 11th century.
361	Pedestal of a second image kept in the same place. Findspot: Kēdārēśvara temple, **Haḷēbīḍ.**				Do. .	Damaged. States that the image of Pārśvanāthasvāmi was caused to be made by Tippaṇṇa and Harisadēva, sons of Mallisetti, a lay-disciple of Nēmichandra-bhaṭṭāraka of [Mūla]-saṁgha, [Dē]siya-gaṇa, Pustaka-gachchha and Koṇḍa-kund-ānvaya. Do.
362	Pedestal of a third image in the same place. Findspot: Do.				Sanskrit, Kannaḍa .	Damaged. Refers to Puṇisa-jinālaya. Do.
	MANDYA DISTRICT					
	NAGAMANGALA TALUK					
363	**Nelligere.**—Slab lying outside the dilapidated Bastiguḍi temple.	Hoysaḷa .	Narasiṁha I .	Krōdhana, Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkramaṇa.	Kannaḍa . .	Contains an eulogy of *Kāñchigoṇḍa* Vishṇuvardhana, enumerating his conquests. His son Narasiṁha I, to whose reign the record belongs, is described as having slain the Chaṅgāḷva in battle. Also contains a eulogy of his *mahāmātya*, *Mahāpradhāna* Dēvarāja and gives the succession of his Jaina *gurus*. Records that the Hoysaḷa ruler made a gift of the village Sūranahaḷḷi to Dēvarāja in appreciation of his loyalty and that Dēvarāja, in his turn, caused the *Pārśva-jina-bhavana* to be built. The Hoysaḷa king also

						made a gift to Dēvarāja of 10 *honnu* from out of 40 *honnu* accruing from Sūranahaḷḷi.' The latter, after washing the feet of the saint Munichandradēva, made a gift of land. Published in *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. IV, Part II, Ng. 76.
	RAICHUR DISTRICT KOPPAL TALUK					
364	**Chukankal.**—Pillar in the ruined temple outside the village.				Do. . .	Records a gift of gold to a local *chaitya* by the assembly (*stōma*) of Kopaṇanātha and the *nāḍu* consisting of Sindavige, Kauḷūr and Kōgaḷi belonging to Ikalukere. In characters of about the 12th century.
365	Slab in the centre of the road leading to Muddabaḷḷi.				Do. . .	Purport not clear. Mentions a number of persons such as Timmana-gauḍa, Siṁgana-gauḍa, Hanamana-gauḍa, Baramana-gauḍa etc., and also the *hosa-kēri* of Hāvinahāḷ. In late characters.
366	Another slab in the same place .				Mōḍi .	Purport not clear.
367	**Halgēri.**—Slab built into the *kaṭṭe* in front of the Mali Gowda's house.	Chālukya of Bādāmi	Vijayāditya .		Kannaḍa .	Incomplete. Mentions the *mūṟujāti* of Kopaṇa and [Aṁ]-garāja, the chief of Gutti, as being responsible for some gift (details lost). In characters of the 7th century.
368	Hero-stone set up on the tank-bund outside the village.			Śaka 940, Kālayukta, Śrāvaṇa śu. 13, Monday = 1018 A. D., July 28.	Do. . .	Records the death of Taḷāra-nāyaka Ereyamma in the battle of Channakalla-sīme and the grant of land, apparently in his memory, by the *mahājanas* headed by the *ūroḍeya* of Palgere.
369	Hero-stone built into the floor of the Bhuvanēśvari temple.				Do. . .	Partly built in. Seems to record the death of a Barāhmaṇa (*pārvva*) (name illegible) belonging to Nallilgiri. In characters of about the 8th century.
370	Slab lying by the side of the Kallēśvara temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	**Jagadēkamalla (Jayasiṁha II)** .	Śaka 950, Vibhava, Pausha, Puṇṇami, Sunday, Uttarāyna-saṁkrānti. Irregular.	Do. . .	Worn out and illegible. Mentions a *mahāmātya* (name lost) and seems to record gifts of land.
371	Another slab lying in the same place .				Do. . .	Fragmentary. Completely worn out and illegible. In characters of the 12th century.
372	**Hosa-Goṇḍabāḷ.**—Slab lying in the outskirts of the village.				Sanskrit, Nāgari; Kannaḍa.	Illegible. Purport not clear. Mentions Kṛishṇarāya-mahārāya and Kopaṇa. In late characters.
373	**Irkalgaḍh.**—Rock in the burning ghat outside the village.				Kannaḍa .	Worn out and illegible. In characters of about the 14th century.
374	**Kiḍidhāḷ.**—Two slabs set up in front of the Hanumān temple.	Vijayanagara . .	**Kṛishṇadēvarāya** .	Śaka 1436, Bhāva, Āśvija śu. 3, Thursday = 1514 A.D., September 21.	Do. . .	Records the gift of the village of Kiḍidahāḷa situated in Kopaṇa-vēṇṭe in Paḍuva-nāḍu by the king to the goddess Mahaṁmāyi of Hosaūra.
375	**Koppaḷ.**—Rock called *Chandra-baṇḍe* within the limits of the Koppaḷ fort.			Śaka 803 .	Do. . .	Records the completion of the vow of *sanyasana* at the end of a long penance by Sarvanandi-bhaṭāra, the disciple of Ēkachaṭṭugada-bhaṭāra of the Kuṇḍakund-ānvaya. The inscription eulogises Sarvanandi-bhaṭāra as having been a benefactor to the village (*ūr*) and to the *tīrtha*. Published in the *Kannaḍa Inscriptions of Kopbāḷ*, p. 7, and Plate.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—*concld.*					
	RAICHUR DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	KOPPAL TALUK—*contd.*					
	Koppaḷ—*concld.*					
376	Rock called *Chandra-baṇḍe* within the limits of the Koppaḷ fort.				Kannaḍa .	Read: *Śrī Āpparasan aranvā........* In characters of the 7th-8th century. Ibid., p. 7, and Plate.
377	Slab lying near a ruined *maṇḍapa* in a locality called Oṇṭikoḷḷa.				Do. . .	Fragmentary. Only the imprecatory portion of the record is preserved. In characters of about the 10th century.
378	Slab lying in front of the Assistant Commissioner's house.			[Śārvari, Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkramaṇa].	Do. . .	Do. Seems to record a gift of land to the deity Pārśvadēva at Pulvige-agrahāra by Jātiseṭṭi, disciple of Chandra-siddhāntadēva, in the presence of the 500 (of Ayyāvoḷe) and the *nakaras*. Also refers to the consecration of a *basadi* built by Jātiseṭṭi and records gifts of oil etc., by other donors. In characters of the 12th century.
379	Gavīmaṭha rock, under a sculptured panel near the tank.	Vijayanagara . .	Harihara I .	Śaka 1268, Vyaya, Kārttika śu. 15, Monday = 1346, A. D., October 30.	Sanskrit and Kannaḍa, Kannaḍa.	Damaged and worn out. Seems to record the construction of the *nishīdikā* of Siṁhanandy-āchārya, the disciple of the royal preceptor Anaṁtakīrtti by the devotees headed by the king himself.
380	In the same place .				Kannaḍa .	Reads: *Dēva Mahaṁtu [mā]ḍisida tōpu.* In characters of the 16th century.
381	Pillar in the Mahādēva temple .				Do. . .	Records a gift of three *mattar* of land by the *haḍapa* of Gaurādēvī to the *basadi* of Sāṁtaladēvi. While giving the boundaries of the gift-land the record refers to lands belonging to the *basadi* of Attimabbarasi. The gift was entrusted into the hands of the *aṟuvadimbar*. In characters of about the 12th century.
382	Slab set up in the Veṅkaṭēśa temple .	Vijayanagara	Krishṇadēvarāya .	Śaka 1443, Vṛisha, Vaiśākha śu. 1.	Do. . . .	Records that on the king's orders *bhaṇḍārada* Timmapayya, son of *bhaṇḍārada* Apparasayya, made a gift of the village Hiriya-Sindogi, situated in Koppaṇa-sīme which had been under his *nāyakatana*, for conducting services to the deity Cheṁnakēśavadēva of Kopaṇa. Published in *Kannaḍa Inscriptions of Kopbāl*, pp. 10-11, and Plate.
383	Slab set up in front of the gate leading into the Gavīmaṭha.				Do. . .	Seems to demarcate the boundry of the *sarvamānya* land belonging to the *virakta-maṭha* inside the fort. In late characters.
384	Wall of a cave inside the Gavīmaṭha .				Do. . .	Seems to mention a benefaction to Haṁpayya. Do.

385	Slab set up in a field at the foot of the Pālkīguṇḍu hill.				Do.	Worn out and illegible. Mentions Kopaḷa and the word *pārupatya*. Do.
386	**Naregal.**—Slab now kept in the Vīraṇṇa temple.				Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to the reign of a *Pratāpa-Chakravarti* and to his subordinate. In characters of about the 13th century.
387	**Yettinahaṭṭi.**—Slab built into the ruined *huḍe*.			Śaka 1[1]17 (current) (chronogram), Ānanda, Āśvayuja ba. 11, Tuesday = 1194 A.D., October 11.	Sanskrit verse, Kannaḍa.	Records the death of the Jaina ascetic Ajitasēna of the Drāviḷa-saṁgha, by the observance of *sanyasana*, during the night on the date given. In characters of about the 12th century.
	PUNJAB					
	KANGRA DISTRICT					
	NURPUR TAHSIL					
388	**Jawālī.**—A well, 3 miles away from the village. Impression from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur (Acc. No. 2672).			Vikrama 1908, Āshāḍha śu. [5].	Hindi, Nāgarī; Urdu, Nasta'līq.	Bilingual. Carelessly engraved. Records the construction [of the well] by *Munshī* Shāma Lāl, the *Tahsīldār* of Nūrpura, by the orders of the Deputy Commissioner Śrī George Car Mebars (spelt as Jaraja Khāra Makabarasa). Mentions a sum of Rs. 1,000 probably as the cost of the construction of the well. For the Urdu portion see App. D, No. 292.
	RAJASTHAN					
	JODHPUR DISTRICT					
389	**Jodhpur.**—Stone in the Museum. Find-spot: **Kusumā**, Reodar Tahsil, Sirohi District.			Vikrama 693, Chaitra śu. 5.	Sanskrit, Siddhamātṛikā.	Fragmentary. Records the construction of a Śiva temple in the hermitage of the sage Kutsa, probably by a warrior named Satya-bhaṭa. The eulogy was composed by Śivagupta and engraved by the *Kshatriya* Sthāvara, son of Rudravatsa. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 47 ff. and Pl.
	SIROHI DISTRICT					
	SIROHI TAHSIL					
390	**Ámblārī.**—Mahādēva temple. Stone built into the portico of the right hand shrine.			Vikrama 1[6]19, Āśvina ba. 10, Monday = 1563 A.D., October 11. (The year was *Kārttikādi* and the month was *Amānta*).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved and damaged. Mentions the names of some persons belonging to the Dēvaḍā family as well as some *sākshīs*.
391	Door lintel of the left hand shrine.			Vikrama 1726 (current), Āśvina ba. 5, [Sunday] = 1669 A.D., October 3, f.d.t. ·22. (The year was *Kārttikādi* and the month was *Amānta*).	Do.	Seems to record that *Chaudharī* Dāsā and some others had some structure erected in the temple of Mahādēva. Mentions *Sūtradhāra* Vārā-dāsa.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—*contd.*					
	SIROHI DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	SIROHI TAHSIL—*contd.*					
	Ambläri—*contd.*					
392	Marble slab near an old dilapidated well in the field attached to 'Dūdhiyā' *arahaṭ*.			Vikrama 15[2]8 .	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Seems to record a gift probably to a personnamed Sivadā—[sa. . .] who is described as *saṁghāśrita*.
393	Marble slab under a tamarind tree near 'Ḍhībī' *arahaṭ*.			Vikrama 1810, Jyēshṭha śu. 11.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the gift of the Ḍhabara (*i.e.*, Ḍhībrā)*araṭa* (Sanskrit *araghaṭṭa*) by Dēvaḍā Māna-sagha(°siṁha). Mentions some *sākshīs*. Refers to Dēvaḍā Ājāsagha (Gajasiṁha) in line 8.
394	Stone beam lying at a distance of 1½ miles south of the village.			Vikrama 1[3]33, Āshāḍha śu. 3, Saturday = 1277 A.D., June 5, f.d.t. ·05. (The year was *Kārttikādi*).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Damaged and worn out. Seems to record that *Sā*° Tihuṇā and three others (whose names are lost), endowed a sum of *drā*° (*drammas*) 4 to be spent annually for the worship of Śiva.
395	**Bāldā.**—Door-lintel of the main gate of the *Gūḍha-maṇḍapa* of the Mahāvīra Jain temple.			Vikrama 1485, Jyēshṭha śu. 7, Tuesday = 1429 A.D., May 10. (The year was *Kārttikādi*).	Do. . .	Records that Vāchanāchārya Guṇabhadra, together with some others (names given) renovated the temple which was constructed by his ancestor *Vya*° Baladēva. It is also stated that some others (names specified) caused an image of Mahāvīra to be made and that it was installed by *Bha*° (*Bhaṭṭāraka*) Sarvāṇaṁda-sūri of the *paṭṭa* of Ratnaprabha-sūri. Text published in *A. P. J. L. S.*, pp. 92-93, No. 268.
396	Door-lintel of the shrine of Sāṁvalājī (Vishṇu) temple.			Vikrama 1484, Āshāḍha ba. 3, Tuesday = 1428 A.D., June 29, f. d. t. ·07. (The year was *Kārttikādi* and the month was *Amānta*).	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records the construction of a temple of Nārāyaṇa by Vīra Chāhaḍa, for the merit of his parents [*Bālī* Ḍūḍā ?] and Guradē (Gurudēvī).
397	Stone beam in a small dilapidated shrine opposite to the Mahādēva temple.			Vikrama 121[0], Āshāḍha ba. 12.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Mentions [Śrī] Jāgarāja.
398	Pillar in the porch of the Mahādēva temple.			Vikrama 1765 (current), Bhādrapada śu. 11, Sunday = 1708 A.D., August 15 (The year was *Kārttikādi*).	Do. . .	Contains only the date.

399	Stone slab on a platform known as ' mātā-jī-kā sthān ' under a tree.			Vikrama 1525	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Purport not clear. Mentions Rāya Mēhā, a *santa* and a *ṭhākura*.
400	Memorial stone on the way to Sirōhī near the roadside.			Vikrama 1738, Chaitra śu. 15.	Do.	Damaged. Records the death of a person whose name is not clear.
401	**Bāwlī.**—*Sati* stone on a platform near the village pond.			Vikrama 1775, Kārttika ba. 12.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the construction of a cenotaph (*chhatrī*) for *Mahāsatī* Bālījī and [Chi]manajī, and Dēvaḍā Khēta Sī, probably the husband of the two women.
402	Marble slab under a banyan tree near the ' Vāv ' *arahaṭ*.			Vikrama 1[3 . .] [Mārgaśīrsha ba . .,] Monday.	Nāgarī	Badly damaged and worn out.
403	Marble slab in a field attached to ' Gajrāvā ' *arahaṭ*.			Vikrama 1775, Āśvina śu. 5.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Seems to record the grant of the *araṭa* called Navaḍa. Mentions Pūṇasagha (Pūrṇasiṁha) and Dēvaḍā Khēta Sī. Cites Pramēsara (Paramēśvara) as the *sākshi*. See No. 401 above.
404	Marble slab in the field attached to ' Khējaḍiā ' *arahaṭ*.			Vikrama [14]77, Chaitra śu. [3].	Do.	Do. Seems to record the gift of the *araṭa*. Mentions Dēvaḍā Aṇadā and others whose names are not clear.
405	Slabs in the field attached to Mahādēvajī-wāla *arahaṭ* belonging to Māli Velaji Motaji. Slab No. 1.			Vikrama 187[6], Jyeshṭha ba. [2].	Do.	Do. Seems to record a similar gift of an *araṭa*. Mentions names such as *Rāja* śrī-Saraṇēsarjī in line 2.
406	No. 2			Vikrama 1903 (current), Bhādrapada ba. 11, Monday = 1846 A.D., August 17. (The year was *Kārttikādi* and the month was *Pūrṇimānta*).	Do.	Do. Mentions a Dēvaḍā (name not clear) in line 7.
407	No. 3	[Dēvaḍā Chauhān]	Vērīchāla (Vairisāl)		Do.	Seems to record a transaction involving thirty rupees. Mentions Dēvaḍā Phatājī, Namājī etc. In late characters.
408	**Bhutgāon.**—*Sati* stone in a *chhatrī* near the village pond.			Vikrama 192[0] (current), Jyēshṭha ba. 11, Wednesday= 1864 A.D., June 29. (The year was *Kārttikādi* and the month was *Amānta*).	Do.	Records the construction of the *chhatrī* in memory of a *satī* (name not clear) in Bhutagāma (*i.e.* Bhutgāon). Mentions Dēvaḍā [Bhārata]-sīgha.
409	Marble slab near the step-well inside the compound of the Bhūtēśvara Mahādēva temple.			(1) Vikrama 1920 (current), Śrāvaṇa ba. 11, Monday = 1863 A.D., August 10. (The year was *Kārttikādi* and the month was *Pūrṇimānta*). (2) Vikrama 1925, Kārttika ba. 14.	Do.	Seems to record some construction in the temple of Bhūtēśvara at an expense of [Rupees] 1100. Details not clear.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—*contd.*					
	SIROHI DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	SIROHI TAHSIL—*contd.*					
410	**Chaḍuāl.**—Pedestal of an image in the *garbhagṛiha* of the Jain temple.			Vikrama 1644, Phālguna ba. 13, Wednesday = 1588 A.D., February 14. (The month was *Pūrṇimānta*).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Worn out. Records the installation of the image of Śānti-nātha by a person (name not clear) residing at Hālīwāḍā and its consecration by [Hīravijaya-sūri].
411	Footprint slab in a small shrine near Dharmaśālā.			Vikrama 1[60]4, Māgha śu. [6], Friday. Irregular.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record the installation of [the foot-prints of] two persons (names not clear). Mentions *Rāja* śrī-Ṭhakurā .... sīgha in lines 5-6.
412	**Dēldār.**—Stone slab on a platform near the village pond.			Vikrama 1921, Pausha ba. 14.	Do. . .	Mentions Ṭhākara Shī(Khī)ma and Sa[ṁ]garāma-sīgha. Details not clear.
413	**Guḍā.**—*Sati* slab in a *chhatrī* near the village pond.			Vikrama 18[63], Vaiśākha ba. 12, [Monday] = 1807 A. D., May 4. (The year was *Kārttikādi* and the month was *Pūrṇimānta*).	Do. . .	Seems to record the completion of the memorial to a *sati* (name not clear), wife of Dēvaḍā *Rāja* śrī-Kēsara-sīgha.
414	**Hāliwāḍā.**—*Sati* slab in a *chhatrī* near the village pond.			Vikrama 1675, Āshāḍha śu. 14.	Do. . .	Mentions Dēvaḍā Āsājī, Vāghēlī Chapa and Rāṭhōḍa Lāla.
415	Marble slab in a field attached to 'Gaṅgājaliyā' *arahaṭ*.			Vikrama 1735, Āshāḍha [ba]. 12.	Do. .	Carelessly engraved and damaged. Probably records the gift of a piece of land, *khēta* (*kshētra*). Mentions *arahaṭa*.
416	**Jāmōtrā.**—Pillar of a *chhatrī* of a *sati* near the village pond.			Vikrama 1752, Chaitra śu. 3, Wednesday = 1696 A.D., March 25. (The year was *Kārttikādi*).	Do. . .	Mentions [Dā]hādēvī.
417	Slab in another *chhatrī* in the same place	Dēvaḍā Chauhān .	Vairisāl . .	Vikrama 1856 (*Kārttikādi*), Śaka 1721 (wrong for 1722), Jyēshṭha śu. 5, Wednesday = 1800 A.D., May 28.	Do. . .	Records the construction of the memorial (*chatarī*) to Dēvaḍā Kōla-sīgha by *Ṭhākura* Jālama-sīgha.

418	Slab on a platform in the same place .			Vikrama 1952, Āśvina śu. 11.	Do. .	Records the death of *Ṭhākura* Ḍuṁ[ga]ra-sīga and the construction of the memorial (*chhatrī*) during the time of Kēsara-sīga.
419	**Māṇḍwāḍā.**—Foot-print slab in a small shrine in *Jatiyōṅ-kī-chhatrī* near the Mahādēva temple.			Vikrama 1922, Mārgaśīrsha śu. 3.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the installation of the foot-prints of Kshimāsi by *Paṁ.*(*i.e., Paṁḍita*) Āṇaṁda and another (name not clear).
420	**Māṇḍwāriyā.**—Slab in a field attached to 'Sōmāvāri' *arahaṭ*.			Vikrama 1[8]67, [Mārgaśīrsha] śu. 3.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Seems to record the gift of an *araṭa* called 'Sōmāvāra Dhībara' and a field (?). Mentions the names of a number of *Ṭhākuras* who caused the inscription to be engraved. Also mentions Rāvala Lakhamā.
421	Slab in a field attached to 'Sōrlāvā' *archaṭ*.			Vikrama 184[1] ..	Do. .	Carelessly engraved and worn out. Mentions *Ṭhakur* (name not clear) in line 2.
422	**Manōrā.**—Slab in a *chhatrī* near the village pond.			Vikrama 1[8]94, Chaitra śu. [7], Sunday=1838 A. D., April 1. (The year was *Kārttikādi*).	Do. .	Seems to record the construction of the memorial. Mentions Savāṇājī.
423	Another slab in the same *chhatrī* .				Do. .	Damaged. Mentions *Ṭhākura* Hīra-sīgha. In late characters.
424	*Sati* stone in the same place . .			Vikrama 1[8]9[8], Āshāḍha śu. 5, Tuesday=1842 A. D., July 12. (The year was *Kārttikādi*).	Do. .	Built in. Details lost.
425	Stone slab lying near the 'Phōdrāvā' *arahaṭ*.			Vikrama 1502, Dakshiṇāyana, Kārttika śu. 3, Friday. Irregular.	Sanskrit mixed with local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Seems to record a gift. Mentions the *chaturvarga* of the *pura* in line 4.
426	Another slab in the same place .			Vikrama 1705, Māgha śu. 13.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Purport not clear. Mentions Dēvaḍā Ūdasaga (Udayasiṁha) and several others.
427	Slab in a field attached to 'Pātāliyā' *arahaṭ*.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān .	Suratāna .	Vikrama 1631, Mārgaśīrsha śu. 1, Sunday = 1574 A. D., November 14.	Do. .	Carelessly engraved. Seems to record the gift of Phadarāvā *arahaṭa* probably by a queen (*Rānī*), (name not clear).
428	Stone in a field called 'Mahādēvajī-wālā' near 'Navaḍa' *arahaṭ*.	Do. (?) .	Do. (?) .	Vikrama..... .	Do. .	Badly damaged. In characters of about the 16th century.
429	Slab in a field called 'Bhagatāvā' on the way to Satāpurā.			Vikrama..... .	Do. .	Mentions 'Bhagatāva(vā) *araṭa*' and *Ṭhākura* [A]khaji Bhāratīgajī, etc., during the rule of A(U)mēda-sīgajī. Also mentions a number of *sākshīs*.
430	Stone in a field called 'Vamēsaraji-wālā' on the way to Satāpurā.			Vikrama 1748, Jyēshṭha ba. 3.	Do. .	Seems to record a gift of one *araṭa* in favour of Śrī Vaṁmēsaragī (Vāmēśvarajī) in Maṇōra village by Dēvaḍā Phate-sīga.
431	**Nawārā.**—Slab in the compound of Devaji Ramaji's house.			Vikrama 1860, Māgha ba. [5].	Do. .	Seems to record the gift of a well (*vāva*) by Dēvaḍā Harajajī to a Brāhmaṇa named Hēma. The well seems to have been purchased for a sum of Rupees 81. Mentions *Ṭhākura* Jamatīgajī, Jīvājī and Jētājī as *sākshīs*.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—*contd.*					
	SIROHI DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	SIROHI TAHSIL—*concld.*					
	Nawārā—*concld.*					
432	Slab near an old dilapidated well on the way to Mahobbatnagar.			Vikrama 1857, Chaitra śu. 10.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved. Refers to an *araṭa* (with the well ?) which was perhaps purchased for a sum of Rupees 300. Mentions *Rājā* Savāijī and Kavara (Kuṁvara) Jamatīgajī and Jētājī besides a number of *sākshīs*. Cf. No. 431 above.
433	**Punāwā.**—Slab in a *chhatrī* .			Vikrama 1[7]6[3], ... śu.	Do. .	Badly damaged.
434	**Sildar.**—Foot-print slab in a *chhatrī* near the water trough.			Vikrama	Do. .	Worn out. Seems to record that the foot-prints are of two Jaina teachers (names not clear) who belonged to the school of Sūrīśvaraji and Vijayaji. In characters of the 16th century.
435	Slab near the 'Śātavāri' *arahaṭ* .			Vikrama 1[8]21, Pausha śu. [2].	Do. . .	Indifferently engraved and damaged. Records the grant of an *araṭa* called Sātavara(rī) by Dēvaḍā Kalājī.
436	Below No. 435 above .				Do. . .	Badly damaged. Seems to be connected with No. 435 above. In characters of about the 18th century.
437	**Sirōḍkī.**—Back of the *prabhāvali* of a brass image in the Jain temple.			Vikrama 1213, Kārttika śu. 5.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	States that the image was caused to be made by Jagadēva, probably belonging to the Dhārāpadra-[gachchha], for the merit of his parents, Agrarāja (?) and Jalhaṇā.
438	**Sirōhī.**—Śrī Jain Purātatva mandir. Backs of the aureole of brass images. No. 1.			Vikrama 1132, [Āśvina] śu. 8.	Do. . .	States that the image was caused to be made by Dhadhikā of the [Dhīṭa]sāṇa-gachchha in Bhāṅkavadra-sthāna.
439	No. 2 . .				Do. . .	States that the image was caused to be made by Kōcharaka, son of Vra(Bra)hmā, in Dhārapadra-sthāna. In characters of the 13th century.
440	No. 3 . .			Vikrama 1111, Vaiśākhā śu. 3.	Do.	States that the image was caused to be made by Chaduka-Mā(Ma)ṇibhadra, Sahadēva, etc., who were the sons of Chchhāraka.
441	No. 4 . .				Do. . .	Worn out. Seems to record the making of the image by Paramaśrāva(vi)kā, the daughter of Pūrna(rṇṇa)nāga. In characters of about the 11th century.
442	Back of pedestals of broken marble images. Image No. 1.			Vikrama 1475, [Jyēshṭha] śu. 9.	Do. . .	Damaged. Records the making and installation of an image of Śāntinātha by a person (name lost) belonging to Prāgvāṭa-jāti for his own merit.

443	No. 2 .			Do. .	Do. .	Do. States that an image of Mahāvīra was caused to be made by a person (name lost) son of *Sa*° Hāpā and his wife Palhaṇā(?) belonging to Prāgvāṭa-jāti, for his own as well as others' merit. Also refers to the installation of the image.
444	No. 3 .			Vikrama 1577, Māgha śu. 5, Sunday = 1521 A.D., January 13.	Do. .	Records the making of an image of Muni Suvrata by Ka.. ka, son of *Ghī*° Sūrā and Sūrimadē(dēvī) of the Ukēsa-jāti, together with his family for his merit and its installation by Muni Chaṁdra-sūri.
445	No. 4 .			Vikrama 1589, [Vaiśākha] śu. 15.	Do. .	Damaged. States that the image of Sumatinātha was made by Sāja[ṇa], for the sake (merit) of (his father) Gājaṇa and installed by Guṇa-sūri.
446	No. 5 .				Do. .	Do. Records the making of an image of Padma[prabha] by Saṁghada along with Bhōjā and Dūdā for their own merit and its installation by Kshamāratna-sūri. In characters of the 15th century.
447	**Ṭuā.**—Stone near the shrine of Rāmadēvajī.	Sōngirā Chāhamāna .	*Mahārājakula* Chāchigādēva .	Vikrama [1324] (current), Śrāvaṇa śu. 6, Thursday= 1267 A.D., July 28. (The year was *Kārttikādi*).	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Do. Seems to record the making of an image (?) by a person named Jāka, with the knowledge of *Mahaṁ*° Jākhā. Mentions Dēva [Gō]gā of Mahēśvara-grāma.
448	Slab near the 'Vāḍāvā' *arahaṭ* belonging to Shri Punamaji Mulaji.	Do. .	Do. .	Vikrama 13[2]6, Kārttika śu. 15, Sunday = 1269 A. D., November 10.	Do. .	Badly damaged and worn out. Seems to record a grant made in the Mahēśvara-grāma with the knowledge of the *paṁchakula* headed by *Mahaṁ*° Jākhā.
449	**Varāḍā.**—Slab under a tree about half a mile to the north of the village.	Do. .	*Mahārājakula* Sāma[ṁ]tasīhadēva.	Vikrama 1347, Chaitra ba. 10, Sunday = 1291 A. D., February 25. (The year was *Kārttikādi* and the month was *Pūrṇimānta*).	Do. .	Damaged. Records the grant of an *arahaṭṭa* by the queen Lalitādēvī(?), daughter of *Sō*° (Sōlaṁki) [Pu]ḍimala in Vrahāḍā-grāma to provide for the *ashṭāhnika* worship and offerings in the Mahāvīra *chaitya* in the Chandana *vihāra*.
450	Slab on a platform near the village pond			Vikrama 1789, [Āśvina] śu. 13.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved. Seems to record the construction of a memorial (*chatra*) for Dēvaḍā Gavara[dha?]na (Gōvardhana)
451	Stone on a platform in the field attached to 'Vāḍkī' *arahaṭ*.			Vikrama [1870], Śrāvaṇa śu. 11.	Do. .	Seems to record some construction.
452	Slab in the 'Ḍōliyā' field half a mile to the west of the village.			Vikrama 17[75], ... [ba. 7].	Do. .	Badly damaged and worn out. Purport not clear.
	UDAIPUR DISTRICT					
453	**Udaipur.**—Pedestals of images in the Victoria Hall Museum. Findspot: **Kuṁbhalgaṛh,** No. 1. (Museum No. 65).	Guhilot .	Kuṁbhakarṇa .	Vikrama 1515, Śaka 1380, Phālguna śu. 12, Wednesday, Pushya = 1459 A.D., February 14.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the installation of an image of Brahmāṇī by the king under a *vaṭa* (banyan) tree in Kuṁbhalamēru-mahādurga. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 818.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—*concld.*					
	UDAIPUR DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	Udaipur—*concld.*					
454	Pedestals of images in the Victoria Hall Museum. Findspot : **Kumbhalgarh.** No. 2. (Museum No. 66)	Guhilot	Kumbhakarṇa	Vikrama, 1515 Śaka 1380, Phālguna śu. 12, Wednesday, Pushya = 1459 A. D., February 14.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the installation of an image of Māhēśvarī by the king at the same place.
455	No. 3. (Museum No. 67)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the installation of an image of Kaumārī by the king at the same place.
456	No. 4. (Museum No. 68)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the installation of an image of Vaishṇavī by the king at the same place.
457	No. 5. (Museum No. 69)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the installation of an image of Vārāhī by the king at the same place.
458	No. 6. (Museum No. 70)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the installation of an image of Aindrī at the same place.
459	No. 7. (Museum No. 71)	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1516, Śaka 1382, Āśvina śu. 3.	Do.	Records the installation of an image of Saṁkarshaṇa by the king at the same place.
460	No. 8. (Museum No. 72)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the installation of an image of Mādhava by the king at the same place.
461	No. 9. (Museum No. 73)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the installation of an image of Madhusūdana by the king at the same place.
462	No. 10. (Museum No. 74)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the installation of an image of [Adhō]kshaja by the king at the same place.
463	No. 11. (Museum No. 75)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the installation of an image of Pradyumna by the king at the same place.
464	No. 12. (Museum No. 76)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the installation of an image of Kēśava by the king at the same place.
465	No. 13. (Museum No. 77)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the installation of an image of [Purushōttama] by the king at the same place.
466	No. 14. (Museum No. 78)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the installation of an image of Ani[ruddha] by the king at the same place.

467	No. 15. (Museum No. 79)	Do.	Do.		Do.	Do.	Records the installation of an image of Vā[su]dēva by the king at the same place.
468	No. 16. (Museum No. 80)	Do.	Do.		Do.	Do.	Records the installation of an image of Dāmōdara by the king at the same place.
469	Pedestal of an image of Gaṇapati. Findspot: **Jawar,** Udaipur District. (Museum No. 44).	Do.	Saṁgrāma[siṁha]		Vikrama 1580 Vaiśākha śu. 12, Friday, Uttara-Phalgunī, [Harishaṇa] - saṁdhiyōga, [Vā]lava-karaṇa=1524 A.D., April 15. (The year was *Kārttikādi*).	Do.	Records the construction of an image of [Māhava] by *Tēlī* (oilman) Hīrā, son of *Tēlī* Mālā, resident of Yōginīpura.
470	Pedestal of a broken image of Śiva-Pārvatī on bull. Findspot: Not known. (Museum No. 96).				Vikrama [1138],....	Do.	Badly damaged. Mentions Kanhāradēva, Jaśōdhara, Vachchharāja and his son Padamasiṁgha. In characters of about the 11th century.
471	Pedestal of a sculptured panel. Findspot: Not known.					Do.	Mentions *Rāṇā* Udisaṁga(Udayasiṁha). In characters of about the 16th century.
472	Stone slab. Findspot: Not known. (Museum No. 40).	Guhilot	*Rāṇā* Pratāpa[siṁha]		Vikrama 1630, Jyēshṭha śu. 5. Monday=1574 A.D., May 24, f.d.t. ·11. (The year was *Kārttikādi*).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Purport not clear. Noticed in Bhandarkar's List, No. 917.
473	Another stone slab. Findspot: Not known. (Museum No. 129).		*Mahārājakumāra* [Pṛithvī-siṁha]	Prithimvasīha	Vikrama 1307, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Akshaya-tṛitīya.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Seems to record the grant of *Dra°* (*Drammas*)128 for the worship and offerings to god Sōmēśvara and for some other purposes (not clear) by the ruler for the merit of his parents. Also records some other gifts amounting to 48 *dra°* by the same ruler.
474	Marble lintel slab. Findspot: Not known. (Museum No. 36)					Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Records the renovation of the temple of [Prasa]nnakēśvara probably by Lakhaṇadēvī of the Rāṭhaḍa (Rāṭhōḍa) family. In characters of about the 13th century.
475	Another marble slab. Findspot: **Āhār,** Udaipur District. (Museum No. 30).	Guhilot	Śaktikumāra			Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Do. Records a gift of money to (a temple of) the Sun by the king at the instance of the *Akshapaṭalādhipati* [Ma]ttaṭa and others. In characters of the 10th century. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1530. Noticed in *Journey in Nepal*, p. 82 of Appendix; *PRAS., WC.*, 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2233.
476	A third marble slab. Findspot: Do. (Museum No. 31).	Do.				Do.	Do. Mentions Śaktikumāra and Śuchivarman (of the Guhila family). Also mentions Sphuṭa-Siddharāja, and his son (name lost) who is said to have raised the temple of Rāhilēśvara after the name of his father. He is said to have married Mahimā, daughter of Chaulukya Sōḍuka. In characters of the 10th century. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1532. Published in *Prakrit and Sanskrit Inscriptions of Kathiawar*, I, 1885, Bhavanagar, pp. 72-74.
	UTTAR PRADESH						
	ALLAHABAD DISTRICT						
477	**Allahabad.**—Stone railing kept in the Museum, Findspot: **Kauśāmbī.**					Prakrit, Brāhmī	Seems to record the gift of the stone railing by a person described as *Gōtīputa* and *Gahapati*. Some of the names of his ancestors such as Ējāvatī, Vāri and Kōsēliyā (Kausalyā) are mentioned.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1963-64—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—*concld.*					
	ALMORA DISTRICT					
	RANIKHET TAHSIL					
478	**Chamyadi.**—Slab fixed in the door of a modern temple.				Sanskrit mixed with local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions Nārāyaṇa, Svāmī Mahā[pra]bhadēva and a *parmrabhaṭarkra* (*paramabhaṭṭāraka*) and refers to a donation of 3000 *drammas.* In characters of about the 11th century.
	JHANSI DISTRICT					
	LALITPUR TAHSIL					
479	**Tālbehat.**—Lukka ground. Loose slab in the field of Nathuram Avasthi. Impression received from the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 2636).			Vikrama 1749, Śaka 1614.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Badly damaged. Purport not clear. Mentions a *Mahārājādhirājā* and a *Mahārājakō(ku)māra* (names not clear) and a person named Dēvidāsa. Ends with an imprecation against Hindus and Muslims violating the purpose of the record.
	VARANASI DISTRICT					
	VARANASI TAHSIL					
480	**Kandwān.**—Slab fixed above the entrance of the *dharmaśālā.*			Vikrama 1902, Āshāḍha śu. 6, Thursday = 1845 A.D., July 10. (The year was *Chaitrādi*).	Sanskrit mixed with Hindī, Nāgarī	Records that the *dharmaśālā* was built above the Kardamēśvara (temple) by Saṁgaṁsalāl, son of Lālā Harasukharāyaji and grandson of Lālā Prāṇanātha, a *Kshatri* of the Saigala family and Kauśalya-gōtra.
481	Loose slab near the Kardamēśvara temple.			Vikrama 1919, Phālguna śu. 10, Saturday=1863 A. D., February 28.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the consecration of Śiva (*liṅga*) by Māna Śaṅkara, son of Dēva Śaṅkara of Girapura in (the temple) of Kardamēśvara which is situated on the *Pañchakrōśī* (a road) in Kāśī.
482	Slab set up in front of the Sōmanātha shrine near the Kardamēśvara temple.			Vikrama 1948	Do.	Records the invocation of Sōmanāthēśvara, a deity situated on the *Pañchakrōśa* (the road) and mentioned in the tenth chapter of the *Kāśīrahasya* and refers to the direction (*prēraṇā*) of Dvārakānātha Duvē, the disciple of Gōraji and to *Kāyastha* Chaturbhuja.
·483	**Kapiladhārā.**—Vṛishabhadhvaja temple. Pedestal of a broken loose *nandin.*			Vikrama 1251, Mārga śu. 2, Wednesday=1194 A.D., November 16.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that the temple (*kīrtanaṁ*) of Vṛishbhadhvaja (was built) by *Ṭhakkura* Lakshmīdhara of the Vāstavya family.
484	Slab fixed into the wall of the tank called Kapila *tīrtha* in front of the same temple.	Keḷadi	Śivappa-nāyaka and Veṅkaṭappa-nāyaka	Vikrama 1712, Śaka 1577, Krōdhin.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī; Persian, Nasta'līq	Bilingual. Partly built in. Appears to record that the two chiefs who were the sons of Siddhappa-nāyaka, the grandsons of Saṁkaṇa-nāyaka and the great-grandsons of

						Sadāśiva-nāyaka excavated (probably re-excavated) the Kapiladhārā-tīrtha. For the Persian portion, see No. 388 of Appendix D.
485	Another slab fixed into another wall of the same tank.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1712, Śaka 1577.	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian, Nasta'līq	Do. A copy of No. 484 above in Local dialect. For the Persian portion see No. 387 of Appendix D.
486	Slab fixed into the floor of one of the *maṇḍapas* on the bank of the same tank.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1712, Śaka 1577, Krōdhi.	Kannaḍa; Persian, Nasta'līq	Do. Another copy of No. 484 above in Kannaḍa. For the Persian portion see No. 389 of Appendix D.
487	**Sārnāth.**—Fragmentary pillar in the Archaeological Museum.				Prakrit, Brāhmī	Fragmentary. Reads: *kāle bhikhuni-Vasutara gutāyē dānaṁ thabho.* In characters of about the 2nd century B.C. Noticed by Daya Ram Sahni, *Cat. of the Mus. of Arch. Saranath*, p. 211.
488	Same pillar. Just below No. 487 and above a lamp cut in the pillar.				Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī	Records that the lamp is a gift of the devout worshiper Sulakshmaṇā to the Buddha of the Mūlagandhakuṭī. In characters of about the 4th century A.D. Ibid.
489	Do. Just below the lamp of No. 488 above and on both sides of another lamp cut in the pillar.				Do.	Appears to record that the lamp is (a gift) of Viśākhadēva. Do. Ibid.
490	Another pillar by the side of the first pillar.				Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads: (1) ..*niyā Sonadē[viya]* (2) *thabho dānaṁ.* In characters of about the 2nd century B. C. Ibid.
491	Broken brick discovered near the Dharmarāja temple.				Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī	Records the Buddhist formula *yē dharmā*° etc. In characters of the 3rd-4th century A.D.
492	Main Shrine in the same place. West wall, outer side.				Nāgarī	Reads: *Damaraṁ[ga].* In characters of about the 12th century.
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					
	BURMA					
	ARAKAN DIVISION					
	MYOHAUNG DISTRICT					
493	**Myohaung.**—Stone slab in the local Archaeological Museum. Photograph through Mr. Bokay, Conservator, Department of Archaeology, Burma. Findspot: **Tumyaung,** South-west of Vēsālī. Myohaung District.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Only the lower part of the slab is preserved. Seems to record the building of a *chaitya* by some one (name lost). In characters of the 8th-9th century.
	ENGLAND					
	LONDON					
494	**London.**—Plaster cast (of a goldsmith's mould) in the British Museum. Photograph of the cast received from Dr. P. L. Gupta. Findspot: **Sankīsā,** Farrukhabad District, Uttar Pradesh.				Brāhmī	Seems to read: *Pu[ha]kā.* In characters of about the 3rd century A.D.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTION—*contd.**

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH					
	CHHATARPUR DISTRICT					
	CHHATARPUR TAHSIL					
1934	**Khajurāhō.**—Pedestal of the colossal Hanumān image.			Vikrama 906(?), Māgha śu. 10	Sanskrit, Siddhamātṛikā	In two parts. Records that a person named Gōllāka, son of Gāhila, made an image of Hanumān. Also records the same person's obeisance to the said deity. Cf. Cunningham, *ASIR.*, Vol. XXI, p. 64 and Plate XVI A. *Ind. Ant.*, Vol XXVI, pp. 30 ff. Noticed and transcribed in *PRAS, W. C.*, 1903-04, p. 47. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1408.
1935	Left pillar of a small shrine in front of the Lakshmaṇa temple.			Vikrama 1169, Māgha ba. [2]	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records some construction (presumably the erection of the pillar) by *Bhaṭṭāraka* [Guṇa]dēva Prabhākaradēva.
1936	Jardine Museum at Khajurāhō. Inscribed stone. Findspot: Not known.				Do.	Fragmentary. Records the construction of a *Mahāmandira* by Sāḍha........, son of Kākēka who was the son of a *Kāyastha* named Parvva and who died in a battle in the service of his master. In characters of about the 11th century.
1937	Pedestals of images in the same Museum. Findspot: Not known. No. 1. (Seated image of Kārtikēya).				Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Do. Mentions *Dēva-śrī*-Sadāsiva(Sadāśiva), *Bhaṭārka-śrī*-Ūrddhasiva (Ūrddhvaśiva) and an *achāraja* (*āchārya*). Do.
1038	No. 2			Vikrama 1142	Do.	Mentions a *Dharmmakāra Śrēshṭhī* Vivi and his wife *Sēṭhiṇi* Padmāvati.
1939	No. 3				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Mentions Āmranandi *Bhaṭōraka* and refers to a Jinālaya of Kālasēna. In characters of about the 11th century.
1940	No. 4				Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Mentions *Bhaṭāraka* Sōmesvara (Sōmēśvara) and refers to the installation, probably of the image, by *Bhaṭa* Bhara[ḍa]. Do.
1941	No. 5				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the installation, probably of the image of Garuḍa, by Rūpakāra, son of Vali Aṭamantai. Do. Cf. Cunningham, op. cit., p. 65 and Plate XVI-D.
1942	No. 6					
					Do.	Indifferently engraved. Records the obeisance of two persons whose names are not clear. Do.
1943	No. 7				Do.	Mentions a certain Harisēṇa who was the son of *Sādhu* Mādhubha and grandson of *śrēshṭhi* Dhanapāla. Do.
1944	No. 8				Do.	Records the name of Amranandi *Bhaṭāraka* and refers to the Jinālaya of *Jiṇadāsa* (a devotee of Jina) Gharavāsa, son of Kulaṁdhara. Do. Cf. No. 1939.

1945	No. 9 .				Do.	Records the name of Sarvvanandi-*āchārya*, the disciple of Ravichandra-*āchārya* who was the disciple of Durllabhanandi-*āchārya*. Do.
1946	Door-jamb of the Jain temple, No. 25				Do.	Reads: *Āchārya-śrī-Dēvachaṁdraḥ* ‖ *sriśya(śishya)-Kumudachaṁdra* ‖ In characters of about the 12th century. See *PRAS, WC.*, 1903-04, p. 48, No. 1995.
1947	Another door-jamb of the same temple				Nāgarī	Reads: *Bhāṭaputra śrī Gōluna*. In characters of about the 11th century. Ibid., No. 1994.
1948	A third door-jamb of the same temple .				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Invokes everlasting victory for *Bhāṭaputra* Dēvasarmma (Dēvaśarmma). Also gives a chart. Do. Ibid., p. 47, No. 1992.
1949	Left door-jamb of the same temple .	Chandēlla	Dhāṅgarāja	Vikrama 1[0]11, Vaiśākha śu. 7, Monday=955 A.D., April 2. (The year was *Kārttikādi*).	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the gift of a number of *vāṭikas* by Pāhila who is stated to have been held in honour by the king and is described as paying his obeisance to Jinanātha. Mentions Vāsavachaṁdra as the *Mahārājaguru*. In characters of about the 13th century, and therefore seems to be a copy of an original. Cf. Cunningham, *ASIR.*, Vol. XXI, p. 67, Plate XVI-J. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. I, pp. 135-36.
1950	Wall of the Vāmana temple .				Prakrit, Siddhamātṛikā.	In four lines. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 8th century. Noticed by Cunningham, op. cit., pp. 65-66, Plate XVI-E.
1951	Pilaster in the same temple .				Siddhamātṛikā	Reads : *Vāchaṭa*. Do.
1952	Another pilaster in the same place .				Local dialect, Nāgarī	Reads: *Rāṁgā[bh]āiju*. In late characters.
1953	Lotus seat of the Buddha .				Sanskrit, Siddhamātṛikā.	Contains the Buddhist formula *yē dharmmā hētu prabhavā* etc. In characters of about the 8th century. See *PRAS, WC.*, 1903-04, p. 47, No. 1991.
	DHAR DISTRICT					
	DHAR TAHSIL					
1954	**Māṇḍu.**—Image of Bhānumatī Rūpamatī				Nāgarī	Reads: *Rupachaṁda*. In late characters.
	INDORE DISTRICT					
	DEPALPUR TAHSIL					
1955	**Dēpālpur.**—Slab set up near the tank called *Baḍā Tālāb*.	Hōlkar .	Tukōjīrāva .	Vikrama 1932 (*nētra-agni-nava-bhū*), Śaka 1797 (*muni-nanda-adri-bhū*), Vyaya, Kārttika (Ūrja) ba. 7, Friday=1875 A.D., November 19. (The month was *Amānta*).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī; English, Roman; Persian, Nasta'līq.	Trilingual. Records the construction of the embankment to the tank at the village at a cost of Rs. 57,951 by Lāljee Ambājee, *Sūbhā* of Indore by the order of the king. Mentions the king's two sons Śivāji and Yaśavanta and three queens Bhāgīrathī, Rādhā and Pārvatī.

*Continued from Appendix C of the Annual Report for 1962-63.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTION—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	INDORE DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	DEPALPUR TAHSIL—*concld.*					
	Dēpālpur—*concld.*					
1956	Slab set up near the tank called *Vaḍā Tālāb.*	Hōlkar	Tukōjīrāva	(1) Vikrama 1925, Śaka 1990 (wrong for 1790), Pausha ba. 9, Wednesday 1869 A.D., January 6. (The month was *Amānta*).	English, Roman; Sanskrit, Nāgarī; Persian, Nastaʻliq.	Do. Records the commencement of the construction of an embankment to the tank at the place by Lāljee Ambājee, *Sūbhā* of Indore on the first date and the completion of the work on the second date. Details similar to No. 1955 above.
				(2) Vikrama 1931 (wrong for 1932), Śaka 1797, Kārttika śu. 7 (wrong for ba. 7), Friday =1875 A.D., November 19. (The month was *Amānta*).		
1957	Pedestal of the metal image in the Jain temple.		Rājā Sūryasiṁha	Vikrama 1677, Vaiśākha ba. 9, Thursday 1621 A.D., April 5. (The year was *Kārttikādi* and the month was *Pūrṇimānta*).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the making and installation of the image of Chandraprabhā by Vardhamāna, son of Sāddhala for (his own) spiritual merit. Refers to Jinarāja-sūri, the disciple of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Jinarāma, belonging to Kharatara *gachchha* and Jinasiṁha-sūri-*paṭṭa*.
1958	**Gōtampurā.**—Pedestal of the image of Ashṭabhuja-Śrīkṛishṇa kept in the house of Khēḍā Riṇajī.			Vikrama 1612, Phālguna ba. 2, Tuesday 1556 A.D., January 28.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.
1959	**Nēmāvara.**—Inscriptions in the Siddhanātha Mahādēva temple. No. 1.			Vikrama 1253, Āśvina ba. 13.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the obeisance of Harasara (Harēśvara) and Dēvēśvara and their father *Tha'* Bhūdhara, belonging to the *Kāyastha* family of Gauḍ-ānvaya.
1960	No. 2.			Vikrama 1261, Bhādrapada ba. 2, Saturday 1204 A.D., August 14. (The year was *Chaitrādi* and the month was *Pūrṇimānta*).	Do.	Records the obeisance of *Paṇḍita* Gayādhara and *Rāja* Jayasiṁha, son of *Rāja* Siṁhaḍa, belonging to the *Kāyastha* family of Gauḍ-ānvaya.

1961	**Sundarsi.**—Pillar in the Mahākāḷēśvara temple.			Vikrama 1224	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved. Mentions the name of *Ṭhakura* Chīvala in lines 5-6.
1962	Another record in the same place . .				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the obeisance of Valāhijāju. In characters of about the 13th century.
	MANDSAUR DISTRICT					
	Bhanpura Tahsil					
1963	**Bhānpurā.**—*Chhatrī* of Yashwantrāo Hōlkar.	Hōlkar		Vikrama 1869, Āśvina *śu.* 10, Thursday=1812 A. D., October 15. (The year was *Chaitrādi*).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the death of *Mahārāja* Yaśvanta Ṛao.
1964	**Dhāvaḍā.**—*Chhatrī* of a *Ṭhākur* .				Do.	Records the construction of the *chhatrī* of *Kuṁvara* Jēsīghaji by Tanasīghaji. Mentions *Rājaśrī* Narabhasīghaji. In late characters.
1965	**Dūdākhēḍī.**—*Sati* stone .			Vikrama 1519. Āshāḍha *śu.* 5, Wednesday, Āślēshā-nakshatra, Harshaṇa-yōga, Bāla-v a - k a r a ṇ a, Chandra in Karkka-rāśi, Sūrya in Karkka, Guru in Dhanus=1462, A.D. June 2. (The year was *Chaitrādi*, and the month was Adhika-Āshāḍha).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the performance of *satī* by [Lū]dī, wife of *Sāha* Gōlhā who was the son of *Sāha* Khētā of the [Mē]ḍatavālā-jñāti.
1966	**Hiṅglājgaḍh.**—Gate of the fort . .			Vikrama 1....,.... Thursday.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Records the making of an image (name not clear) by a *Rājaputra*.....ṇa Sāūla and the gift of a *rāḍikā* (*vāṭikā*). Mentions *Śrī* Ma[yū?]rājā. In characters of about the 11th century.
1967	Same place .				Sanskrit, Siddha-mātṛikā.	Records the obeisance of Śaṁkha. In characters of about the 9th century.
1968	In the fort . .			Vikrama 1857, Śaka 1722, Prajāpati, Māgha *śu.* 13, Monday = 1801 A. D., January 12, f.d.t. ·74.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions the Hiṁgalāja-gaḍha fort and Yē(Ya)śavaṁta Rāva as the *kilēdāra* and his elder brother Śāma Rāva. Details not clear.
1969	**Lōṭkhēḍā.**—Temple of Dhakḍi, dedicated to the god Chaturbhuj.			Vikrama 1667 (current), Phālguna *śu.* 7, Monday= 1610 A.D., February 19, f.d.t. ·10.	Do.	Worn out. Purport not clear.
1970	**Rēhathaḍī.**—Near the tank . .			Vikrama 1851, Śaka 171[6].	Do. .	Contains the date only.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTION—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	MANDSAUR DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	BHANPURA TAHSIL—*concld.*					
1971	**Sāṁvat.**—Findspot: Not known . .			(1) Vikrama 18[53], Phālguna śu. [13] (2) Vikrama 1859, Chaitra śu. 1, Saturday=1802 A. D., April 3. (The year was *Chaitrādi.*)	Local dialect, Nāgarī	States that a *maḍhi* was constructed by Bābā probably for *Rāja śrī* Jōgōji who died in a battle near the tank in village Sāṁvata near the Hēgalāja-gaḍh fort on the first date and that a new *chōtarā* was built by the *kilēdāra* named Sāṁva Rāva on the second date. Cf. No. 1968 above.
1972	Pillar set up on the bund of a tank .		*Mahārāja* Bhīmajī .	Vikrama 1650, Chaitra śu. 12.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Damaged. Records the performance of *satī* by the wife of *Kuṁvara* Sāmaladāsajī, son of Lasha (ksha)maṇajī and grandson of the ruler.
1973	**Satalkhēḍi.**—Inscriptions in the Jaina temple. No. 1.				Nāgarī .	Reads: *Jaina-dharma*. In characters of about the 13th century.
1974	No. 2. .			Vikrama 1539, Mārgaśirsha ba. 9.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Damaged. Records the construction of a temple (*prāsāda*) by Saṁghavi....(name lost), son of *Sā°* Āhava. Also mentions *Sūtradhāra* Arajana (Arjuna).
1975	No. 3. .			Vikrama 15[99], Jyēshṭha śu. 11.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved. Records the construction of a temple (*prāsāda*).
1976	**Usārā.**—*Chhatrī* of a Brāhmaṇa . .			Vikrama 1540 (current), Kārttika śu. 5, Wednesday=1482 A.D., October 16, f.d.t. ·19. (The year was *Kārttikādi.*)	Do. .	Damaged. Purport not clear.
1977	Another *chhatrī* of a Brāhmaṇa .			Vikrama 154[5] (current), Kārttika śu. 4, Saturday=1487 A.D., October 20. (The year was *Kārttikādi.*)	Do. .	Carelessly engraved. Seems to record the performance of *satī* by a woman. Mentions the names (not clear) of a person and his son
1978	*Chhatrī* of an *Ahīr* .			Vikrama 1564, Śrāvaṇa ba. 4.	Do. .	Seems to record the performance of *satī* by the wife of the son (names not clear) of *Āhīra* Sāgā. Refers to a *dēvala* (cenotaph).

1979	A four-armed image			Vikrama 154[5], Śaka 14010 (wrong for Śaka 1410) [Anala], Phālguna su. 5, Thursday, Rēvatī=1489 A.D., February 5.	Sanskrit and local dialect, Nāgarī.	Mentions *Paṁ°* Bhīma and Pālhā Bāī of the Pali(lli)vāla *jñāti* and the Pārāśara *gōtra* who probably caused some construction.
	MANDSAUR TAHSIL					
1980	**Mandsaur.**—Stone slab in the village	Sulṭān of Mālwa	Mahamūda (Mahmūd I)	Vikrama 1515, Āśvina ba. 5, Tuesday=1458 A. D., August 29. (The year was *Chaitrādi* and the month was *Pūrṇimānta*).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record a gift. Mentions some officials like *Pratāpa-udyānakārī* Khāna Ājama (Khān-i-Āzam), *Sāha* Sahasamala and others. Also contains imprecation against the Hindus and Muslims.
	NIMAR EAST, DISTRICT					
1981	**Māndhātā.**—Southern wall (inside) of the *arddha-maṇḍapa* of the Amarēśvara temple.				Sanskrit, Early Nāgarī.	Records the obeisance of [Va]llākara Mādhava to the feet of Amarēśvaradēva (Śiva). In characters of about the 10th century.
1982	Below No. 1981 above				Do.	Records the obeisance of *Mahāsādhu* Lākhūka, together with his relatives. Do.
1983	Below No. 1982 above			Vikrama 1120, Kārttika ba. 13.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Contains 64 verses in praise of Śiva, composed by Halāyudha, a resident of Navagrāma in Dakshiṇa Rāḍha. Mentions the names of a few Śaiva teachers like *Bhaṭṭāraka Śrī* Bhāva-samudra. The writer was *Paṇḍita* Gāndhadhvaja of the Chapala-gotra and the disciple of Vivēkarāśi who, in his turn, was a disciple of *Paramabhaṭṭāraka Śrī* Supūjitarāśi. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXV, pp. 173 ff. See Hiralal's List, p. 84, No. 151 ; Bhandarkar's List, No. 138.
1984	In the same place				Sanskrit, Early Nāgarī.	Records the obeisance of Gahala to the feet of Śrī Amarēśvara-dēva. In characters of about the 10th century.
1985	Below No. 1984 above				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the obeisance of Narapati. In characters of about the 12th century.
1986	Below No. 1985 above				Do.	Records the obeisance of Si[ta]la (Śītalā). In characters of about the 13th century.
1987	To the right of No. 1986 above				Do.	Records the obeisance of *Mahāpañchakulika* Gharuka, together with his relatives. In characters of about the 11th century.
1988	Below No. 1987 above				Do.	Records the obeisance of *Mahāsādhu* Lālāka, together with his son. Do.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTION—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	NIMAR EAST, DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	Māndhātā—*concld.*					
1989	Ōṁkāraji temple. Front courtyard wall facing north.	Mughal	(1) *Pātīsāhi Śrī* Mahamadasāha (2) Durjanasiṁha	Regnal year 12, Vikrama 1787, Vaiśākha *śu.* 5.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Partly obliterated. Records the establishment of some institution (not specified) on the Kōṭi-tīrtha (*ghāṭ*) in the Narmadā in Māndhātā by the subordinate ruler who was the son of *Mahārājādhirāja* Dugasiṁha and grandson of *Mahārājādhirāja* Śrī Dēvīsiṁha. Probably written by [Madhu?]guladāra Kāitha (Kāyastha) Śrī Vāsta[va]. Mentions a Rājaput Mahārāi Śrī Rāṭha [Ga]gadhār Pavār.
1990	Front courtyard wall facing south			Vikrama [179]0, Śaka 1654, Śrāvaṇa *ba.* 1, Monday= 1733 A.D., July 16. (The year was *Chaitrādi* and the month was *Pūrṇimānta.*)	Sanskrit and local dialect, Nāgarī.	Badly damaged. Records the completion of the pilgrimage by the son (name not clear) of Bāla[krishṇa], son of *Jōśī* Bhagavānajī.
1991	Kāśī Viśvanātha temple. Pillar fixed on the left side.	Chauhān	Daulatisiṁha	Vikrama 1900, (*dyu-ākāśa - Naṁda-indu*), Māgha *śu.* 13, Friday = 1844 A.D., February 2.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of the temple by the king, son of Shusāla (Khuśāla)siṁha and grandson of Amarasiṁha. Mentions a *Pradhāna* named Lālā [Dāū]laticharhda.
	PANNA DISTRICT					
	PANNA TAHSIL					
1992	**Manōr.**—*Satī* stone near the tank			Vikrama 1422, Paridhāvin.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the performance of *satī* by the daughter of Sahādēva, together with Lajai, son of another person (name not clear), a resident of Maṇaurasthāna (Manōr). The *Sūtradhāra* was Sa[shai] Nānu.
1993	**Pannā.**—*Chhatrī* near the Kamala tank.			Vikrama 1848, Śaka 1713, Pausha *ba.* 6, Hasta, Atigaṇḍa-yōga, Sunday = 1792 A.D., January 15. (The month was *Amānta*).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the *satī* rite performed by Rūshamaṇi(Rukmaṇī) bāī, wife of Kirapārāma Tryambakajī. Refers to the construction of a *dēvala*, probably a memorial shrine, for them by their son *Paṁ*° Maṇḍavā Dayārāma.

1994	*Sati* stone near the temple of Padmāvatīdēvī.			Vikrama 1714, Aśvina ba. 14, Saturday = 1657 A.D., September 26. (The year was *Chaitrādi* and the month was *Pūrṇimānta*).	Do.	Records the names of *Ṭhākura* Indrajitajū and *Ṭhakurāinī* Syāmakuvari who probably performed *sati*.
1995	*Sati* stone on the bank of the Kuṇḍiyā river.			Vikrama 1732, Vaiśākha ba. 8, Wednesday=1675 A.D., April 7. (The year was *Chaitrādi* and the month was *Pūrṇimānta*).	Do.	Indifferently engraved. Records the performance of *satī* by a lady whose name is not clear.
1996	Below a group of figures of deities like Ashṭabhuja, etc., carved on a rock in the same river.			Vikrama 1366, Śrāvaṇa śu. 10, Thursday = 1309 A.D., July 17, f.d.t. ·00. (The year was *Chaitrādi*).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that *Paṁ°* Subhadradēva, son of *Ṭhakura* Akhai and grandson of *Ṭhakura* Śrīvāsa, belonging to the *Kāyastha* family of Kāśyap-ānvaya, caused the making of all the figures including one of his own. Mentions the *pratōlikā* (highway) between Kālañjara and Jaipura.
1997	To the proper right of No. 1996 above				Do.	Partly damaged. Records that Dēvalladēvī, wife of *Paṁ°* Subhadradēva, apparently of No. 1996 above, caused the images including one of her own to be made.
1998	Jagadīśa temple	Bundēlā of Panna	Nṛipatisiṁha	Vikrama 1909, Chaitra ba. 7, Thursday = 1853 A.D., March 31. (The year was *Chaitrādi*, and the month was *Pūrṇimānta*).	Do.	Gives two astrological charts prepared by the astrologers at the order of the king whose eulogy is given in the beginning. Mentions Parnā (Panna) town. The writer was Mahādēva.
1999	*Chōpaḍā* (platform) of Bābājī near the Dharma tank.			Vikrama 1834, Vaiśākha ba. 1.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the construction of the *Chōparā* (platform) of Dauvā Mōhanadāsa and the courtyard around it.
2000	The well of Lāla Kuśalasiṁha on the Satanā road.			Vikrama 1839, Kārttika śu. 11.	Do.	Records the construction of the well by Lāla Kusalasiṁha (Kuśalasiṁha).
2001	Another inscription. Findspot: Not known.	Bundēlā of Panna	Rudrapratāpa	Vikrama 1933 (*vahni-agni-chhidra-prithvī*), śarad.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that a temple of Balarāma was caused to be constructed by spending immense wealth by the king after his return from Vṛindāvana and after satisfying the *dvijas* (Brāhmaṇas) by giving them plenty of wealth.
2002	Pahāḍa Pavai				Local dialect, Nāgarī	Reads: 1 *Magaradhvaja* 2 *jōgī 700* In mediaeval characters.
2003	Do.				Nāgarī	Reads: *Magaradhuja*. Do.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE—1945-46 COLLECTION—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	RAIPUR DISTRICT					
	RAIPUR TAHSIL					
2004	**Raipur.**—M. G. M. Museum. Findspot: **Sirpur,** Raipur District.				Sanskrit, Siddhamātṛikā.	Badly damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 7th century. Cf. Hiralal's List, p. 115.
2005	**Rājim.**—Pillar in the *maṇḍapa* of the Rājīvalōchana temple.				Do.	Reads: *Śrī-Lōkarabala*. In characters of the 8th-9th century. Cf. Cunningham, *ASIR.*, Vol. XXI, p. 14, Plate X. 11. Also cf. *PRAS.*, *WC.*, 1903-04 p. 48, No. 2006.
2006	Do.				Do.	Reads *Śrī-Vikarādhavalam*. Do. Cf. Cunningham, op. cit., p. 20, Plate X, No. 8. Hiralal's List, p. 112, No. 189; ibid., No. 2005.
2007	Niche in the Kulēśvara temple on the bank of the river.				Do.	Worn out. Reads: *Śrīsaṅgamaḥ* in line 5. Seems to give the date, probably of the construction of the temple, in the Śaka era in line 17. Do. Cf. Cunningham, op. cit., Vol. XVII, p. 15; ibid., pp. 26, 49, No. 2012.
	RAISEN DISTRICT					
	RAISEN TAHSIL					
2008	**Raisēn.**—Stone built into the outer wall of an old temple in the fort.			Vikrama 1547, Śaka 141[2?], Māgha śu. 13, Piṅgala, Sunday, Pushya=1491 A.D., January 23.	Sanskrit mixed with local dialect, Nāgarī.	Damaged and worn out. Mentions a *Praudhapratāpachakravarti-Mahārājā* in line 1, *a Malika-turkamānamala-Mulukasulatā[na]* in line 4 and a *durgra* (*durga*) in line 8 and refers to a battle (*saṁgrāma*) in the last line.
2009	Stones inside the Nizāmat gateway in the same place. To the right.			Vikrama 1582, Māgha ba. 8, Monday 1526 A.D., February 5 (The month was *Amānta*).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved. Mentions a *Mahārāja Śrī* Bhu[ma]pati and *Satī* Mirāṁji.
2010	Do. To the left		Pratāpasāhidēva	Vikrama 1599 (current), [Kārttika] śu. 9, [Friday]=1541 A.D., October 8.	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Mentions several names, including Parasarāma (Paraśurāma) in the last line.
2011	Below No. 2010 above		Do.	Vikrama 1599, Bhādrapada śu. 9, Saturday=1542 A.D., August 19. (The year was *Chaitrādi*).	Do.	Seems to record some construction by a person named Gōpāla. Mentions *Mahārājakumāra* Bhaillā Puraṇamalladēva and [*Sahi*] Chaṁdrabhāṇadēva.

	REWA DISTRICT					
2012	**Gurh.**—Inscriptions. Findspots : Not known. No. 1.	Vāghēlā of Rewa	*Mahārājādhirāja Mahārāja* Amarasiṁha	Vikrama 1711, Mārgaśirsha ba. 1[0].	Do.	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear. Begins with an invocation to Gaṇēśa and Durgā.
2013	No. 2	Do.	*Mahārājādhirāja Mahārāja* Anupsiṁha	Vikrama 1712, Mārgaśirsha ba. 2, Wednesday=1655 A.D., December 5. (The month was *Amānta*.)	Do.	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.
2014	No. 3			Vikrama [1]503, Pausha ba. 13, Friday=1446 A.D., December 16. (The month was *Pūrṇimānta*.)	Do.	Do. Probably records the construction of a Śiva temple. Mentions some names like Sughanaratha, etc. It was written by *Chaudhārī* Gaṁga Rāma.
	SAGAR DISTRICT					
	BANDA TAHSIL					
2015	**Dhāmōnī.**—A broken stone containing foot-prints of Rāma, Lakshmaṇa, Sītā and Hanumān in the fort.				Do.	Reads : (1) *Śrī Rāmaju* (2) *Śrī Jānukīju* (3) *Śrī Lachhīmanīju* (4) *Śrī Hanum[na*]ju*. In late characters.
2016	Lintel over the opening to a Bāōli (step-well) in the fort.	Tughluq	*Pātisāha* Mahammada (Muhammad bin Tughluq).	Vikrama 1388, Jyēshṭha ba. [13], Wednesday. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Mentions Lakhamadēva, his son *Rā°* Bhīmadēva and his son .... (name not clear). Written probably by *Paṁ°* Gaṁgadēva.
2017	Stone slab fixed into the wall of the step-well in the fort.		*Mahārājādhirāja Rājā* Gōtamadēva.	Śaka 1662, Śarad-ṛitu, Āśvina śu.[9], Wednesday = 1740 A.D., September 17, f.d.t. ·89.	Sanskrit mixed with local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the commencement and completion of the construction of the step-well in the capital Dhamānī by the *Mahārājakumāra* Mahivarāyadēva, son of *Mahārājakumāra* Chaturbhujadēvavarman, (grandson of) Māhārāyadēvavarman and great grandson of the ruler. Same as No. B 193 of *A.R.Ep.*, 1952-53 where the date is wrongly given.
	SHAHDOL DISTRICT					
	SOHAGPUR TAHSIL					
2018	**Antarā.**—Inscriptions on the pedestals of images. No. 1.				Siddhamātṛikā	Reads : *Śrī Damakā*. In characters of the 9th century.
2019	No. 2				Do.	Reads : *Śrī Tāmakā*. Do.
2020	No. 3				Do.	Reads : *Jiuti*. Do.
2021	No. 4				Do.	Reads : *Śrī Kapālānī*. Do.
2022	No. 5				Do.	Contains traces of four damaged letters. Do.
2023	No. 6				Do.	Reads : *Śrī Thabhā*. Do.
2024	No. 7				Do.	Reads : *Śrī Sabhavā*. Do.
2025	No. 8				Do.	Damaged. Reads : *Śrī Yāgēśvarī*. Do.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTION—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*concld.*					
	SHAHDOL DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	SOHAGPUR TAHSIL—*concld.*					
	Antarā—*concld.*					
2026	Inscriptions on the pedestals of images. No. 9.				Siddhamātṛikā	Reads : *Śrī Tāraṇī.* In characters of 9th century.
2027	No. 10				Do.	Reads : *Śrī Vāṇa[vahā].* Do.
2028	No. 11				Do.	Reads: *Śrī Vārāhī.* Do.
2029	No. 12				Do.	Reads : *Śrī Śivadu[tī]* (*Śivadūtī*). Do.
2030	**Sōhāgpur.**—In the fortress				Sanskrit, Siddhamātṛikā.	States that this is the work of Dhanadatta, son of Papiyā. Do
	VIDISHA DISTRICT					
	KURVAI TAHSIL					
2031	**Pathāri.**—Stone near the eastern bank of the tank.	Paramāra of Mālwa	Jaisiṁhadēva	Vikrama 1326, Vaiśākha śu. 7, Pushya, Wednesday = 1269 A.D., April 10. (The year was *Chaitrādi.*)	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that the *kīrtti* (i.e., inscription) was set up for the *udyāpana*, a religious rite performed after the orchard was laid out at Vaḍēvāpattana by *Paṁ°* (*Panthī*) Raṇasīha, *Paṁ°* Mahaṇasīha and *Paṁ°* Dōdē belonging to Gauḍ-ānvaya. Cf. *Gwālior Rājya kē Abhilēkha*, No. 127 and Bhandarkar's List No. 575.
2032	Left pillar of Sahasraliṅga temple. First piece.			Vikrama .... Māgha śu.	Do.	Obliterated. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 12th century.
2033	Second piece			Vikrama 1[1]89, Kārttika śu. [10?].	Do.	Engraved carelessly. Purport not clear.
2034	Below No. 2033 above			Vikrama 1[1]83, Vaiśākha	Do.	Seems to record the visit of some lady named Marī (or Manī).
	VIDISHA TAHSIL					
2035	**Vidishā.**—Bījamaṇḍal mosque. Pillar No. 3.				Do.	Records the obeisance of Dēvapati, son of *Sādhu* Sāḍhala. In characters of about the 15th century. Cf. *Gwālior Rājya kē Abhilēkha*, No. 746.
2036	Do. Near the door of the cell				Do.	Records the obeisance of *Rāja Śrī* Ratnasiṁha. Do. Cf. ibid., No. 745.

	MAHARASHTRA					
	NAGPUR DISTRICT					
	RAMTEK TALUK					
2037	**Munsar.**—Rock at the entrance to the Buddhist monument.					In shell characters.
2038	In the same place					Do.
2039	Do.					Do.
2040	Do.					Obliterated. Appears to be in shell characters.
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA					
2041	**New Haven.**—Sculptured slab in the American Oriental Society's Museum. Findspot: **Harsauda,** Hoshangabad District (?), Madhya Pradesh.	Paramāra of Malwa	Dēvapāla	Vikrama 1275, Mārgasīrsha śu. 5, Saturday = 1218 A.D., November 24.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a temple (*āyatana*) of Śiva, together with a tank and placing of idols of some gods nearby on the northeastern side of Harshapura (Harsauda) by a merchant named Kēśava, younger brother of Ḍhala and son of Vilhaṇa of Undapura, while the king was ruling at Dhārā. The eulogy was composed by Dēvaśarmman. Cf. Hiralal's List, p. 77, No. 140. Published in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XX, pp. 310-11.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH					
	MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT					
	KODANGAL TALUK					
1	**Pargi.**—Jāmi'Masjid. Façade, right side.	Bahmanī .	Humāyūn Shāh .	A.H. 864, Dhi'l-Hijja = 1460 A.D., September-October.	Arabic, Naskh .	Records the construction of the mosque by 'Alī, son of Shaikh Ḥasan Dhāsharwānī.
2	Left side .			Do. .	Do. .	Records that the mosque was constructed by 'Alī, son of Shaikh Ḥasan Dhāsharwānī, attendant (*muta'alliq*) of Makhdūm Muḥibbu'llāh.
	MAHBUBNAGAR TALUK					
3	**Koilkoṇḍa.**—Fort. Left side of the gate.			A.H. 1291, Dhi'l-Hijja 19=1875 A.D., January 27.	Persian, Nasta'līq. .	States that Nawwāb Mukarramu'd-Daula Bahādur *ṣadru'l-mahām-i-mālguzārī* of the (Nizam's) dominion paid a visit to the fort at 9 O'clock (*ghanṭa*).
	MEDAK DISTRICT					
	GAJWEL TALUK					
4	**Pālāt.**—Stone near a mosque. Estampage from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, South-Eastern Circle, Hyderabad.				Persian, Naskh .	Indistinct. Fragmentary (?). Seems to refer to the endowment of the village (*mauḍa*) Pālāt in the *pargana* Potwaram (or Topwaram) for the mosque and the *imām*(?) (leader of prayers) and his descendants. Ends with an imprecation against Muslim, Brāhmin and Śūdra violators. In characters of about the 16th century.
	MEDAK TALUK					
5	**Medak.**—Bālā-Ḥiṣār. Side of a bastion on the east. (Estampage from old collection.)	Quṭb Shāhī .	Muḥammad Qulī .	A. H. 1011, Rabi' I = 1602 A.D., August-September.	Persian verse, Thulth	States that Aḥmad constructed the *burj-i-Medak* i.e. bastion of Medak (fort ?).
6	Loose slab reported to be in the Taluk Office.			A. H. 1051 = 1641-42 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records that Sayyid 'Arab Khān constructed a mosque on the site of a temple. Composed by Maẓhar and written by Mullā Ibrāhīm. Cf. H. Cousens, *List of Ant. Rem. in H. H. Nizam's Territories* (Calcutta, 1900), p. 59.
	SANGAREDDI TALUK					
7	**Paṭañcheru.**—Main gate of a *sarā'i* .			A.H. 1110, Ṣafar 1= 1698 A.D., July 30.	Persian prose and verse, Thulth.	States that by the orders of Nawwāb Jānsipār Khān and great Khān Rustam Dil Khān, a strong fort was constructed by Ḥājī Khān, *shiqdār*.
8	Tombstone in the burial ground to the west of the Post-office.				Arabic, Naskh .	Fragmentary. Contains part of Throne Verse (*Qur'ān*, II, 255). In characters of about the 15th century.

	NALGONDA DISTRICT					
	BHONGIR TALUK					
9	**Bhōngīr.**—*Dargāh* of Shāh Sayyid Jamālu'l-Bahr. Wood plank over the inner gate.				Arabic and Persian, Thulth.	Cracked and damaged. Seems to record the name of Shāh Ẓāhir(?) .... as the builder of some construction and that of Murād 'Alī as the scribe. In characters of about the 16th century.
10	Do. On the side of a *kashtī*.			A. H. 1255 = 1839-40 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Mentions that the offering of *kashtī* (small stone-boat, i.e. boat-shaped bowl) was made by 'Alī Ṣāḥib, the *jarrāḥ*, at the tomb of Jamāl Auliyā.
	DEVARKONDA TALUK					
11	**Dēvarkoṇḍa.**—*Dargāh* of Sharafu'd-Dīn. Head-stone of the grave.			A. H. 987, Dhi'l-Qa'da 1 = 1579 A.D., December 20.	Persian, Nasta'līq .	Records the death of Sharafu'd-Dīn Ḥasan, son of Darwīsh Baig.
12	*Dargāh* of Qādir Shāh Walī. Sides of the sarcophagus.			A.H. 999, Jumādā II, 17 = 1591 A.D., April 2.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	Records the demise of Ḥājī Darwīsh Muḥammad Qādirī.
13	Grave of Shaikh Burhān .			A. H. 999, Dhi'l-Qa'da 2, Thursday= 1591 A.D., August 12.	Do. .	Records the death of Shaikh Burhān Muḥammadī Quraishī.
14	Sides of a grave near the Khaṭīb-Bāoṛī .			A.H.1001, Jumādā I, 10 = 1593 A.D., February 2.	Do. .	Records the death of Bābū Khiḍr Quraishī, Khaṭīb.
15	Sides of a grave in the graveyard near the *Dargāh* of Shāh Jalāl.			A.H. 1084, Jumādā II, 16 = 1673 A.D., September 18.	Do. .	Mentions the death of Ḥasan, son of Khudā Bakhsh, *nā'ib-i-ghaibat* (deputy in absence).
16	*Dargah* of Sulaimān Shāh. Entrance .			(1) A.H. 1173 = 1759-60 A.D. (2) A. H. 1192 = 1778 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the death of Sulaimān, a saint, on the first date and the construction of the tomb (*ta'ziya*) on the second date by Amīr Baig Khān Shujā'at Jang. The composer was Arshad.
17	**Gāzīnagar.**—Eastern gate of a mosque	Quṭb Shāhī .	Ibrāhīm Quṭb Shāh .	A. H. 984 = 1576-77 A.D.	Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	States that this mosque was built and named after Ibrāhīm Quṭb Shāh.
18	Southern gate of the same mosque .			Do. . .	Do. .	Contains religious text and poetical verses pertaining to mosques.
	NALGONDA TALUK					
19	**Elkaṭa.**—Façade of a mosque .				Arabic, Thulth .	Contains Quranic verses (CXII, 1-4, XVII, 110-111).
20	**Nalgoṇḍa.**—Old graveyard. Sides of a grave.			A. H. 1019, Muharram, 4 = 1610 A.D., March 19.	Persian, Naskh .	Records the demise of Shaikh Ḥasan, son of Shaikh Muḥammad.
21	Sides of another grave .			A. H. 1033, Jumādā II, 4 = 1624 A.D., March 14.	Do. . .	Registers the death of Shaikhu'l-Mashāikh Shaikh Muḥammad, son of Shaikh Burhān.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—*concld.*					
	NALGONDA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	NALGONDA TALUK—*concld.*					
	Nalgonda—*concld.*					
22	Sides of a third grave			A. H. 1050(?) = 1640-41 A.D.	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of a person (name not mentioned).
23	Garhi-ki-Masjid. Left of the eastern gate	Āṣaf Jāhī	Fath Jang (i.e. Niẓāmu'l-Mulk Āṣaf Jāh I).	A. H. 1147 = 1734-35 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'-līq.	States that Ḥājī 'Abdu'l-Karīm Baig of Balkh, who was made the *faujdār* and *amīn* of Nālgonda by the elevated *ṣadr*, constructed the mosque with a water-tank.
24	Southern wall of the same mosque			A. H. 1249 = 1833-34 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of a mosque by Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān, son of Sulṭān Ḥusain Khān.
25	Entrance of Sarāi-Mīr 'Ālam	Āṣaf Jāhī	Sikandar Āṣaf Jāh	A. H. 1222 = 1807-08 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'-līq.	Mentions that Mīr 'Ālam, the prime-minister (*dīwān*) of the king, constructed for the comfort of travellers, the *sarāi* and a mosque and that the work was carried out by Ghāzī Khān on behalf of Dūla Khān who was in over-all charge. Composed by Mihr.
26	A pillar of the *dargāh* of Luṭful'lāh Shāh Qādirī.			A. H. 1251 = 1835-36 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Registers the construction of the *mīnār* and porch (*rowāq*) by 'Aẓamat Khān, son of Bhīkan Khān Nūr Khānī.
27	Jāmi'-Masjid. Right of the door of a *ḥujra*. (Reported to have been brought from a well.)			A. H. 1258, Ramaḍān, last day = 1842 A.D., November 4.	Do.	States that this was made ready by Muḥammad Ṣāḥib.
28	Façade of the Quṭb Shāhī mosque	Āṣaf Jāhī	Mīr Maḥbūb 'Alī	A. H. 1314, Sha'bān 22 = 1897 A.D., January 26.	Do.	Records the renovation of the old mosque. Written by Sayyid Aḥmad 'Alī.
29	**Pāngal.**—Graveyard near the 'Ālamgīrī-Masjid. Headside of a grave.			A. H. 1051 = 1641-42 A.D.	Arabic, Nasta'līq	States that the grave is that of 'Alī Qulī who died on the given date.
30	Headside of another grave			A. H. 1056 = 1646-47 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Mentions the grave to be that of Ḥasan Qulī who died on the given date.
	SURYAPET TALUK					
31	**Uṇḍrakoṇḍa.**—Mosque (in ruins). Left and right jambs of the stone-door.				Arabic, Thulth	Contains a tradition of the Prophet about prayers and repentance. In characters of about the 16th century.

	BENGAL, WEST					
	MALDA DISTRICT					
	SADAR (MALDA) SUB-DIVISION					
32	**Gaur (Sa'dullāhpur Ghāṭ).**—Tomb of Shaikh Akhī Sirāju'd-Dīn, northernmost corner of Sāgardighi. Left of the doorway.				Arabic, Thulth	Contains religious texts (*Qur'ān*, LXI, 13, XIII, 13 and XII, 64). Do.
33	Right of the doorway. Inscriptions. No. 1.				Do.	Contains religious texts (*Qur'ān*, LXI, 13, XII, 64). Do.
34	No. 2	Sulṭān of Bengal	Nuṣrat Shāh	A. H. 931 = 1524-25 A.D.	Do.	States that the gate of the tomb was constructed by the order of the king. Published, *Ins. of Beng.*, Vol. IV, p. 216.
35	**Māldā (Old).**—Sāk Mohan mosque. Slab over the entrance of the enclosure.	Do.	Jalālu'd-Dīn [Muḥammad(?)]	A. H. 830(?), Ramaḍān = 1427 A.D., June-July.	Arabic verse, Naskh	Records the completion of the mosque by Majlis Ashraf. Cf. ibid., p. 94.
36	Northern side of the small enclosure called *Dargāh* of Aulād-i-Sulṭān Adham in Chālispāṛa.	Do.	Ḥusain Shāh	A.H. 899, Dhi'l-Qa'da 10 = 1494 A.D., August 12.	Arabic, Thulth(?)	Records the construction of a mosque by Majlis Rāḥat. Published, ibid., p. 150.
	24-PARGANAS DISTRICT					
	BASIRHAT TAHSIL					
37	**Basīrhāt.**—Sālik-Masjid. Between two pillars in the wall, close to the roof.			A. H. 871 = 1466-67 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the construction of the mosque by Majlis A'ẓam. Published, ibid., p. 89.
	BIHAR					
	MONGHYR DISTRICT					
	JAMUI SUB-DIVISION					
38	**Charuānwān.**—Over the doorway of the shrine of Makhdūm Shāh. (Photograph from the Superintendent, Museums Branch, Calcutta.)			A. H. 984, Rajab 2, Wednesday = 1576 A.D., September 25.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the construction of the mosque by Makhdūm Shaikh Amūn. [Written by?] Shāh Naṣiran.
	PATNA DISTRICT					
39	**Patna.**—Shāh Arzānī's *Dargāh*. Door of Shāh Shajāwal's tomb.			A.H. 1064 = 1653-54 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'-līq.	Modern(?). Records the demise of Shāh Shajāwal, a saint. Published, *JBORS*, Vol. XVI, p. 351.
40	Do. Tomb of Shāh Shāhbāz			A.H. 1126=1714 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of Shāh Shahbāz. Ibid., p. 356.
41	Do. Another tomb			A.H. 1211 = 1796-97 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of Shāh Ghulām Ḥasan. The composer was Ishqī. Ibid., p. 377.
42	Do. West wall of the compound of the 'Īdgāh.			A. H. 1258=1842-43 A. D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the construction of the 'Idgāh by Khalīfa Shāh 'Ibādu'-llāh. Composed by 'Ibratī. Ibid., p. 403.
43	Mīr Ashraf's mosque in Maḥalla Shikārpur. Over the central door.	Mughal	Shāh 'Ālam II	A. H. 1187=1773-74 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'-līq.	Records the construction of the mosque called Ashrafu'l-Masājid. Ibid., p. 363.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	BIHAR—*concld.*					
	PATNA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	Patna—*concld.*					
44	City Court mosque in Maḥalla Shikārpūr			A. H. 1265=1848-49 A. D.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the construction of the mosque by Paighambar Bakhsh under the supervision of Shaikh 'Alī Muḥammad. Cf. ibid., p. 409.
45	Mosque of Chauk Shikārpūr. Over the central door.			A. H. 1287=1870-71 A. D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the reconstruction of an old mosque by the Muslims of the locality under the supervision of Sayyid Salāmat 'Alī. Composed and engraved by Yaḥyā and Muḥammad Ṣādiq Dhākirī respectively.
46	Barī-Masjid in Golhaṭṭa. Over the central door.	Mughal	Shāh 'Ālam II	A. H. 1191 = 1777-78 A. D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'-līq.	Records the construction of the mosque by Rāi Jahān. Published, *JBORS*, Vol. XVI, p. 367.
47	Chhoṭī-Masjid in Golhaṭṭa			A. H. 1214 = 1799-1800 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'-līq.	Registers the construction of the mosque by Ḥakīm Ghulām Muḥammad. Cf. ibid., p. 389.
48	Daṇḍe-kī-Imlī Masjid in Thāna 'Ālam-ganj.			A. H. 1196, Ramaḍān, Friday = 1782 A.D., August- September.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the construction of the mosque by Gulāb. Composed by Ḥairat. Published, ibid., p. 368.
49	Munshī Kāẓim 'Alī's mosque in Maḥalla Ḥājīganj. Over the central door.			A. H. 1241 = 1825-26 A. D.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the construction of the mosque by Kāẓim 'Alī. Ibid., p. 391.
50	Loose slab in the possession of Maulvī Muḥammad 'Ubaid. Originally from Aṛhāi-kangure-kī-Masjid in Maḥalla Negāgāon.			A. H.1217, Shawwāl 7 = 1803 A.D., January 31.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'līq.	Records the construction of the mosque by Madārū *mihtarānī* (sweeper). Ibid., p. 380.
51	Bām-kī-Masjid in Jaggī-kā-Chaura, Maḥalla Mughalpūra. Over the central door.			A. H. 1243 = 1827-28 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'-līq.	Registers the construction of the mosque. Ibid., p. 391.
52	Jānī Khānam-Masjid in Belwāganj			A. H. 1251 = 1835-36 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of the mosque by Jānī Khānam.
53	Masjid in Bajariya-Ṭola			A. H. 1261 = 1845-46 A. D.	Do.	Records the construction of the mosque by Shaikh Badrī and his wife Tājū.
54	Nai-Saṛak mosque in Hājīganj. Over the central door.			A. H. 1270 = 1853-54 A.D.	Do.	Records that the mosque was founded by Kulsūmu'n-Nisā. Cf. *JBORS*, Vol. XVI, p. 413.

55	Loose slab in the house of Sayyid Mahdī. Originally from a tomb in Mughalpūra.	Mughal	Shāh 'Ālam II	Regnal year 11, A.H. 1183, Dhi'l-Qa'da 12 = 1770 A.D., March 9.	Persian verse and Arabic prose, Nasta'līq and Naskh.	Records the demise of Mīr Quṭbu'd-Dīn. Invokes imprecation against the seller and purchaser of the tomb.
56	Mosque in Bāgh Bhūp Singh			A. H. 1296 = 1879 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the reconstruction and extension of the mosque said to be situated in 'Ālamganj by the Muslims. Composed by Akbar.
57	Fakhru'd-Daula's mosque in Machhihaṭṭa			A. H. 1202 = 1787-88 A.D.	Do.	Records the foundation of the mosque by Begam Ṣāḥiba through the efforts of Ḥājī Sa'ādat and its completion by(?) Fīrūz Jang. The composer was Sākin. Published, *JBORS*, Vol. XVI, pp. 371-72.
	DELHI					
58	**Delhi.**—Tombstone found from the core of the city-wall near Kashmere Gate.			A. H. 1186, Jumādā I, 1 = 1772 A.D., July 31.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'-līq.	Records the demise of Muḥammad, son of 'Alī.
59	Sarcophagus of a grave in the Red Fort Museum.				Arabic, Thulth	Contains the Throne Verse. In characters of about the 15th century.
60	On a small mosque in Shāhpūr (suburb)	Tughluq	Fīrūz Shāh	A. H. 753, Ramaḍān 1 = 1352 A.D., October 11.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	States that the mosque was constructed by Bahādur, known as Nahār Khān, a client of the Caliph (i.e. client of the king). Cf. Cunningham, *ASIR*, Vol. XX, p. 153, pl. XXXI; *PASB*, 1873, p. 158.
	GOA					
	TISVADI TALUK					
61	**Velhā Goa.**—Cathedral of Francis of Assisi. Loose slabs in the compound. No. 1.	'Ādil Shāhī	'Alī I	A. H. 978 = 1570-71 A.D.	Persian, Naskh	Records a royal order prohibiting the evil practice of *niputrik* prevalent in the *mu'āmala* Guwā (Goa), by which the property of a person who left behind him daughters, sisters, brothers, etc., but no son, was confiscated to the state with the result that the above-mentioned relations were put to great hardship. It further states that the order was issued following representation by Maliku'sh-Sharq Malik Zāhid Baig, the *nā'b-i-ghaibat* of the *mu'āmala* and was conveyed to the *desā'īs*, the *muqaddims*, the *khūts* (*khoṭs*) and also to the head religious authority (*ḥākimu'sh-shar'*) of the *mu'āmala*. The order further enjoins upon the men of Kokan (i.e. Konkan) region to refrain from accusing one another.
62	No. 2	Do.	Ibrāhīm II	A. H. 1003 = 1594-95 A.D.	Do.	Damaged. Records the construction of a bastion called *burj-i-fatḥ* in the time (*kārkard*) of the great Malik 'Abdu'l-Malik, the *thānadār* of the region (*maḥallat*) of the Talkokan, during troubled days.
63	No. 3	Do.	Do.		Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Partly obliterated. Records the construction of a mosque, designated *Masjid-i-Fatḥ*, during the reign of the king.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	GUJARAT					
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT					
	AHMEDABAD TALUK					
64	**Ahmedābād.**—Graves in the Bohra's graveyard in Saraspūr. No. 1.			A. H. 990, Rajab 7 = 1582 A.D., July 28.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of Shihābu'd-Dīn Muḥammad, son of Aḥmad and grandson of Sayyidinā Jalāl Shamsu'd-Dīn.
65	No. 2			A. H. 996, Ramaḍān = 1588 A.D., July-August.	Do.	Records the death of Miyān Ādam, son of Rāj Bhāī, with surname Mu[n]jāl.
66	No. 3			A. H. 1007(?), Dhi'l-Qa'da 2 = 1599 A.D., May 17.	Do.	Records the death of Ḥasan, son of Sulaimān Jīu and grandson of Ādam.
67	No. 4			A.H. 1065, Ramaḍān 9 = 1655 A. D., July 3.	Do.	Damaged. Records the death of Khān Jīu, son of 'Alī (?) Muḥammad and grandson of Māmūjī.
68	No. 5			A.H. 1070, Ṣafar 10 = 1659 A.D., October 17.	Do.	Records the demise of a pious lady, Bū Chānd, wife of Miyān Ādam Jīu, son of Dā'ūd.
69	No. 6			A. H. 1071, Shawwāl 28 = 1661 A.D., June 16.	Do.	Records the death of Miyān Abū Jīu, son of Sulaimān Jīu and grandson of Ādam. (Cf. No. 66 above).
70	No. 7			A. H. 10.1, Sha'bān, 3.	Do.	Damaged. Records the death of Jīu(?) Bī, wife of Tāj Khān, son of Sulaimān Jīu and grandson of Ādam. (Cf. Nos. 66 and 69 above).
71	No. 8			A. H. 10[6?]1, Rabī' I(?), 19 = 1651 A.D., March 2.	Do.	Do. Records the death of 'Īsā, son of Dā'ūd whose genealogy is given as follows: Shaikhā; his son, Mānjīu; his son, Ādam; his son, Ḥasan; his son, Dā'ūd. (Cf. *A.R. Ep.*, 1956-57, Nos. D 13-15).
72	No. 9				Do.	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.
73	No. 10				Do.	Records the death of Mullā Amīnu'd-Dīn, son of Shamsu'd-Dīn. Date illegible. Probably set up in recent times.
74	Below No. 73 above	....			Do.	Contains a note in a recent hand saying that this is the grave of Abū Jī who was authorised by one of the Indian *Dā'īs*, i.e. religious heads of the Bohra community (to act on his behalf in religious matters).
75	No. 11				Persian, Naskh	Damaged. Contains only the name Miyān Ḥājī, son of (?) Mīṭhā Khān.

76	No. 12				Arabic, Nasta'līq	Badly damaged. Records the death of .... (name lost), son of Muḥammad and grandson of Mīṭhā Khān, who was the son of Shamsu'd-Dīn and grandson of .... Jalālu'd-Dīn. Date illegible. In characters of about the 17th century.
77	No. 13				Arabic, Naskh	Do. Illegible. Calligraphy same as in No. 71 above.
78	Sarcophagai in the Bohra's other graveyard. No. 1.			(1) A. H. 835, Rajab 11 = 1432 A.D., March 14. (2) A. H. 1291 = 1874-75 A.D.	Do.	States that this tomb of Maulānā Rāj, son of Dā'ūd and grandson of Muḥammad, who was martyred on the first date by Muẓaffar Shāh I (*sic.*), was constructed on the second date.
79	No. 2			A. H. 1299, Ṣafar 20= 1882 A.D., January 11.	Do.	Records the death of Shamsu'd-Dīn, son of Ādam Jī *adīb*.
80	No. 3			A. H. 1318, Muḥarram 29=1900 A.D., May 29.	Do.	Records the death of Fāṭima Bā'ī, daughter of Mullā Ismā'īl Jī and wife of Shaikh 'Abdu'l-Ḥusain, son of Shaikh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Talwārī.
81	No. 4				Do.	States that this grave is that of Miyān 'Alī Muḥammad, son of Fīrūz and grandson of 'Ajab Shāh. Seems to have been set up in recent times.
82	**Sarkhēj.**—*Dargāh* of Shaikh Aḥmad Ganj-Bakhsh Khaṭṭū. Over the entrance of the tomb proper.				Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Contains a quatrain in praise of the saint Aḥmad of Sarkhīz. In characters of about the 17th century.
83	Rānī-kā-Maqbarā. Sides of a grave			A. H. 999 = 1590-91 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the death of Rānī (i.e. queen) Rāj Bā'ī, *alias* Bā'ī Sulṭānī. Cf. M.A. Chaghtāi, *Musl. Mon. of Ahmadabad* (Poona, 1941), p. 48, no. XIIb.
84	Loose slab lying in the compound. (Estampage from old collection.)			A. H. 1029 = 1619-20 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	States that Mīr Abu'l-Qāsim of noble lineage, who was entrusted with trusteeship (of the tomb of the saint?) constructed a mosque on the road to Sarkej (Sarkhej).
	BARODA DISTRICT					
	BARODA TALUK					
85	**Barodā.**—Slab in the Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery. Findspot: **Karkhaḍī**, Padra Taluk, Baroda District.	Tughluq	Muḥammad bin Tughluq	A. H. 740, Dhi'l-Qa'da 25 = 1340 A.D., May 23.	Persian, Naskh; Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. States that in accordance with an order issued to Malik Muẓaffar by the king after the settlement of some issues, a mosque and a well in the village (*dih*) Karakarī in the district (*a'māl*) of Baḍoda were constructed by Mokha Mehta, son of the Keta Mehta Hindī (i.e. Hindū). Published, *Important Ins. Baroda State*, Vol. II (Baroda, 1944), pp. 1-2, pl. I and corrected in *Bul. Bar. Mus. Pic. Gal*, Vol. XII (1955-56), pp. 33-35. For the Nāgarī portion, see *Imp. Ins. Bar. State*, Vol. I, p. 16 and *A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, No. C 1311.
86	Another loose slab in the same Gallery. Findspot: Mehsana district.	Sulṭāns of Gujarat	Muḥammad Shāh II	A. H. 847, Muḥarram 15 = 1443 A.D., May 15.	Do.	Do. Badly damaged. Purport not clear but seems to record some sort of royal order. Published, *Ep. Ind. Ar. & Per. Suppl.*, 1963, p. 22, pl.VIIa For the Nāgarī portion, see *A. R. Ep.*, 1949-50, No. B 60.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	GUJARAT—*contd.*					
	BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT					
	BHAVNAGAR TALUK					
87	**Bhāvnagar.**—Gāndhi Smārak Museum. Loose slab. Findspot: **Talājā,** Talaja Taluk, Bhāvnagar District.	Sulṭān of Gujarat .	Maḥmūd III . . .	A. H. 954, Muḥarram 1=1547 A.D., February 21.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Badly damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by Sayyid Ṣādiq, whose descent from Ḥaḍrat Sayyid Quṭb-i-'Ālam Bukhārī, son of Nāṣiru'd-Dīn Maḥmūd and grandson of Makhdūm Jahāniyān Jahāngasht is quoted in full. Cf. *Corpus Ins. Bhavnagari* (Bhavnagar, 1889), p. 35.
88	Another slab. Findspot: Not known .	Do. . .	Aḥmad Shāh I(?) .		Persian, Naskh; Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Badly damaged. Purport not clear but seems to record some sort of an order. Also mentions Malik Mujāhidu'l-Mulk. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. B 106.
	GOGHA TALUK					
89	**Goghā.**—Loose slab in the compound of the Taluk Office.			A. H. 1023, Dhi'l-Qa'da 19=1614 A.D., December 11.	Arabic, Thulth .	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by Mu'allim Bakhshū, son of Mu'allim Ḥusain. Written by (?) [Shai?]khā, son of Dā'ūd.
90	Mosque in Maḥalla Bārwād. Headstone of a grave in the compound.				Arabic, Naskh. .	Damaged. Epitaph, but name and date lost. In characters of the 16th century.
91	**Kharkaḍī.**—Tomb of Shaikh Abū Muḥammad Zakariyya. Left of the entrance.			(1) A.H. 566, Ramaḍān 27, night of Friday=1171 A.D., June 3. (2) A.H. 666, Ṣafar 7=1267, A.D., October 28.	Do. . .	States that Bahāu'd-Dīn Abu'l-Barakāt Abū Muḥammad Zakariyya, son of Muḥammad Ghauth and grandson of Abū Bakr al-Qarashī, was born on the first date and died on the second date at the age of 100 years and that the name of his mother was Makhdūm Ṣāḥib Fāṭima, daughter of Shaikh 'Īsā, son of Shaikhu'l-Islām Muḥyīu'd-Dīn Jīlānī. Date of writing not given, but evidently set up in about 1830 A.D. when the tomb was repaired. Cf. *Corpus Ins. Bhav.*, p. 55.
92	Headstone of a grave in the compound .			A.H. 1024, Rajab 18, Friday=1615 A.D., August 3.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the death of Kabir Muḥammad, son of Khūn[d] Shaikh.
	JUNAGADH DISTRICT					
	JUNAGADH TALUK					
93	**Junāgaḍh.**—Khāprā Kodiyā's Cave. .			A. H. 743=1342-43 A.D.	Persian, Naskh .	States that Shaikh 'Alī, servant of the lofty court of (?) Ḥājī Muḥammad of Bhiyāna had come to this place. Cf. J. Burgess, *Report on the Ant. of Kāthiāwād and Kachh*, 1874-75 (London, 1876), p. 145.

	RAJKOT DISTRICT					
	GONDAL TALUK					
94	**Vasāvad.**—*Dargāh* of Shāh Ghorī Velam Ghorī in the compound of the Jāmi' mosque. Near the headside of the main grave.				Arabic, Naskh	States that this is the grave of Naṣīr, (son of) Mīthā(?), entitled Khān-i-A'ẓam Ulugh Khān. In characters of about the early 16th century.
	SURAT DISTRICT					
	NAVSARI TALUK					
95	**Navsārī.**—Shāhī-Masjid. Western wall of the compound.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	A. H. 1062=1651-52 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the construction of the mosque by Muḥammad Yazdī.
	MADHYA PRADESH					
	DHAR DISTRICT					
	DHAR TAHSIL					
96	**Dhār.**—*Dargāh* near Baṛwāṛī-Masjid. Headstone of a grave.			A. H. 1050, Dhi'l-Ḥijja 27 (chronogram)=1641 A.D., March 30.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the martyrdom of four intimate friends, Khiḍr Khān, Mujāhid Khān, Burhān and Jalālu'd-Dīn who were killed after displaying feats of valour in a battle and were buried at Dhār in one place. Cf. *Ep. Ind. Mosl.*, 1909-10, p. 16, pl. II, No. 3.
97	*Dargāh* of Pīr Bandī Chhoṛ. In the central *miḥrāb* of the one-wall mosque.				Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary and damaged. Contains religious text (*Qur'ān*, XXXVI, 1-19). In characters of about the 15th century.
98	To the right side of the above			A. H. 1178=1764-65 A.D.	Do.	Contains the words *Allāh* and *Muḥammad* and the date.
99	Maulānā Kamālu'd-Dīn's mosque (Bhōjaśālā). Around the central *miḥrāb*.				Do.	Contains Throne verse. In characters of about the 14th century.
100	Over the pulpit				Do.	Contains religious text (*Qur'ān*, LI, 55).
101	On the southern entrance				Do.	Damaged. Contains First Creed and invocation to God, etc. In very late characters.
102	Maulānā Kamālu'd-Dīn's tomb. Blue-tile medallion over the entrance.				Arabic, Ṭughrā in Kūfī.	Purport not clear.
103	District Archaeological Museum. Loose slab (Museum No. 134). (Estampage from old collection.)				Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains a prayer (*Du'ā-i-Qadaḥ*). In characters of about the 16th century.
104	**Māṇḍu.**—Dharmaśālā near Hoshang Shāh's tomb. Fragmentary sarcophagus.				Do.	Contains the First Creed. In very late characters.
105	Jāmi' mosque. Entrance				Do.	Contains the Second Creed. Do.
106	*Dargāh* of Badr Shāh. Grave				Do.	Contains religious text (*Qur'ān*, III, 185). Do.
107	Tomb of Maḥmūd Shāh Khaljī. Sides of a fragmentary sarcophagus.			A.H. 880, Muharram 9, Sunday=1475 A.D., May 15.	Do.	Fragmentary and badly damaged, Records the demise of 'Abdu'l....a'ṣ-Ṣiddīq.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	DHAR DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	DHAR TAHSIL—*contd.*					
	Māṇḍu—*contd.*					
108	Top of the sarcophagus of one of the two graves.				Arabic, Thulth	Damaged. Contains the First Creed. In very late characters.
109	Nilakaṇṭha temple. On the southern inner arch.			A. H. 983=1575-76 A.D.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'līq.	Records the name of Shāh Badāgh Khān as the builder (*'āmi-ruhu*). Cf. *Ep. Ind. Mosl.*, 1909-10, p. 26.
110	Outer arch in the right wing	Mughal	Akbar	Ilāhī era 44, A. H. 1008=1599-1600 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Records that the emperor passed through this place on his way to Dakan (Deccan). Written and engraved by Muḥammad Ma'ṣūm Nāmī of Bakkar by residence and of Tirmidh by origin. Cf. ibid., p. 26, pl. XVI.
111	Rūpmatī-kī-Chhatrī. 1st storey, southern inner archway.	Sulṭāns of Malwa			Persian, Naskh	Almost scrapped off. Purport not clear but the dynastic name *al-Khaljī* is legible. In characters of about the 16th century. Cf. ibid., p. 25.
112	Loose slab in Dharmaśālā. (Estampage (in four pieces) from the old collection).				Arabic, Thulth	Contains Quranic text (*Qur'ān*, LV, 27 and III, 185). In characters of about the 16th century.
	MANDSAUR DISTRICT					
	MANDSAUR TAHSIL					
113	**Afzalpur.**—Wall of a Bāoṛī near a mosque. (Estampage from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal).				Arabic, Naskh	Badly damaged. Illegible. In characters of about the 14th century.
114	**Khilchīpur.**—'Ālamgīrī-Burj. Outer face.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A. H. 1081=1670-71 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'līq	States that Ni'mat Khān, son of Sālim Khān and grandson of Raḥīm Khān of the Miyāna Afghān community, who had come from Ajmer and settled at Khilchīpūr, constructed the *burj* (tower) and a *ḥavelī*.
115	**Mandsaur.**—Jāmi'-Masjid in Bāzār Chauk. Over the central archway of facade.	Do.	Shāh Jahān	A.H. 1063, Rajab 21=1653 A.D., June 7.	Do.	Slightly damaged. Records the construction of the mosque by Sayyid Shāh 'Alī, *ṣāḥib-i-jāgīr* (fief-holder) of the *sarkār* of Mandsūr.
116	Mōchiyōn-kī-Masjid in Bāzār Chauk. Over the central archway of the facade.			A. H. 1120=1708-09 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of the mosque.
117	Nāgaurī-Darwāza on the Qal'a Road. Outer wall of the room on the east.			A. H. 1083 (chronogram) = 1672-73 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'-līq.	Records the foundation of the Bāzār of Mandsūr, at the request of Benī Dās, by Mīrzā Momin, an official of Sarbaland Khān. Composed by Ghaibī (or Ghaibatī).

118	Kunjrōn-kī-Masjid, same locality, southern wall, outer face.			A. H. 1081=1670-71 A.D.	Do. . .	Records the foundation of the mosque by Mīrzā Momin.
119	On the main entrance .			A.H. 1216, Rajab 26=1801 A. D., December 2.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	States that the ruined mosque in the town was renovated by the vegetable-sellers (*tarafarūshān*).
120	Mosque near the gate of the fort. Loose slab.				Arabic, Naskh .	Contains First Creed, etc. In very late characters.
121	Another loose slab .			A. H. 1183=1769-70 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	States that in Talehtī, there was one Nāyak, Madh Khān by name, whose son Pīr Khān Nāyak constructed at the *chaukī*, near the gate of the fort, a mosque for prayers.
	NIMACH TAHSIL					
122	**Nīmach.**—Jāmi'-Masjid. Over the main gate, left side.			A. H. 1349, Rajab =1930 A.D., December.	Urdū verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the construction of the eastern gate of the mosque.
123	Right side . .			8-12-30, i.e. 1930 A.D., December 8.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Contains verses of a religious nature.
	RAJGARH DISTRICT					
	KHILCHIPUR TAHSIL					
124	**Khilchīpur.**—Jāmi'-Masjid in Mahalla Pinjāriyān. Side wall of the staircase.			A.H. 1273, Sha'bān 19 ; Vikrama 1914, [Chaitra] ba. 5=1857 A. D., April 14.	Persian Nasta'līq ; Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. States that the mosque situated in Mahalla Ganjpūra at Kōṭ-Khilchīpūr was built during the government of Dīwān Sher Singhjī and in the time of Ṭhākur Nirbhai Singhjī, the chief-minister (*madāru'l-mahām*) of the state and Rāi Fatḥ Lāljī, the *kāmdār*, by Miyān 'Umar, son of Fīrūz, *naddāf* (cotton-carder) of Ghorī community. For the Nāgarī portion, see App. B No. 158.
125	Fort. Slab fixed against the wall of a house near the Tōp-Darwāza.			Vikrama 1949, Pōsha (Pausha) ba. 7.	Urdū, Nasta'līq: Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Do. Records the oath of Chāmuṇḍ-Mātā and *gā-'īgāl*, (donkey-curse) taken by the Bāg(h)rī community of Khilchīpūr town and *pargana* assuring that they and their descendants would not henceforth break into the houses for theft, steal animals, grass, vegetable, etc., and indulge in similar activities. For the Nāgarī portion, see App. B, No. 159.
	SARANGPUR TAHSIL					
126	**Sārangpur.**—Pīr Zain Khān's *Dargāh*. Over the main entrance.				Arabic, Naskh .	Scrapped off. Seems to refer to the construction of a mosque. Names of the king and the builder and the date are lost. In characters of early 14th century A.D.
127	Pahlwānon-kā-Gumbad. Over the southern entrance.	Sulṭāns of Malwa .	Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn . .	A. H. 899, Rabī' I, 22=1493 A. D., December 31.	Arabic, Thulth .	States that this *madrasa* (college) was constructed during the governorship of the great Khān and the glorious Khāqān Rustam Khān, *muqti'* of the *shiq* of Sārangpūrā, by Maliku'sh -Sharq Malik Bidārat Khānī (?) (Khaljī), the *majmū'dār*.
128	Lāl-Gumbad near the above. Over the southern entrance.	Do. . .			Do. . .	Badly scrapped off. Purport not clear.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	RAJGARH DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	SARANGPUR TAHSIL—*contd.*					
	Sārangpur.—*concld.*					
129	Ma'ṣūm Shāh-kā-Gumbad near the Lāl-Gumbad, southern corner.	Mughal . .	Akbar .	Ilāhī era 44, A. H. 1008=1599-1600 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'līq .	Records that the emperor had camped at the place in the course of his march to Dakan (Deccan). Written by Muḥammad Ma'ṣūm Nāmī of Bakkar.
130	Fort. Baland-Darwāza. Northern side .	Do. . .	Do. . .	A. H. 996=1587-88 A.D.	Persian, Naskh .	States that Maḥram, the *kotwāl* repaired extensively the gateway of the fort of Sārangpūr and the *chabūtara-i-kotwālī* at the order of Nawwāb Muḥammad Sharīf Khān.
131	Southern side .			Do. (chronogram).	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Damaged. Records the reconstruction of the gateway of the fort of the city of Sārangpūr by Maḥram the *kotwāl*, under orders (of the governor). Written by Abu'l-Fatḥ.
132	Qal'a-kī-Masjid in the same place. Over the central *miḥrāb*.	Mughal . .	Shāh Jahān .	A. H. 1040 (chronogram), Shawwāl 1=1631 A.D., April 23.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh.	Records the construction of the mosque by Sayyid Khwāja Ṣābir, son of Khwāja-i-Ḥiṣārī, better known as Naṣīrī Khān under the supervision of Khwāja Phūl. Written by Ḥāfiẓ Shaikh Dā'ūd.
133	Tomb of Dholan Shāh or Dūla Bādshāh. Loose slab (in two pieces).				Arabic, Naskh .	Scrapped off. Seems to refer to the construction of a *mīnār* (and/or) a mosque. In characters of about the early 15th century.
134	Another loose slab .				Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Refers to the grave of Babban. Part of the text, incised perhaps later, identifies the name with Shajāwal Khān Sūr. In late characters.
135	Slab fixed at the corner of a house in front of the Baland-Darwāza.	Mughal . .			Persian, Nasta'līq .	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the migration of the weavers (*kōshtīs*) of the *qaṣba* of Sārangpūr, who were subjected to *bīgār* (free-labour), to other places, with the result that revenue fell. To rectify this state of affair, an order was issued by the emperor. In characters of about the 17th century.
136	Slab fixed by the side of a grave in Tahsil Chauk.	Do. . .	Aurangzeb .	Regnal year 15, A.H. 1084, Jumādā I, 15 =1673 A.D., August 18.	Do. . .	Records a royal order stopping the practice of compelling the grocers and grain-dealers to accept for sale the produce of crown-land (or land of officials) at a rate higher than the current one.
	SEHORE DISTRICT					
	SEHORE TAHSIL					
137	**Sehore.**—Step of the *ghāṭ* on the river Sīwan, locally called Ilāhī Mātā.	Nawwāb of Bhopal .	Shāh Jahān Begam . .	A.H. 1308, Jūmādā I, 2-1890 A. D., December 14.	Urdū, Shikasta .	States that this *ghāṭ* with a pucca wall was built for public use with the permission of the ruler of Bhopāl by Sēṭh Hamīr.

						Chand, brother of Gambhīr Chand and son of Mānik Chand, the eldest son of Bakhshī La'l and Kunwarjī of the Sarāwagī community (*got*), residents of *qaṣba* Sīhūr (and) of Maḥalla Mōmīnpūra.
138	Jāmi'-Masjid in Chhāonī. On the main entrance.			(1) A. H. 1314=1896-97 A. D. (2) A. H. 1377=1918-19 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the construction of the mosque by a minister, Imtiyāz by name, on the first date, while it was written on the second date. Composed by Amīr Mīnā'ī Lakhnawī.
	SHAJAPUR DISTRICT					
	SHAJAPUR TAHSIL					
139	**Shājāpur.**—Jāmi'-Masjid. Over the central *miḥrāb*.			A. H. 1060 (chronogram)=1650 A.D.	Do. . .	Records the construction of the mosque by Mīr.
140	Tomb of Mīr Ḥaidar 'Alī in the Dā'ira Maḥalla. On the main entrance.			A. H. 1240, middle of Dhi'l-Qa'da, Saturday=1825 A. D., July 2.	Do. . .	Records the death of Ḥaidar 'Alī, a man of sword.
141	Fort. Ṭāgore Mādhyamik Vidyālaya. Wall of the courtyard.			Vikrama 1937, 1881 A. D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq; Hindī, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Records the completion of the building of a school at Shāhjahānpūr. For the Nāgarī portion, see Appendix B, No. 163 above.
	SHUJALPUR TAHSIL					
142	**Shujālpur.**—Graveyard in Talābpūra. Headstone of a grave.			A. H. 996=1587-88 A. D.	Persian, Nasta'līq.	Records the martyrdom of 'Azīzu'llāh.
143	Takiya in Maḥalla Banjīpūra. Loose slab			A. H. 1237, Muḥarram 10=1821 A.D., October 7.	Do. .	States that from old times, the *ta'ziya* rites in the *Imāmbāra* of Banjīpūra were performed by the forefathers of Chaudharī Momin Khān, Himmat Khān and Rāja Khān and that for ensuring the continuance of the old practice it was decided in the time of Chaudharī and Momin Khān that the yearly amount (fixed by?) the *qāḍī* of the *qaṣba* in their favour will be utilised for the said purpose. Ends with an imprecation against violators of this arrangement and with an exhortation for regular performance of the *ta'ziya* of Ḥasanain.
144	Gongī-kā-Takiya. Sarcophagus of a grave				Do. . .	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of the grave of the deceased (name illegible), son of *sūbedār* Mīr Shaikh Aḥmad Sardār Bahādur, *jāgīrdār*, resident of Aurangābād, who (presumably) suffered martyrdom. In characters of about the 18th century.
	TIKAMGARH DISTRICT					
	TIKAMGARH TASHIL					
145	**Ṭīkamgaṛh.**—'Īdgāh of Khān Bahādur .			(1) A.H. 1205=1790-91 A.D. (2) A. H. 1293=1876 A. D.	Urdū verse, Nasta'līq	States that the old mosque, built in a garden on the first date, was reconstructed on the second date.
146	Do. .				Arabic verse, Nasta'līq.	Contains verses in praise of Prophet Muḥammad. In very late characters.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*concld.*					
	UJJAIN DISTRICT					
	UJJAIN TAHSIL					
147	**Ujjain.**—Binā Nīv-kī-Masjid. Over the main entrance.	Sulṭāns of Malwa	Dilāwar Khān	A. H. 806=1403-04 A. D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the construction of the Jāmi' mosque by the king.
148	State Museum of Antiquity in Mahākāl Mandir Dharmaśālā. One side of the bi-inscriptional stone.			A. H. 840 (?)=1436-37 A. D.	Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the remission of some levies by the order of Maliku'sh-Sharq Malik Maḥmūd.
149	Loose slab. Originally from the now non-existent *Sarāi.*	Mughal	Akbar	(1) A. H. 982=1574-75 A. D. (2) A. H. 986=1578-79 A.D.	Persian verse and Arabic prose, Nasta'līq and Thulth,	States that a *sarāi* for public use was founded on the first date and completed on the second date by Shāh Fakhru'd-Dīn. Cf. *Gwalior Rājya-kē-Abhilēkh*, p. 76, No. 574.
150	Over the Nadī-Darwāza	Do.	Shāh Jahān	A. H. 1049=1639-40 A. D.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'līq.	Records the construction of the gate during the governorship of Khān-i-Daurān Bahādur, under the superintendence of Sīdī 'Azīz.
151	Masjid-i-Shakīb in Begampūra. Over the central arch of the facade.			A. H. 1111=1699-1700 A. D.	Persian, Naskh	Damaged. Records the construction of the mosque and a *madrasa* during the governorship of the great Khān Mukhtār Khān II by his servant Khwāja Shakīb.
152	Tomb of Begam Ṣāḥiba in Begam-Bāgh. Slabs (1-18) on the outer face of the four walls.			A. H. 1089 (?) (chronogram)=1678-79 A. D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	Apart from Quranic text (XV, 45-46, XXIII, 11-18, XXXIX, 53 and XLIV, 51), records the praises of a garden laid out by the great Mukhtār Khān, a descendant of the Prophet.
153	Khufiya-Masjid in Maḥalla Telīwāṛa. On the main entrance.				Persian verse, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains verses in praise of a *ḥauḍ* (water-tank). In characters of about the 17th century.
154	On the central *miḥrāb*				Arabic, Thulth	Contains the First Creed. Do.
155	Over the right *miḥrāb*				Do.	Contains religious text (XXI, part of 87). Do.
156	Over the left *miḥrāb*				Arabic, Naskh	Contains Quranic text (XLVII, 1, XIX, 57). Do.
157	Slabs fixed in the wall of the verandah of the prayer-chamber.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A. H. 1099=1687-88 A. D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Partly damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by Kāẓim.
	VIDISHA DISTRICT					
	BASODA TAHSIL					
158	**Udaypur.**—Udayēśvara temple. Southern gate.				Persian(?), Naskh(?); Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Damaged. Purport not clear. For the Nāgarī portion, see *A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, No. C 1673.

	VIDISHA TAHSIL					
159	**Gyāraspur.**—On the Jāmi' mosque. (Estampage from the old collection.)			A. H. 1071, Muharram 1=1660 A. D., September 6.	Persian and Arabic, Naskh.	Damaged. Apart from giving the Throne Verse, it seems to contain the name of Sha'bān Sulṭānī entitled Farīdu'l-Mulk Miyān (?).
	MADRAS					
	SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT					
	GINGEE TALUK					
160	**Gingee.**—Inner fort wall. On the bastion to the west of the small mosque.			A. H. 1058 (chronogram)=1648 A.D.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'līq.	Records, in a chronogram, the date of the conquest of Jinjī (Gingee). Further states that during the time of 'Ambar Khān and *havāladārī* of Sayyid Ya'qūb. The text was inscribed by 'Abdu'llāh, the secretary (*dabīr*), 'AmbarKhānī.
	TANJAVUR DISTRICT					
	NAGAPPATTANAM TALUK					
161	**Nāgūr.**—*Dargāh* of Haḍrat Qādir Walī. On the left column of the entrance porch.			A. H. 1196, Shawwāl=1782 A.D., September-October.	Persian, Nasta'līq .	States that two edifices were constructed by way of offering to the saint, Shāh al-Ḥamīd Sayyid 'Abdu'l-Qādir Mānikpūrī, under the superintendence of Ḥājī 'Abdu'l-Qādir, *nākhudā*, of Nāgūr.
162	North side of a tower .			A. H. 1137=1724-25 A. D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq; Tamil.	Bilingual. Records the erection of the lofty tower in the tomb of Sayyid 'Abdu'l-Qādir Mānikpūrī by Dā'ūd Khān, son of Ismā'īl Khān, inhabitant of Shāhjahānpūr in the vicinity of the capital Dihlī (Delhi), who had settled down in Maḥmūd Bandar. Written by 'Abdu'llāh(?). For the Tamil portion, see Appendix B, No. 290.
163	East side of the biggest tower .	Marāṭhā of Tānjore	Pratāp Singh .	A. H. 1166, Rabī' II 12, Friday=1753 A.D., February 16.	Persian, Nasta'līq; Marāṭhī, Nāgarī.	Do. Language and execution crude. Records the construction of the tower in eleven stages (?) in the *dargāh* or Haḍrat Qādir Ṣāḥib, the saint, at Nagore-Bandar, which was carried out by the orders of the ruler. Also refers to the foundation of the Qādir-Penṭh near Tuljā-Mahārāj-Penṭh. Further mentions Mānojī Rāo the *sarkhail*, Arnōji Rāo Bhōnslē, the governor (?) and Shaikh 'Abdu'l-Malik, the *amīn* (?). Genealogy of the ruler wrongly given in reverse order as: 'Umdatu'l-Mulk Rāja Mahārāj Ekojī son of Tuljā Mahārāj, son of Pratāp Singh. For the Marāṭhī portion, see Appendix B, No. 293.
	TANJAVUR TALUK					
164	**Tañjāvūr.**—Tomb of Shāh Manṣūr. Slab fixed into the ground on the north-east.			A. H. 1130(?)=1717-18 A. D.	Persian, Nasta'līq .	Records the death of Muḥammad Khān Lōdī, son of Mina'llāh Khān Lōdī, who was buried in the *dargāh* of Shāh Manṣūr.
165	Grave nearby. Headside .			(1) A. H. 1283=1866-67 A. D. (2) A.H. 1334, Rabī' II, 18, night of Wednesday=1916 A.D., February 23.	Do. . .	Records the birth of Khurshīdu'n-Nisā Begam, daughter of Ṣūbedār-Major Muḥammad Qāsim Bahādur Hāshimī and wife of Doctor Muḥammad Yūnus Khān on the first date and her demise on the second one.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.*					
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT					
	TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI TALUK					
166	**Tiruchirāppalli.**—*Dargāh* of Ḥaḍrat Naṭhar Shāh Walī. On the central *miḥrāb* of the mosque in the enclosure.			A. H. 1106 (figure), mistake for A. H. 1160 (chronogram)=1747 A. D.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of the mosque by 'Abdu'r-Raḥīm Khān, an official.
167	Above the main entrance of the tomb proper, upper inscription.	Nawwābs of Arcot	Sirāju'd-Daula [Muḥammad 'Alī]	A. H. 1173=1759-60 A. D.	Do.	Records the construction of the stone-canopy (dome) over the (grave of) the saint by the chief queen of Sirāju'd-Daula.
168	Lower inscription			A. H. 375, A. D. 997 (Irregular).	Arabic verse, Naskh	Records the date of the arrival of the saint Naṭhar. Seems to have been set up in recent times.
	TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT					
	TIRUNELVELI TALUK					
169	**Pēṭṭai.**—Jāmi'-Masjid, also called Masjid-i-Wāla Jāh. Over the central *miḥrāb.*	Nawwābs of Arcot	Muḥammad 'Alī	A. H. 1201=1786-87 A. D.	Do.	Records the construction of the mosque by I'tibārKhān, at the instance of Amīru'l-Umarā Wālājāh (i.e. the king).
170	Southern wall of a shop adjacent to the main entrance.			Do.	Do.	Records the construction of the Masjid-i-Wālā Jāhī by Muḥammad I'tibārKhān Bahādur under the supervision of Muḥammad Salāmu'Jāh.
171	**Tāḻaiyūttu.**—Shādī Khān's Chhatram. Main gate.	Nawwābs of Arcot	Muḥammad 'Alī	A. H. 1200=1785-86 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'-līq.	Records the construction of two *sarāis* by I'tibār Khān.
172	**Tirunelvēli.**—Gaṭak-Masjid. To the left of the central *miḥrāb.*	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1202=1787-88 A. D.	Do.	States that I'tibārKhān built a mosque by the order of 'Umdatu'l-Mulk Amīr-i-A'ẓam (i.e. the king).
	MAHARASHTRA					
	BOMBAY					
173	**Bombay.**—Slab in the Prince of Wales Museum. Findspot: **Anjanwel,** Ratnagiri District.	Mughal	Shāh 'Ālam I	Regnal year 1, A. H. 1119, Dhi'l-Ḥijja 10=1708 A. D., February 21.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the construction (or strengthening) of a fort, through the efforts of Sīdī Sa'd, the *qal'adār.*
	DHULIA DISTRICT					
	NANDURBAR TALUK					
174	**Nandurbār.**—*Dargāh* of Shāh 'Alāu'd-Dīn. Over the central *miḥrāb* of the mosque.	Fārūqī of Khāndēsh	Mubārak Shāh	A. H. 846 (?), Jumādā I, 14, Thursday=1442 A.D., September 20.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by Malik Jaman (Chaman or Chiman), (son of) Rāidhan.

175	On the gate			A. H. 985=1577-78 A. D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the construction of the tomb of Sayyid 'Alāu'd-Dīn with a lofty portal by Naurang Khān. Composed by Nigāhī.
176	Wall of the verandah of Rang-Mahal	Mughal	Jahāngīr	A. H. 1032, Dhi'l-Hijja 1=1623 A.D., September 16.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records the completion of a building constructed by Luṭfu'llāh *alias* (i.e. entitled) Bahā'ī Khān, son of Khusraw Khān Thatti (i.e. of Thaṭṭa).
177	Wall of the kitchen			A. H. 1032 (chronogram)=1622-23 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'-līq.	Records the construction of the lofty building of the kitchen in the tomb of the saint, through the efforts of Khwāja Sulṭān Muḥammad, during the time of the Khān-i-Khānān.
178	Flag-mast. Southern face of the base			A. H. 1218=1803-04 A. D.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records that this flag (*nishān*) of Ḥaḍrat Sayyid 'Alāu'd-Dīn was raised during the time of Wāḥid 'Alī Khān. Further instructs the future officials (*'āmils*) coming to Nadharbār (i.e. Nandurbār) to maintain it properly.
179	On the Naqqār-Khāna			A. H. 1213 (?)=1798-99 A. D.	Do.	Damaged. Records the putting up of the flag (*nishān*) of Ḥaḍrat Sayyid 'Alāu'd-Dīn during the time (*'amal*) of Wāḥid 'Alī Khān Bangash (?). Cf. No. 178 above.
180	Yāsīnpūre-kī-Bāorī. (Photograph from Mr. Amīnu'd-Dīn, motor mechanic.)			A. H. 1139 (chronogram)=1726-27 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'-līq.	Records the construction of a well by the great Khān Mughal 'Alī Khān.
181	Jāmi' mosque. Over the central *miḥrāb*				Arabic, Naskh	Contains a Quranic verse (LXXII, 18) and tradition of the Prophet related by Abū Dhar about the merit of constructing mosques. In characters of about the 14th century.
182	P. W. D. Office. Loose slab	Sulṭāns of Gujarat	Bahādur Shāh (?)		Persian, Naskh; Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Fragmentary and almost obliterated. Purport not clear. For the Nāgarī version, see Appendix B, No. 334.
	SAKRI TALUK					
183	**Nizāmpur.**—Jāmi'-Masjid. Loose slab in the mosque. Originally from **Bhāmer.**	Do.	Maḥmūd Shāh I	A. H. 886 = 1481-82 A. D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	States that the mosque was constructed by Maliku'sh-Sharq Malik Mūsā, son of Maliku'sh-Sharq 'Imādu'l-Mulk the conqueror of this fort (i.e. of Bhamer).
184	Northern wall. Do.	Do.	Bahādur Shāh	Regnal year 4(?), A. H. 936=1529-30 A. D.	Do.	Records the construction of a mosque by *Sarkhail* Aḥmad, (son of) Shu'aib, servant (*muta'alliq*) of Khān-i-A'ẓam Dilair Khān and Dilāwar Khān.
185	Over the central *miḥrāb*. Do.	Do.	Maḥmūd Shāh III	A. H. 954, month of Shāh Madār (i.e. Jumādā I), 5=1547 A. D., June 23.	Do.	Records the construction of a mosque by Shaikh Muḥammad Khwā[ja?], Alp Khānī, later Dilāwar Khānī Khatrī.
	KOLHAPUR DISTRICT					
	KARVIR (KOLHAPUR) TALUK					
186	**Kolhāpur.**—Slabs preserved in the Kolhāpur Museum. No. 1. Findspot: **Panhālā**, Panhala Taluk, Kolhapur District.	Bahmanī	Maḥmūd Shāh	A. H. 917=1511-12 A. D.	Persian prose and verse, Naskh-cum-Nasta'līq.	States that a tank was constructed at Panāla, during the rule and ministership of 'Ādil Khān Ghāzī (i.e. Ismā'īl 'Ādil Khān), at the instance of Malik Iskandar Ḥaidarī the *thānedār*. Cf. *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. XXIV, Kolhapur (Bombay, 1886), p. 422, no. 4.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—*contd.*					
	KOLHAPUR DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	Karvir (Kolhapur) Taluk—*contd.*					
	Kolhāpur—*contd.*					
187	Slabs preserved in Kolhāpur Museum. No. 2. Findspot : **Shirol, Taluk** Kolhapur District.			A. H. 963, Muharram=1555 A. D., November-December.	Persian, Naskh; Marāṭhī, Mōḍī and Kannaḍa.	Trilingual. Badly damaged and composition faulty. Contains the text of a royal *farmān* granting the village Janja(?) along with Barakatābād(?) and Sirol in the *pargana* Rāybāg, formerly in the *jāgīr* of Farhād Khān, as reward(?) to Khān-i-A'ẓam Nūr Khān for his services in suppressing the revolt of 'Ainu'l-Mulk. Also seems to mention *'Ālī Janāb* Rām Rāj (Vijayanagara king ?) and Veṅkaṭādri Rāj. Cf. *Jour. Univ. Bom.*, Vol. VIII (1939), pt. I, pp. 23-29. For the Marāṭhī and Kannaḍa portions, see Appendix B, No. 330.
188	No. 3. Do.			A. H. 969=1561-62 A. D.	Persian, Naskh	Execution very crude. Seems to refer to the endowment made by Khān-i-A'ẓam Nūr Khān for the maintenance of a mosque. Further mentions some amounts and also rates prescribed (for taxation ?) on the local agricultural products. Cf. ibid., pp. 31-35.
189	No. 4. Do.	'Ādil Shāhī			Persian, Naskh; Marāṭhī, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Contains the text of a *farmān*, issued by the king 'Ādi[l Shāh], laying down conditions in respect of a well and garden in *mauḍa* Sirol in *pargana* Rāybāg given in *in'ām* to Khān-i-A'ẓam Nūr Khān who spent a large sum over needy people, and forbidding any person or descendants of the said Khān to make money out of it or alter it and not to refuse fruits and vegetables grown in the land to mendicants or to raise the price. Cf. ibid., Vol. I (1933), p. 80. For the Marāṭhī portion, see Appendix B, No. 332.
190	No. 5. Findspot : Tīn-Darwāza, **Panhālā.**	Do.	'Alī 'Ādil Shāh I	A. H. 985=1577-78 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh.	Records the construction of a bastion of the fort called *burj-i-Qudrat* by Shamsu'd-Dīn, the *nāib* (deputy). Cf. *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. XXIV, p. 423, No. 10.
191	No. 6. Findspot : Wāgh-Darwāza, **Panhālā.**			A. H. 987=1579-80 A.D.	Persian, Naskh	Records the construction of bastion (*burj*) by Aḥmad 'Alī, (son of) Raun'alī (?), entitled Shamshīru'l-Mulk. Cf. ibid., p. 424, No. 11.
	Panhala Taluk					
192	**Panhālā**—*Dargāh* of Sa'du'd-Dīn. Southern side of a platform in the compound, left slab.			A.H. 918=1512-13 A.D.	Persian verse, Thulth.	Records the construction of the *burūj-i-Bihisht*, by (Malik) Sikandar of Alexandar-like qualities (same as in No. 186 above). Cf. ibid., p. 422, No. 1.

193	Lower slab in the centre	'Ādil Shāhī	Ibrāhīm II	A.H. 994=1585-86 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Thulth.	Records the construction of the gate of the fort by Maqṣūd Khān, an official. Written by Mullā Rajab. Cf. ibid., p. 424, No. 12.
194	Upper slab in the centre				Arabic, Thulth	Contains religious text (*durūd*). Ibid., p. 425, No. 24.
195	Right slab				Persian verse, Thulth.	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the construction of the tomb of a saint. Written by Muḥammad, son of Farīdu'd-Dīn. Cf. ibid., p. 424, No. 15.
196	Sides of a grave in the compound			A.H. 919=1513-14 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	Records the death of 'Abdu'r-Razzāq. Cf. ibid., p. 422, No. 3.
197	Sides of another grave			A.H. 926=1519-20 A.D.	Do.	Records the demise of Shaikh Ibrāhīm. Cf. ibid., pp. 422-25, Nos. 5, 20, 22, 23.
198	Mosque near Sa'du'd-Dīn's *Dargāh*. North wall, outer side.				Arabic, Naskh	Reads: *Yā mufattiḥu'l-abwāb* (O ! Opener of gates!). Ibid., p. 424, No. 18.
199	House of Qāḍī Ṣāḥib. Plinth, left corner.				Do.	Damaged. Contains religious text (*Nād-i-'Alī*) only. In characters of about the 16th century. Ibid., p. 424, No. 16.
200	Tank near Sa'du'd-Dīn's *Dargāh*. Western wall.	'Ādil Shāhī	Ibrāhīm I	A.H. 964=1556-57 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	States that Malik Khiḍr, the *sarkhawāṣṣ*, constructed the water-tank *chashma-i-Khiḍr*. Ibid., p. 423, No. 9.
201	Sides of a grave on the north bank.			A.H. 942=1535-36 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Thulth and Nasta'līq.	Records the demise of Miyān 'Alī. Cf. ibid., p. 424, Nos. 19-21.
202	Western wall of the Nāg Jharī	'Ādil Shāhī	Ibrāhīm I	A.H. 955=1548-49 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the excavations of the spring from the mountain by Dā'ūd Āqā. Ibid., p. 423, No. 8.
203	Fort. On the middle arch of the Tīn-Darwāza. (Estampage from old collection.)	Do.	Do.	A.H. 954=1547-48 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	States that the old buildings were repaired and new ones constructed in the capital of the Panāla fort during the time (*kārkard*) of Malik Dā'ūd Āqā, the *nāib-i-ghaibat* (deputy in absence). Also records the construction of a tank or reservoir by the same person. Written by Sālār, son of Aḥmad, the *dabīr*. Cf. ibid., p. 423, No. 7.
204	Facade of the structure over the well of the Andhār-Bāolī. (Estampage from old collection.)	Do.	Do.	A.H. 946=1539-40 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the construction in Panāla of a bastion and a water reservoir with a structure above it by Yūsuf, the *ābdār* (water-keeper). Cf. ibid., p. 422, No. 2.
205	*Dargāh* of Bāra Imām. Eastern wall.	Do.			Persian verse, Thulth.	Fragmentary. Extant portion contains only part of eulogy of the king whose name is lost. Ibid., p. 424, No. 17.
206	Sajja Koṭhī, now Inspection Bungalow. Western wall of the dining hall.	Do.	Ibrāhīm II	Shuhūr 1008 (A.H. 1016)=1607-08 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh.	Records the construction of an elegant palace on the terrace of the fort, one *nauras gaz* (yard) in width and two *nauras gaz* in height, by Maqṣūd Āqā. Written by Maulānā Rajab. Cf. ibid., p. 424. No. 13. Also see No. 193 above.
207	Slab lying behind the temple of Māruti. (Estampage from old collection.)				Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to refer to an endowment of 50 *bīghas* of cultivated land.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—*contd.*					
	KOLHAPUR DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	PANHALA TALUK—*contd.*					
208	**Jāmi' mosque at Ibrāhimpura.**—Above the central *miḥrāb.*	'Ādil Shāhī	Ibrāhīm II	Shuhūr 1011, A.H. 1020=1611-12 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh.	Records the construction of the mosque and a *ḥauḍ* (water-tank) by Maqṣūd Āqā. Written by Mullā Rajab. See No. 206 above. Cf. ibid., p. 424, No. 14.
	SHAHUWADI TALUK					
209	**Vishālgarh.**—*Dargāh* of Malik Raiḥān. Over the gate of the enclosure.			A.H. 1178, Ramaḍān 27 = 1765 A.D., March 20.	Persian, Naskh	Records that the *khādimī* of the tomb of the saint Malik Raiḥān was conferred from earlier times upon the forefathers of Mīr Muḥammad Ismā'īl and Ibrāhīm, sons of 'Abdu'r-Raḥīm by the court (*munṣif*) of the *ṣūba* of Dāru'l-Muẓaffar (*recte*, Dāru'ẓ-Ẓafar) Bijāpūr, and that after its attestation by the just and noble Appāji Rāo Pant Pratinid[h]ī, the officials, the gentry and the residents of the fort of Kelna (Khelna), it was ruled that the claim to *khādimī* put forward by Aḥmad, Muḥammad and Mīr Khān, sons of Qāsim, was false and untenable.
210	**Main entrance** of inner enclosure, left side.			A.H. 991=1583 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Thulth.	Records the date of the construction of a bastion, called *burj-i-Daulat*. Written by Jalāl Sharafu'd-Dīn. Cf. *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. II, p. 372 and Vol. III, p. 219; *Jour. Univ. Bom.*, Vol. II (1933), p. 52.
211	**Right side**	'Ādil Shāhī	Ibrāhīm II	Shuhūr 985 (A.H. 991)=1583 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of the bastion called '*Daulat-burj*' by Dilāwar Khān under the supervision of Sayyid Maḥmūd. Written by Jalāl Sharafu'd-Dīn. Cf. ibid.
	SATARA DISTRICT					
	KARHAD TALUK					
212	**Karhāḍ.**—Old graveyard. Headstones of **graves near** S.T. Depot. No. 1.			A. H. 964=1556-57 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Naskh.	Records the death of Khwāja 'AlīKhān Tabrīzī.
213	**No. 2**			A.H. 954=1547-48 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Thulth.	Records the death of Khūnza Bībī, daughter of Qāḍī 'Alīshah.

214	No 3			(1) A. H. 1266 (?), Rajab, Saturday= 1850 A. D., May-June (2) A. H. 1315, Muḥarram 12, Sunday = 1897 A.D., June 13.	Arabic and Urdū, Naskh and Nasta'-līq.	Damaged. Records the birth of Bashārāt Bī, wife of Sayyid Aḥmad 'Alī on the first date and her death at the age of 49 years on the second date.
215	No. 4				Persian verse, Thulth.	Contains verses invoking the earth to bear the deceased honourably and urging the passers by to remember the deceased. In characters of about the 16th century.
216	Sarcophagai in the same place. Footside of a broken sarcophagus.			A. H....., Sha'bān	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'-līq	Records the death of Sulaimān, the martyr. Do.
217	Pieces of another sarcophagus				Persian verse, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Contains a verse generally found on graves at Karhāḍ. Do.
218	Pieces of a third sarcophagus				Persian and Arabic, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Purport not clear but evidently part of an epitaph. Do.
219	Slab buried in the ground				Arabic, Naskh	Fagmentary. Contains parts of Shiite *durūd*. Do.
220	Loose slab near a ruined *dargāh*				Do.	Damaged. Contains a tradition of the Prophet regarding the dead. Do.
221	'Īdgāh. Arch of the pulpit	'Ādil Shāhī	'Alī 'Ādil Shāh (I or II)		Persian, Nasta'līq	Undated. Registers the endowment of one *chāwar* of land for the burial ground of the Muslims and for the '*Īdgāh*.
222	Loose slab at the south corner of the western wall.			A. H. 963, Rabī' II 1=1556 A. D., February 13.	Arabic, Thulth	Records the demise of Jahān Sulṭān, wife of 'Alī and daughter of Shihābu'd-Dīn. Cf. *Ep. Ind. Mosl.*, 1933-34 (Suppl.), p. 51, pl. XXIX (b).
223	He dstones of graves to the west of the ' *gāh*. No. 1.			A.H. 962, Dhi'l-Ḥijja 5=1555 A.D., October 21.	Persian, Thulth	Records the death of Bībī Jamāl.
224	o. 2			A.H. 994(?), Shawwāl 2, = 1586 A.D., September 6.	Arabic and Persian, Thulth.	Records the demise of Khwāja 'Alī.
225	No. 3				Arabic, Naskh	Contains part of a Quranic verse (III, 17). In characters of about the 16th century.
226	No. 4				Arabic prose and Persian verse, Thulth.	Contains verses invoking the earth to bear the deceased with honour. Do.
227	Footside of a grave			A.H. 939, Jumādā II 15, Friday= 1533 A.D., January 12 (which was Sunday).	Arabic and Persian, Thulth.	Registers the demise of Khwāja Ismā'il Ḥājī, son of Aḥmad Kurd Ḥājī.
228	Sides of graves. No. 1			A.H. 953, Dhi'l-Qa'da 27 = 1547 A.D., January 19.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Kūfī and Thulth.	Records the demise of Shāhīn Āqā.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—*concld.*					
	SATARA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	KARHAD TALUK—*concld.*					
	Karhāḍ—*concld.*					
229	Sides of graves. No. 2.				Arabic prose and Persian verse, Thulth.	Fragmentary. Contains Throne Verse and couplets generally found on graves. In characters of about the 16th century.
230	No. 3				Arabic verse, Naskh.	Fragmentary and damaged. Contains didactic verses regarding death. Do.
231	No. 4 (two pieces)				Persian verse, Naskh.	Contains verses usually found on graves. Do.
232	Headstones of graves on a large platform to the south of the *'Īdgāh.* No. 1.			A.H. 959(?), Rabī' I=1552 A. D., February-March.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the demise of Jahān Malik, wife of Ismā'īl, son of 'Alī.
233	No. 2			A.H. 959, Ramaḍān 5=1552 A.D., August 25.	Persian, Thulth	Registers the death of a lady Bībī Fāṭima Sulṭān.
234	No. 3			A.H. 984, Sha'bān 5=1576 A.D., October 28.	Persian, Naskh	Records the demise of Bīja Sulṭān, daughter of Sharīf.
235	No. 4				Arabic, Thulth	Damaged. Contains Shiite *durūd.* In characters of about the 16th century.
236	No. 5				Persian, Naskh	States that the grave is that of Ḥājī Suhrāb Astarābādī. In characters of about the 18th century.
237	No. 6				Arabic, Thulth	Contains a prayer invoking blessings of God, Prophet and 'Alī. In characters of about the 16th century.
238	No. 7			A.H. .., Muḥarram 13, Saturday.	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of a lady named Bībī Āghāshāh. Do.
239	Do. Headstone of a grave nearby.			A.H.'...., Sha'bān	Arabic and Persian, Thulth.	Damaged. Registers the demise of Sayyid Sharafu'd-Dīn, entitled Rasūl Khān. Do.
240	Small platform, south of *'Īdgāh.* Headstones of graves. No. 1.			A. H. 985 (?), Rajab (?)=1577 A.D., September-October.	Arabic, Thulth	Do. Records the demise of 'Azīz, son of Muḥammad (?).

241	No. 2			A.H. 971, Dhi'l-Qa'da 16=1564 A.D., June 26.	Arabic, Thulth .	Records the death of Ḥusain.
	MYSORE BANGALORE DISTRICT BANGALORE TALUK					
242	**Bangalore.**—Slab in the Bangalore Museum. Originally from Ṭipū Sulṭān's palace, Bangalore.			(1) A.H. 1196=1781-82 A.D. (2) A.H. 1206= 1791-92 A.D. (chronograms, *zar* system).	Persian, Nasta'līq .	Records the construction of (the royal) palace, designated *Farrukh-maḥal* on the first date and refers to its paintings and decorations on the second date. Cf. *Ep. Car.*, Vol. IX, p. 6, No. 7.
	BELGAUM DISTRICT HUKERI TALUK					
243	**Hukkēri.**—Loose slab in the Munsif's Court.	'Ādil Shāhī .	'Alī 'Ādil Shāh I .	A.H. 969 = 1561-62 A.D.	Persian verse, Thulth	Badly damaged. Records the completion of some lofty structure. Cf. *A.R.Ep.*, 1942-43, BK. No. 5.
244	Mān Ṣāḥib-kī-Dargāh West wall .			A.H. 975 = 1567-68 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh .	Contains religious text (*Qur'ān*, XIX, 11-12). Cf. ibid., BK. No. 1.
245	Kālī-Masjid in Saudāgar Maḥalla. Above the entrance.			(1) A.H. 990 = 1582-83 A.D. (2) A.H. 992=1584-85 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh.	States that Manṣūr Khān who was a popular officer under 'Ainu'l Mulk, demolished a temple and laid the foundation of this mosque on the first date and completed it on the second date. Cf. ibid., BK. No. 2.
246	*Dargāh* of Shāh Ḥamīdu'd-Dīn Ganju'l-Baḥr. South wall.				Arabic, Naskh .	Contains Throne Verse. In characters of about the 15th century.
247	Qadam-Rasūl. Sarcophagus of a grave .				Do. .	Reads: *Yā Allāh, Yā Muḥammad!* In very late characters.
248	Tomb near the Jāmi'-Masjid. West wall, outer side.				Do. .	Contains Throne Verse. In characters of about the 15th century.
249	Loose slab on the brink of a ruined step-well in Pīr-kā-Malā.				Persian, Naskh .	Records the text of a *maḥḍar* (decision by assembly) made by the *mahājans* and *balotiyān* (village officials) of the *qaṣba* Hūkērī to the effect that one *chāwar* land of Jai Sethī (?) situated in the vicinity of the *kāranja* was endowed for the fountain (*kāranja*) and the guest-house (*mihmān-khāna*) constructed for public use by Manṣūr Khān (see No. 245 above); of this land, three-fourth was meant for the *kāranja* and one-fourth for the guest-house. It also states that the land was given to the custody of Mīrān, son of Ḥasan. Also quotes in full the names of the persons attending the *maḥḍar*. In characters of about the end of the 16th or early 17th century. Cf. *A.R.Ep.*, 1942-43, B.K. No. 4.
	RAYBAG TALUK					
250	**Kūdachi.**—*Dargāh* of Makhdūm Shāh Walī. In the arch over the main entrance. Upper inscription.			A.H. 928=1521-22 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse and prose, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	Records the demise of Fakhr-i-Auliyā Khūndmīr Kamāl, son of Sayyid Makhdūm.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MYSORE—*contd.*					
	BELGAUM DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	RAYBAG TALUK—*concld.*					
	Kūdachi—*concld.*					
251	*Dargāh* of Makhdūm Shāh Walī. Arch over the main entrance. Lower inscription.				Arabic, Naskh	Invokes prayers for Makhdūm Khūndmīr. In characters of about the 16th century.
252	**Rāybāg.**—Old Jāmi'-Masjid. On the facade.			Shuhūr 1030 (A. H. 1039), Jumādā I 19, Friday=1629 A.D., December 25.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	States that Amīn Muṣṭafā Khān built a mosque in the city of Rāybāg. Cf. *Jour. Univ. Bom.*, Vol. VIII (1939), Pt. I, p.50.
253	Slab fixed at the corner of a field near the bridge on the Station Road.				Persian, Naskh	Comprises a *qaulnāma* to remain effective for three years in the first instance, referring to the foundation of the *peṭ*, designated Muṣṭafābād, and remission of all types of levies on orchards. Further imprecates those who disregard the *qaulnāma* and do not call the *peṭ* by its name. In characters of early seventeenth century. Cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1956-57, No. D, 16.
	BIJAPUR DISTRICT					
	JAMKHANDI TALUK					
254	**Jamkhaṇḍi.**—Jāmi'-Masjid. In the central arch.				Arabic, Thulth	Contains *Bismi'llāh* and First Creed. In very late characters.
	GULBARGA DISTRICT					
	SHAHPUR TALUK					
255	**Gōgi.**—'Arabān-Masjid. By the side of the stair-case.				Persian verse, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 14th century.
	SHORAPUR TALUK					
256	**Shōrāpur** (Surpur).—Slab set up near the post office.					Contains different figures (in Arabic numerals) in a tabular form. Seems to be a charm.
257	Another slab near the above					Do.

	MANDYA DISTRICT						
	KRISHNARAJPET TALUK						
258	**Krishṇarājasāgara.**—Main entrance to the dam. Eastern Side. (Discovered from the foundations.)	Sulṭān of Mysore	Ṭīpū Sulṭān		A. H. 1212, Dhi'l-Ḥijja 28, year Shādāb, A.M. 1226, month Taqī 29= 1798 A.D., June 12.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Damaged. Records the foundation of a dam across the river Kāverī for irrigation purposes at the cost of lacs of rupees. Further states that the peasants cultivating fallow lands (and using the water) will retain one-third of the produce, the balance going to the government (*sarkār-i-khudādād*) and that (the right of the cultivation of) such land will continue to vest in him and his descendants for ever. Cf. *Ep. Carn*, Vol. III, Mysore Taluk, No. 54.
	SERINGAPATAM TALUK						
259	**Seriṅgapaṭam.**—Fort. Southern side of the Hāthī gate.	Do.	Do.		Year Zabarjad, A. H. 1219, month Khusrawī 9, Tuesday.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the foundation of the fort. Also gives astronomical details of the time of foundation.
260	Masjid-i-A'lā. To the right of the central *miḥrāb*.	Do.	Do.		A.H. 1215 (chronogram, *Zar* system)= 1786 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of the mosque named *Masjid-i-A'lā* by the Sulṭān. Cf. *Ep. Carn*. Seringapatam Taluq, No. 17.
261	Northern wall					Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	Quotes traditions of the Prophet along with their Persian translation relating to religious wars. In characters of the late 18th century. Ibid., No. 16.
262	Southern wall					Do.	Contains Quranic verse (XXXIII, 26) with its commentary in Persian Do. Ibid., No. 22.
263	Gumbad-i-A'lā (Tomb of Ṭīpū Sulṭān). Right of the western door.	Sulṭān of Mysore	Ḥaidar 'Alī		A. H. 1195 = 1781 A.D.	Persian verse Nasta'līq.	Eulogises the tomb and records the death of Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān Bahādur. Ibid., No. 23.
264	Left of the western door	Do.	Ṭīpū Sulṭān		A.H. 1213, Dhi'l-Qa'da 28, Saturday = 1799 A.D., May 3.	Persian verse, and Arabic verse and prose, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	Records the martyrdom of Ṭīpū Sulṭān, son of Ḥaidar, the glory of Rūm (Turkey) and Hind (India). Also refers to the fall of Siranj-Fatan (Seringapatam). Composed by Mīr Ḥusain 'Alī, Ghulām Ḥusain, Sayyid Shaikh al-Jafarī and Shahīr. Cf. ibid., No. 24.
265	Above the western door	Do.	Do.			Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Refers to the fact that Ṭīpū, the king of martyrs, was born of Fāṭima and Ḥaidar of Dakan (Deccan), like the leader among martyrs (*i.e.* Ḥusain) who was born of 'Alī (whose sobriquet was Ḥaidar) and Fāṭima.
266	Wood-plank in the southern wall	Do.	Ḥaidar 'Alī			Do.	Records in a quatrain that just as 'Alī, the Ḥaidar (fourth caliph), conquered seven fortresses of Khaibar in the country of Ḥijāz, through this Ḥaidar of Dakan (Deccan), the kingdoms of Karnāṭak became subordinate to one monarch.
267	In the eastern wall	Do.	Ṭīpū Sulṭān			Do.	Contains another quatrain running to the same effect as in No. 265 above.
268	In the northern wall	Do.	Do.			Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	Contains religious text and states that the brave Sulṭān was unaffected either in favourable circumstances or in adversity.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MYSORE—*concld.*					
	MANDYA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	SERINGAPATAM TALUK—*concld.*					
	Seringapaṭam—*concld.*					
269	Headstones of the graves on the plinth. No. 1.			A.H. 1206, Ṣafar 26, Sunday, year Zabarjad, A.M. 1219, month Khusrawī 28= 1791 A.D., October 25. (The day was Tuesday).	Persian, Nasta'līq	Registers the demise of Niẓāmu'd-Dīn Shāhzāda (Prince).
270	No. 2			A.H. 1205, Muḥarram 4, Wednesday, year Shitā, A. M. 1218, month Ḥaidarī 6 = 1790 A.D., September 13.	Do.	Records the martyrdom of Burhānu'd-Dīn.
271	No. 3			Do.	Do.	Records the martyrdom of Khwāja Āftāb Khān.
272	No. 4			A. H. 1206, Jumādā II 25, night of Sunday, year Zabarjad, A.M. 1219, month Rāzī 27 = 1792 A.D., February 19.	Do.	Records the death of Ruq'a (Ruqayya?) Bībī, sister of Burhānu'd-Dīn, the martyr (see No. 270 above).
273	No. 5				Do.	Incomplete (?). Records the death of Imām Wardī Baig.
274	No. 6			A.H. 1224, Dhi'l-Ḥijja, = 1810, A.D., January-February.	Persian prose and verse, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	Records the death of Maulvī Muḥammad Ḥabību'llāh.
275	No. 7	Sulṭāns of Mysore	Ṭīpū Sulṭān	A.H. 1206 = 1791-92 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the death of Sayyid Ḥamīd, the *sipahdār* (commander) of the royal army. Published, *Ep. Carn*, Vol. III, Seringapatam. No. 25.

276	No. 8			A.H. 1205, Muḥarram 4, Wednesday, year Shitā, A. M. 1218, month Ḥaidarī 6=1790 A.D., September 13.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records the martyrdom of Shaikh Mīrān *sar-i-'askar* (chief of the army).
277	No. 9			A.H. 1202, Dhi'l-Qa'da 21, A.M. ....., month Ja'farī 23=1788 A.D., August 23.	Do.	Fragmentary. Records the demise of Mīr Muḥammad 'Alī.
278	No. 10			A.H. 1203, Ṣafar 18, Tuesday, A.M. 1216, month Dīnī, 20 = 1788 A.D., November 18.	Do.	Records the death of Arshad Baig Khān.
279	No. 11			A.H. 1205, Muḥarram 4, Wednesday, year Shitā, A.M. 1218, month Ḥaidarī 6=1790 A.D., September 13.	Do.	Records the martyrdom of Muḥammad Jahāngīr *sar-i-'askar* (chief of the army).
280	Headstone of a grave on the north-eastern corner of the plinth.			A. H. ....., Ṣafar 27, Wednesday.	Do.	Records the death of Ḥabīb Ṣāḥiba, mother of late Lāla Miyān.
281	Loose slab in the compound				Urdū, Nasta'līq	Damaged. Records the subsequent history of and pension, etc. received by the descendants of Nawwāb Muḥammad Ibrāhīm 'Alī Khān, known as *zinda-walī* (living saint), who was a maternal uncle of Nawwāb Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān Quraishī and who was governor of Bangalore and had constructed in that city a tomb, mosque and guest-house (*musāfir-khāna*) for which a village Arkūyaksaddan (?) was endowed.
	PUNJAB					
	BHATINDA DISTRICT					
	BHATINDA TAHSIL					
282	**Bhaṭiṇḍā**.—*Dargāh* of Bābā Ratan			A.H. 1131, Dhi'l-Ḥijja=1719 A.D., October-November.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records that the shrine was repaired and white-washed by Muḥammad Afḍal under the orders of Nawwāb Shahdād Khān. Cf. Cunningham, op. cit., XXIII, p. 6.
283	Do.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān (?)	Regnal year 15, A.H. 10[52?], Dhi'l-Ḥijja 1= 1643 A.D., February 10.	Do.	Records that the tomb was repaired and white-washed under the supervision of Jogī Dās, the *shiqdār*, during the ministership of Rāi Todarmal. Cf. ibid.
284	Do.			A.H. 1011, Ramaḍān 25 = 1603 A.D., February 26.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	Damaged. Records that the repairs and white-washing in the shrine were carried out by Shaikh Dā'ūd in the time of Nawwāb Jabbārī (?)Khān. Cf. ibid.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Finespot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	PUNJAB—*contd.*					
	BHATINDA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	BHATINDA TASHIL—*concld.*					
	Bhaṭiṇḍā—*concld.*					
285	*Dargāh* of Bābā Ratan			A.H. 1023, Muharram 1 = 1614 A.D., February 1.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records that the whitewashing of the shrine was carried out by Badīchand, son of Girdhar La'l Uppal, an official. Written by Maulānā Mūsā. Cf. Cunningham, op. cit., XXIII, p. 6.
	GURGAON DISTRICT					
	NUH TAHSIL					
286	**Koṭla.**—On the entrance gateway of a mosque.			(1) A.H. 795=1392-93 A.D. (2) A.H. 803, Rabī' I 12=1400 A.D., October 31.	Persian, Naskh	States that the foundation of this mosque was laid on the first date during the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, son of Fīrūz Shāh (Tughluq), by Majlis-i-'Ālī Bahādur Khān Nahār from the materials of the temple in the *mauḍa* Sainthalī, where Hindus used to assemble in large numbers every year and which was destroyed by the Khān on the representation of the *qāḍī* of Naugānwa and that the mosque was completed on the second date by Khān-i-A'ẓam Khānzāda Ḥātim Khān and the dome of the entrance was built by Malik Qamar-i-Dīn under the superintendence of Muqarrabu'd-Dīn *sarkhail-i-shādī* (*shāhī* ?) and Khwāja 'Azīz. Cf. ibid., Vol. XX, pp. 131-32, plate XXXI.
	HISSAR DISTRICT					
	HANSI TAHSIL					
287	**Hānsī.**—Mosque of Makhdūm Ṣāḥib in Bāgrī Qaṣṣābān. Over the entrance.			A.H. 989, Ṣafar= 1581 A.D., March-April.	Do.	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by Sayyid Muḥammad Lād, son of Sayyid Jīlānī. Cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 434.
288	Bārsī Gate				Persian verse, Naskh	Fragmentary. Refers to the construction of a noble edifice. In characters of about the 14th century.
289	Shāh Ashraf's tomb in Julāhon-kī-Masjid. Over the entrance.			A.H. 1087= 1676-77 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'-līq.	Fragmentary and damaged. Purport not clear. Cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 435.
290	Jāmi' mosque in Chār Quṭb enclosure. Two slabs, one on the northern arch and the other on the west wall of the enclosure gate.				Persian, Naskh	Do. Records the name of Mas'ūd, son of Muḥammad Ṣafāhānī (i.e. of Iṣfāhānī) as the builder (*mi'mār*) of a fort. In characters of the early 14th century. Cf. ibid., p. 431.

291	Another record from the same place : location not known. (Estampage from the old collection.)			A.H. 1170=1756-57 A.D.	Arabic, T͟hult͟h	Contains *Bismi'llāh.*
	KANGRA DISTRICT					
	NURPUR TAHSIL					
292	**Jawālī.**—Well called Palva-kā-Kheṛ, about 3 miles from the village.			Vikrama 1908, ... A.D., July 1.	Urdū, Nasta'līq; Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Bilingual. Records the construction of a well by the order of Mr. George Car Mac Bars, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kāngṛa District, by Muns͟hī S͟hyām Lāl Alrāvl(?) *taḥṣīldār* of Nūrpūr. For the Sanskrit portion, see Appendix B, No. 388.
293	**Nūrpur.**—Grave of Āg͟hā Jān			(1) 1827 (?) A.D. (2) 1846 (?) A.D.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Partially obliterated. Figure of Cross on the top. Refers to the tomb of Āg͟hā Jān, wife (?) of Hārlan Ṣāḥib Bahādur and daughter of (?) Rustam K͟hān Gurjī who died on the second date at the age of 19. Further states that she was born in Kābul on the first date.
	KARNAL DISTRICT					
	KAITHAL TAHSIL					
294	**Kaithal.**—Tomb of S͟hāh Vilāyat. Over the entrance.			A.H. 1068=1657-58 A.D.	Do.	Damaged. Records the construction of a lofty tomb under the supervision of Mīr Walī Baig, the *s͟hiqdār*, son of Mīr Mu'inu'd-Dīn, when the *jāgīr* was in possession of Nawwāb Qāsim K͟hān.
	PANIPAT TAHSIL					
295	**Pānīpat.**—Grave of Ibrāhīm Lodī			1866 A.D.	Urdū, Nasta'līq	Records the renovation of the grave of Ibrāhīm Lodī who was killed along with his army in the battle of Pānīpat fought with emperor Ẓahīru'd-Dīn Bābur Bāds͟hāh in 1526 A.D. or 943 (*sic.*) A.H. Figure of date mutilated. Cf. *PASB*, 1873, p. 141.
296	Arch of a ruined mosque				Persian, Nask͟h	Fragmentary. Illegible.
297	Tomb of S͟haik͟h Jalālu'd-Dīn Mak͟hdūm	Lodī	Sikandar	A.H. 904, S͟hawwāl 2=1499 A.D., May 13.	Do.	Records that Fīrūz Muḥammad Luṭfullāh Afg͟hān constructed this dome over the tomb of S͟haik͟hu'l-Mas͟hāi'k͟h S͟haik͟h Jalālu'l-Ḥaq wa's͟h-S͟har' wa'd-Dīn. Published, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 137; *PASB*, 1873, p. 141.
	PATIALA DISTRICT					
	SIRHIND TAHSIL					
298	**Sirhind.**—Tomb of Buhlūl Lodī's daughter at Mīr-i-Mīrān. Left corner of the eastern door.	Do.	Do.	(1) A.H. 901, Ṣafar 11, Friday=1495 A.D., October 31. (2) A.H. 902=1496-97 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of Bībī Jān, daughter of Sulṭān Buhlūl S͟hāh, on the first date and the construction of her tomb (*ḥaẓīra*) on the second date. Cf. C. J. Rodgers, *Rev. List of Objects of Arch. interest in the Punjab* (Lahore, 1891), p. 55.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	PUNJAB—*concld.*					
	ROHTAK DISTRICT					
	GOHANA TAHSIL					
299	**Māham.**—Pīrzādon-kī-Masjid. South wall of the enclosure.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	A.H. 1051=1641-42 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records some construction (object not specified) by Shaikh Nāṣir, son of Shaikh Ilāhdād Māhamī. Published, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 151.
300	Do.	Do.	Do.	A.H. 1051, Dhi'l-Hijja 1=1642 A.D., February 21.	Do.	Refers to the reign of the emperor.
301	Wall of the tomb of Daula Khān	Do.	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1114, Ramaḍān 14=1703 A.D., January 21.	Do.	States that DaulaKhān Muḥammadī, disciple of Gīlānī (saint), constructed his tomb in his life-time through Ustā Abū, son of Ṭayyib, the mason (*mi'mār*). Published in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. II, p. 153.
	SONEPAT TAHSIL					
302	**Sonepat.**—Qāḍīzādon-kī-Masjid. Over the northern outer arch.	Do.	Shāh Jahān	A.H. 1066, Rabī' I 11=1655 A.D., December 29.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of the mosque by Qāḍī Naṣir. Cf. ibid., p. 143.
303	Tomb of Imām Nāṣir. Outer southern wall.			A.H. 4 (?) 81, Muḥarram=1088 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh with Kūfī flourish	States that a mosque was built by Sayyid Abī Bakr Muḥammad al-Ḥusainī al-Fuḍailī. Cf. ibid.
304	Over the outer side of a doorway on the west.	Mughal	Akbar	A.H. 964=1556-57 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of a mosque by the great Amīr 'Alī Dost. Published, ibid., pp. 141-42.
305	Loose fragmentary slab				Persian verse and Arabic prose, Nasta'līq and Naskh	Fragmentary. Epitaph. Contains poetical verses (one *ghazal* and four *rubā'īs*) in Persian, composed by Yūsufī (probably the deceased). Cf. ibid., pp. 139-140 and plate facing p. 138.
306	Another fragmentary slab			A.H. 889 (?)=1484-85 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Do. Seems to be part of the above. Records the date of death. Calligraphy and floral designs exactly same as in No. 305 above. Cf. ibid., p. 139.
	RAJASTHAN					
	AJMER DISTRICT					
	AJMER TAHSIL					
307	**Ajmer.**—Aṛhāi Dinkā-Jhopṛā. Right side of the arch towards the south of the central arch.				Arabic, Kūfī	Do. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 13th century.

308	One of the slabs in the arches				Arabic, Naskh	Seems to read *al-Khāqān*. Cf. *Ep. Ind. Mosl.*, 1911-12, p. 33, No. 9.
	BHARATPUR DISTRICT					
	BAYANA TAHSIL					
309	**Bayānā.**—Fort. Three slabs over the gateway called Chor-Darwāza.	Tughluq	Maḥmūd Shāh	A.H. 803=1400-01 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Fragmentary. Refers to the chaos and hardships created by the invasion (of Tīmūr) and to the desertion of the place by people who fled to Thāngarh for refuge. Also seems to state that (after the establishment of peace through the efforts of ?) Iqbāl Khān, mosques, etc., were reconstructed and the fort rehabitated.
	GIRD (DHOLPUR) TAHSIL					
310	**Dholpur.**—Tomb of Bībī Zarīna. Foot-side of the grave.			A.H. 9[4?]2, Sha'bān 14, Sunday=1536 A.D., February 7.	Persian, Naskh	Records the demise of Bībī Zarīna. Cf. Cunningham, op. cit., Vol. XX, p. 113, pl. XXXVIII.
	NAGAUR DISTRICT					
	NAGAUR TAHSIL					
311	**Nāgaur.**—Akbari-Masjid. Arch				Arabic, Thulth	Contains *Bismi'llāh* and Throne Verse only. In characters of about the 16th century.
312	Shāh Jahān's mosque opposite Tahsil office. Southern wall near the entrance.				Arabic and Persian, Nasta'līq; Local dialect, Nāgarī	Bilingual. Registers a warning to the future officials of the city against converting the mosque into a prison. For the local dialect portion, see *A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, No. B 669.
313	**Run.**—Chārbhuj temple. Wall over the door of the main cellar.	Mughal	Akbar	A.H. 984, Rabī' I 21 =1576 A.D., June 18.	Persian, Nasta'līq; Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Do. Damaged. Records the date of writing and the name of...........Dās Karorī, inhabitant of Gwālior. For the Sanskrit portion, see ibid., No. B 671.
	SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT					
	KARAULI TAHSIL					
314	**Gaṛh (Tahāngaṛh).**—Fort. Northern tower of the entrance gateway.	Lodī	Ibrāhīm	A.H. 925, Rajab [1?]= 1519 A.D., June 29.	Persian prose and verse, Naskh	Records the construction of a dome(i.e. tomb) by 'Ālam Khān, son of Mujāhid Khān *muqṭi'*. Also designates the fort as Islāmābād. Cf. Cunningham, op. cit., Vol. XX, p. 91, pl. XIX.
315	Mosque	Sūr	Muẓaffaru'd-Dīn Islām Shāh	A.H. 953=1546-47 A.D.	Persian, Thulth	Damaged. Records the construction of the mosque during the time of (?) Khān-i-A'ẓam and Khāqān-i-Mu'aẓẓam Shams Khān, son of Manhī (Mithe ?) Khān, by (?) Khwāja Khiḍr, son of Daryā Khān. Written by (?) Jalāl Ḥusain Fārūqī. Cf. ibid., p. 92, pl. XIX.
	UTTAR PRADESH					
	FAIZABAD DISTRICT					
	AKBARPUR TAHSIL					
316	**Akbarpur.**—Bridge near the Tahsil office. Northern parapet wall.			A.H. 976=1568-69 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	States that the bridge was constructed by Nawwāb Muḥsin Khān during the governorship of Mun'im Khān.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*					
	FAIZABAD DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	AKBARPUR TAHSIL—*contd.*					
	Akbarpur—*contd.*					
317	Frieze in cement, above and below No. 316 above.			A.H. 1311, 1894 A.D.	Urdū, Nastaʻlīq; English, Roman	Bilingual. Records the date of the remodelling of the bridge.
318	S͟hāhī mosque near the Tahsil Office. Above the left *miḥrāb*.	Mug͟hal	Akbar	A.H. 977=1569-70 A.D.	Persian verse, Nastaʻlīq	States that this mosque and bridge were constructed by Muḥammad Muḥsin K͟hān, during the time of Muḥammad Munʻim K͟hān.
319	Above the right *miḥrāb*			A.H. 1071=1660-61 A.D.	Persian, Nastaʻlīq	Records the construction of the mosque for the use of the Muslims by Muḥammad Jaʻfar al-Ḥusainī Māzandarānī entitled Sādāt K͟hān and warns against its misuse.
320	Above the central *miḥrāb*			A.H. 1159=1746 A.D.	Persian verse, Nastaʻlīq	Records that the repairs were carried out to the mosque originally constructed in the reign of Akbar by the generous K͟hān Sayyid Akbar Yār K͟hān.
	FARRUKHABAD DISTRICT					
	KANNAUJ TAHSIL					
321	**Kannauj.**—Jāmiʻ-Masjid. Above the entrance of the compound.	S͟harqī of Jaunpur	Ibrāhīm S͟hāh	A.H. 829 (?), D͟hi'l-Qaʻda, last day=1426 A.D., October 3.	Persian verse, Nask͟h	Badly damaged. Records the construction of a lofty mosque by the king.
322	In the arch over the pulpit				Arabic, T͟hulth	Reads: *Huwa. Yā Allāh.* (He is. O Allāh!). In characters of about the 15th century.
323	Central *miḥrāb*, inner recess				Arabic, Nask͟h	Contains a form of First Creed. Do.
324	Below the above				Do.	Reads: *Allāhu Akbar* (Allāh is great). Do.
325	To the right of the central *miḥrāb*				Arabic, T͟hulth	Fragmentary. Contains part of the Throne Verse. Do.
326	Below the above				Arabic, Nask͟h	Badly damaged and fragmentary. Contains religious text only. Do.
327	In the right *miḥrāb*				Arabic, T͟hulth	Contains religious text only. Do.
328	In the left *miḥrāb*				Do.	Do.

329	Tomb of Makhdūm Jahāniyān. Above the entrance of the enclosure.	Sharqī of Jaunpur .	Ḥusain Shāh	.	A.H. 881, Sha'bān=1476 A.D., November-December.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records that the lofty gate of the tomb was constructed at the instance of Shāh-i-Hirī Fath Khān by Sayyid Rājū, son of Jalāl. Composed and written by 'Ālam. Cf. *PASB*, 1873, p. 201.
330	Do. .				(1) A.H. 881=1476 A.D. (2) A.H. 1209=1794-95 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	States that the tomb of the saint Shāh Jalāl, originally constructed by Shāh Hirī on the first date, having been damaged due to earth-quake, was reconstructed on the later date by 'Abbās 'Alī, a descendant of the saint and the *sajjāda*.
331	Mosque near Maḥalla Ṣadrpūr. Central *miḥrāb*, upper inscription.				A.H. 1181=1767-68 A.D.	Do. . .	Contains imprecation against misappropriation of the building.
332	Lower inscription .					Arabic, Naskh .	Reads : *Yā Allāh!* In very late characters.
333	House of Ḥāfiẓ Muḥammad Yūsuf in the same Maḥalla. Wooden door-frame.					Arabic verse, Naskh	Contains a prayer only. Do.
334	Enclosure of the tomb of Shaikh Kabīr Bālā Pīr. On the entrance.	Mughal .	Aurangzeb	.	A.H. 1076=1665-66 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records that Maḥmūd Khān, son of Salīm Khān Tarīn, constructed the gate of the tomb of Shaikh Kabīr. Composed by Mahdī.
335	Above the door of the tomb, middle inscription.				A.H. 1054, Ramaḍān 12, Saturday=1644 A.D., November 2.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Ḥaḍrat Shaikh Kabīr Bālā Pīr, son of Ḥaḍrat Shaikh Qāsim Qādirī.
336	Right inscription . .	Mughal .	Shāh Jahān	.	A.H. 1057=1647-48 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'līq .	Records the construction of the lofty dome (*i.e.* tomb).
337	Left inscription .				Do. . .	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of the tomb of Shaikh Kabīr by Shaikh Mahdī. *See* No. 340 below.
338	To the right of the door .					Persian, Nasta'līq .	States that the lofty dome was constructed during the time of the great Nawwāb Bahādur Khān, son of Daryā Khān Afghān Ghoriya Khail Dā'ūdza'ī.
339	To the left . .				A.H. 1052=1642-43 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq	Records the demise of Shaikh Qādir Shāh, son of Ḥaḍrat Shaikh Kabīr.
340	Do. Tomb of Shaikh Muḥammad Mahdī. Inscriptsons above the door. Middle one.				A.H. 1087, Muḥarram 16, night of Tuesday=1676 A.D., March 21.	Do. . .	Registers the death of Ḥaḍrat Shaikh Muḥammad Mahdī, son of Shaikh Kabīr Bālā Pīr and grandson of Shaikh Qāsim Qādirī.
341	Right one .	Mughal .	Aurangzeb	.		Persian, Nasta'līq .	Records the construction of the lofty dome (*i.e.* tomb) during the reign of the emperor.
342	Left one .				A.H. 1088=1677-78 A.D.	Do. . .	Records the construction of the tomb of Shaikh Muḥammad Mahdī Sulaimānī Qādirī.
343	Mosque near the above tomb. Above the central opening.	Mughal .	Aurangzeb	.	Regnal year 1, A.H. 1068=1657-58 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of a mosque by Shaikh Mahdī.
344	Central *miḥrāb* .					Arabic, Naskh .	Reads : *Allāh.* In characters of about the 17th century.
345	Mosque to the west of the said tomb. Right of the main entrance.	Mughal .	Aurangzeb	.	A.H. 1074=1663-64 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of the mosque by Shu'aib, the *khalīfa* (spiritual successor).

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*					
	FARRUKHABAD DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	KANNAUJ TAHSIL—*contd.*					
	Kannauj—*contd.*					
346	Mosque to the west of the tomb of Shaikh Kabir Bālā Pīr. Left of the main entrance.	Mughal . .	Aurangzeb .	A. H. 1074= 1663-64 A. D.	Persian, Nasta'līq .	States that the mosque was constructed by *Khalīfa* Shu'aib Qādirī.
347	To the right of the entrance to the prayer-hall.				Do. . .	Damaged. Records the name of Shu'aib, son of Bahār (or Pahāṛ) Khān Kākar Gharghashtī, a disciple of Shaikh Muḥammad Mahdī Qādirī.
348	Facade of the Gate (of the now extinct fort).	Mughal . .	Aurangzeb .	A.H. 1081 (chronogram)=1670-71 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	States that the gate was constructed by the saint Muḥammad Mahdī, through the help and assistance of the great Nawwāb Dilair Khān, son of Daryā Khān Ghoriya-Khail Da'ūdza'ī. The mason was Chhīnkā.
349	**Rājgirhār.**—Tomb of Akhī Jamshīd. Above the entrance of the compound.	Sharqī of Jaunpur .	Ḥusain Shāh .	A.H. 870, Rabī' II 10, Sunday=1465 A.D., November 30.	Do. .	Records the construction of the arched entrance (*ṭāq*) of the tomb of the saint Jamshīd popularly known as (*'urf*) Shaikh Akhī, by Buddhan, son of Quṭb Nūr. Composed by the builder and written by 'Ālam Mīr.
350	On the north wall .			A.H. 870=1465 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Modern. Records the date of the construction in the reign of Sulṭān Ḥusain of the tomb of Ḥaḍrat Akhī Jamshīd. Composed by 'Alī Aḥmad.
	JAUNPUR DISTRICT					
	JAUNPUR TAHSIL					
351	**Jaunpur.**—Graveyard near the *Dargāh* of Quṭbu'd-Dīn. Headstone of a grave.			A.H. 1268, Friday= 1851-52 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'līq	Records the demise of Karīmu'llāh Khān.
352	Ḥammām-Darwāza mosque. Above the central *miḥrāb*.	Mughal . .	Akbar .		Persian, Nasta'līq .	Records the construction of the noble edifice during the reign of the emperor.
353	Above the right *miḥrāb*			A.H. 975 (chronogram)=1567-68 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of the mosque on the site of a temple by Nawwāb Muḥsin Khān (see No. 318 above). Published, A. Führer, *The Sharqī Architecture of Jaunpur*, etc. (Calcutta, 1889), pp. 60-61.
354	Above the left *miḥrāb* . .			Do. . .	Persian, Nasta'līq .	Refers to the completion (of the mosque).

355	Mosque close to the bridge on the northern bank of the Gomtī. Above the left *miḥrāb*.	Mughal	Akbar	A.H. 978 (chronogram)=1570-71 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of the mosque by Sulṭān Muḥammad the *ḥakīm* and *kaḥḥāl* during the governorship of Ma'ṣūm Khān. The composer was Miskīn (see No. 413 below). Published, ibid., p. 59.
356	Above the right *miḥrāb*	Do.	Do.		Do.	States that the mosque was built by the Ḥakīm during the reign of the emperor. Ibid.
357	Mosque inside the fort. Above the central *miḥrāb*.				Arabic, Naskh	Contains Quranic text (XLVIII, 5-6). In characters of about the 15th century.
358	In the central *miḥrāb*				Do.	Reads: *Yā Allāh* ! Do.
359	Lāl-Darwāza mosque. Above the central *miḥrāb*.				Do.	Contains a Quranic verse (XXXIII, 56). Do.
360	Around the same *miḥrāb*				Do.	Contains Throne Verse. Do.
361	Graves near the Jhānjhrī-Masjid. Headstones of graves. No. 1.				Do.	Contains invocations to God. Do.
362	No. 2				Do.	Reads: *Bismi'llāh*. Do.
363	No. 3			....	Do.	Do.
364	**Zafarābād**.—*Dargāh* of Makhdūm Shāh. Above the entrance of the enclosure.	Tughluq	Tughluq Shāh	A. H. 721, Rabī' II 27, Monday=1321 A.D., May 26.	Persian verse, Thulth	Damaged. States that in the reign of the king, who is second Dhu'l-Qarnain, the fort (*ḥiṣār*) was constructed and the lofty gate built by Malik Mal. Also names the newly fortified town as Ẓafarābād. Cf. Führer, op. cit., p. 65.
365	Shāhī-Masjid in the Bāzār. Above the central *miḥrāb*.				Arabic, Naskh	Contains *Bismi'llāh*, First Creed and Quranic text (CXII). In characters of about the 14th century.
	JHANSI DISTRICT					
	GARAUTHA TAHSIL					
366	**Erachh**.—Jāmi' mosque. Above the enclosure of the compound, inner side.				Do.	Fragmentary. Contains a Quaranic verse (IX, 18) and a tradition of the Prophet. In characters of about the early 15th Century.
367	To the left of the central archway of the facade.	Rulers of Kālpī	Maḥmūd	A.H. 811, Rajab 4, Friday=1408 A.D., November 23.	Persian verse, Naskh	States that during his *iqṭā'*-ship, Junaid Khān, brother as well as prime-minister of the king, reconstructed this magnificent building with lofty domes at the suggestion of Qāḍī Ḍiyāu'd-Dīn, the deputy (*nā'ib*) and minister (of the builder). Composed by Mubārak. Cf. *Mem.* No. 19, p. 7; *PASB*, 1874, p. 70.
368	Above the central *miḥrāb*				Arabic, Naskh	Contains the Third Creed. In characters of about the 15th century.
369	In the central *miḥrāb*				Do.	Contains the Second Creed. Do.
370	Do.				Do.	Reads: *Al-kibriyā'u Lillāh* (Might belong to Allāh only) Do.
371	Do.				Do.	Contains Quranic verses (II, 255, LXXII, 18). Do.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—*concld.*					
	JHANSI DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	GARAUTHA TAHSIL—*contd.*					
	Erachh—*contd.*					
372	Jāmi' mosque, central *miḥrāb*				Arabic Ṭughrā in Naskh	Contains the First Creed and praises of God. In characters of about the 15th century.
373	Do.				Arabic, Naskh	Contains a tradition of the Prophet regarding construction of mosques. Do.
374	Do.				Do.	Another version of the same tradition. Do.
375	Ruined gate of the fort near the Jāmi' mosque.				Do.	Contains the Third Creed. Do.
	LALITPUR TAHSIL					
376	**Lalitpur.**—Headsides of graves on a platform near the Āsh-Bāolī. No. 1.				Do.	Contains the First Creed. Do.
377	No. 2				Do.	Do.
378	No. 3				Do.	Do. Also contains the word *Allāh*. Do.
379	No. 4				Do.	Same as in No. 376 above. Do.
380	*Dargāh* of Sadan Shāh Walī. Headsides of graves. No. 1.				Do.	Do.
381	No. 2				Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Contains part of Throne Verse. In characters of about the 15th century.
382	No. 3				Do.	Contains the First Creed and Throne Verse. Do.
383	No. 4				Do.	Same as in No. 381 above.
384	No. 5				Do.	Do.
385	*Dargāh* of Mastān Shāh, on the bank of the Sumērā lake. Headstone of a grave.			A.H. 1279=1862-63 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq	Records the demise of Sayyid Riyāḍu'l-Ḥasan Riḍavī, al Mashhadī, ithnā 'asharī, Inspector at Madāwra, inhabitant of Bilhore in district Kānpūr.
386	**Tālbehat.**—*Dargāh* of Pīr Tāj Bāj. North wall.	Sulṭān of Malwa	Dilāwar Khān	A.H. 807, Muharram 1=1404 A.D., July 10.	Persian, Naskh	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by the king whose full name and titles are given thus: Ulugh Qutlugh A'ẓam Mu'aẓẓam, Shamsu'd Daulat wa'd-Dīn 'Amīd, son of Dā'ūd Ghorī, entitled Dilāwar Khān.

	VARANASI DISTRICT					
	VARANASI TAHSIL					
387	**Kapiladhārā.**—Wall of the Kapila-tīrtha tank in front of the Vrishabhadh-vaja temple.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	Regnal year 29, A.H. 1065, Rajab 29=1655 A.D., May 25.	Persian, Nasta'līq; Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Records the excavation of the tank by Savap (Śivappa) Nāyak (and?) Venkatap (Vēṅkaṭappa) Nāyak loyal official(s) (*daulat khwah-i-fidwī*) of the emperor. For the local dialect portion, see Appendix B, No. 485.
388	Another slab fixed into another wall	Do.	Do.		Persian, Nasta'līq; Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	Do. Contains only the name of the emperor. For the Sanskrit portion, see Appendix B, No. 484.
389	Slab in the floor of one of the *maṇḍapas* on the bank of the tank.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 29, A.H. 1065 Rajab, 29=1655 A.D., May 25.	Persian, Nasta'līq; Kannaḍa.	Do. Contents same as in No. 387 above, but further gives the name of the village as Kapiladhār and the genealogy of the excavator(s) as : son(s) of Sindap (Siddhappa) Nāyak and grandson(s) of Sankan (Saṁkana) Nāyak *alias* Bain(?) Rāja of Karnāṭak. For the Kannaḍa portion, see Appendix B, No. 486.
390	**Vārāṇasi.**—Tomb of La'l Khān near Rājghāṭ. Above the entrance.			A.H. 1182=1768-69 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the death of La'l Khān. Published, *PASB*, 1874, p. 101.
391	Grave near the main entrance, second from right.				Arabic, Nasta'līq	Contains the Fourth Creed. In characters of about the 18th century.
392	Ganj-i-Shahīdān mosque. In the central *miḥrāb*, upper inscription.				Arabic, Naskh	Contains the First Creed. In characters of about the 15th century.
393	Middle one				Do.	Contains a tradition about the mosque being the home of the righteous. Do.
394	Lower one				Do.	Contains a tradition enjoining the observance of prayers in the fleeting world. Do.
395	Do. Above the inner recess of the right *miḥrāb*, upper inscription.				Arabic, Thulth	Contains a tradition about the attestation of the faith of a person entering a mosque and a Quranic verse (IX, part of 18). Do.
396	Lower inscription on the left				Do.	Contains a tradition regarding mosque construction. Do.
397	Lower inscription on the right				Do.	Contains a tradition promising reward to the person visiting a mosque. Do.
398	Around the inner recess of the same *miḥrāb*.				Do.	Contains Quranic text (XLVIII, 1-6 LIX, 21-24). Do.
399	In the right *miḥrāb*, upper inscription				Do.	Contains the First Creed. Do.
400	Middle one				Do.	Same as in No. 393 above. Do.
401	Lower one				Do.	Same as in No. 394 above. Do.
402	Eastern wall. (Estampage from the Superintendent, Mid-Eastern Circle, Patna).				Persian, Naskh	Damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 14th century.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1963-64—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					
	EAST PAKISTAN					
	DACCA DISTRICT					
403	**Dhamrāi.**—Loose slab in a private house. (Estampages of Nos. 403-415 from old collection).	Sulṭāns of Bengal .	Jalālu'd-Dīn Fatḥ Shāh .	A.H. 887, Jumādā I 10=1482 A.D., June 27.	Arabic, Thulth	States that a mosque was constructed by Malikul-Islām, Ẓahīrul-Millat Malik Lādu'l-Mulk Akhūnd Sher, *mīr-i-baḥr* (admiral). Cf. *Ins. Beng.*, Vol. IV, p. 118.
404	Tomb of Mīr Sayyid 'Alī in Maḥalla Paṭhānṭola. West side.	Do. .	'Alāu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Shāh .	A.H. 922=1516-17 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of a Jāmi' mosque by the king. Published, ibid., p. 195.
405	On a tomb .	Mughal . .	Muḥammad Shāh .	A.H. 1153=1740-41 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the construction of a tomb by 'Abdu'r-Rasūl.
	MYMENSINGH DISTRICT					
406	**Egarosindhu.**—Above the central door of a mosque (in plaster).	Do. .	Shāh Jahān	A.H. 1062, Rabī' I =1652 A.D., February-March.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	Records the completion of a mosque by Sūrī, son of Shaikh Sherū. Cf. *Ins. Beng.*, vol. IV, p. 279.
407	**Ghagra.**—On a tomb .	Sulṭāns of Bengal .	Nāṣiru'd-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I .	A.H. 856, Dhi'l-Qa'da 2, Friday=1452 A.D., November 14. (The day was Tuesday).	Arabic, Thulth .	Records that a Jāmi' mosque was built by Khān-i-Mu'aẓẓam Ulugh Azdar Khān in the *qaṣba* called Ulughjīpūr in the locality Bajjham (Pachhim?) Gāgar (?). Cf. ibid., pp. 54-55.
408	**Gurai.**—On a mosque .				Arabic, Naskh .	Contains a Quranic text and tradition regarding mosque construction. In characters of early 16th century.
409	**Harsi.**—Do. .	Mughal . .	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1086=1675-76 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh.	Records the construction of a mosque by Baban, disciple of Miyān Khūndkār.
410	**Joār (Jowār).**—Do. .	Sulṭāns of Bengal .	Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh .	A.H. 941, Rabī' I=1534 A.D., September-October.	Arabic, Naskh .	Records the construction of a mosque by Khān-i-Mu'aẓẓam Nūr Khān, son of Rāḥat. Published, *Ins. Beng.*, vol. IV, p. 239.
411	**Salanga (Salanka).**—Do. .	Mughal . .	Aurangzeb .	Regnal year 5 (A.H. 1073-74)=1662-63 A.D.	Arabic verse and Persian prose, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	Records the construction (of the mosque ?) by Muḥammad Ḥanīf, son of Shaikh Muḥammad Ashraf.
	RAJSHAHI DISTRICT					
412	**Rājshāhi.**—Varendra Research Society's Museum. Slab. Findspot: Ruined mosque at **Mahisantosh,** Dinājpur District.	Sulṭāns of Bengal .	'Alāu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Shāh .	A.H. 912, Ramaḍān 9=1507 A.D. January 23.	Arabic, Thulth .	Fragmentary and damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by Khān-i-A'ẓam......Name of builder, which is illegible, reads like Khiḍr who was the son of Subḥān. Cf. *Ins. Beng.*, Vol. IV, p. 179.

113	Another slab. Findspot: Dilapidated mosque at **Chātmohar,** Pabna District.		Muḥammad Ma'ṣūm Khān .	. A.H. [98]9=1581-82 A.D.	Persian, Thulth .	Records the construction of a mosque by Shāh Muḥammad Khān, son of Tūlī Muḥammad Khān Qāqshāl. Cf. ibid., p. 260.
	SYLHET DISTRICT					
414	**Sylhet.**—In the *Dargāh* of Shāh Jalāl .	Sulṭāns of Bengal .	'Alāu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Shāh	. A.H. 911=1505-06 A.D.	Mixture of Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	States that this noble edifice (i.e. tomb), called *Dāru'l-Iḥsān*, of (?) the great saint Shaikhu'l-Mashā'kh Shaikh Jalāl Mujarrad Kunyā'ī was constructed by Khān-i-A'ẓam Khāliṣ Khān *jāmdār-i-ghair-i-maḥallī* and *sarlashkar* and *wazīr* of the iqlīm of Mu'aẓẓamābād. Cf. ibid., p. 169.
	WEST PAKISTAN					
	LAHORE					
415	**Lahore.**—Slab in the Museum. Findspot: **Kangra,** Punjab.	Mughal .			Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Fragmentary. Purport not clear.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1963-64

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH KURNOOL DISTRICT PATTIKONDA TALUK					
*1	**Pulikoṇḍa.**—Coins in the possession of Shri S. Venkateswarlu, Headmaster, Parishad Elementary School. Received through the Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund. No. 1.			A.H. 1109=1697-98 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Copper ; round (irregular) ; wt. 6.7 g ; sz. 1.7 cm. *Obv.* Mutilated and disfigured. Mark visible along with few mutilated letters. *Rev.* In square, legend in three lines : (1) *Sana* ? (2) *1109* (3) *Ḍarb D......* ; two marks (arrow-head) over and below the letter *r* of *Ḍarb*.
2	No. 2 .	Quṭb Shāhī (?) .	Muḥammad Qulī (?) .		Do. .	Copper ; round ; wt. 7 g ; sz. 1.6 cm. *Obv.* Effaced and damaged four-line (?) legend : (1) *Muḥammad* (2) *Qulī* (?) (3) *Shāh* (4) Reading tentative. *Rev.* Effaced and damaged legend in four lines. Illegible.
3	No. 3 .				Arabic, Nasta'līq .	Copper ; round ; wt. 10.4 g ; sz. 1.9 cm. *Obv.* Effaced and obliterated legend in two lines : (1) *Allāh* (2) *Ḥasbī* (?). *Rev.* Obliterated. Unidentifiable.
4	No. 4 .				Persian (?) Nasta'līq	Copper ; round ; wt. 11 g. ; sz. 2 cm. ; thick .5 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Mutilated and damaged. Some decorative designs and a few characters. Unidentifiable.
5	No. 5 .					Copper ; round (irregular) ; wt. 10.7 g ; sz. 1.8 cm. *Obv.* Slightly effaced and cut. Certain flowery designs and dots. *Rev.* Design in centre ; dots in the middle as well as around. Unidentifiable.
6	No. 6 .					Copper ; round ; wt. 10.4 g ; sz. 1.7 cm ; thick .6 cm. *Obv.* Obliterated in full. *Rev.* Mutilated and damaged. Seems to contain some design similar to one in No. 5 above. Unidentifiable.

7	No. 7 .					Copper ; round ; wt. 10·3 g ; sz. 1·9 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Obliterated in full.
8	**Rāmachandrapuram.**—Coin in the possession of Shri C. Sriramula Chowdhary. Do.	[Sulṭāns of Mysore]	[Sulṭān Ṭipū]	Maulūdī era 1225=1797-98 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Copper; round; wt. 11 g; sz. 2·2 cm. *Obv.* In double lined circle with dots: figure of elephant to right with depressed tail, and letter *b* above its back. *Rev.* In double lined circle with dots, legend in three lines: (1) *Zuhrā. Nagar* (2) *Ḍarb-i-* (3) *Sana* 5221 (i.e. 1225) *Maulūdī.* Mint: Nagar. Cf. Taylor, *Occasional Memoirs of the Num. Soc.*, Vol. I (Oxford, 1914), pl. II, No. 4.
	KERALA PALGHAT DISTRICT PALGHAT TALUK					
9	**Mankada.**—Coins in the possession of Raja Shri M. C. Kasi Visvanatha Varma. Photograph through Shri K. G. Krishnan. No. 1.	Mughal .	'Ālamgīr (II)	Regnal year 9 (sic.) .	Do. .	Gold, round. *Obv.* Incomplete legend in three lines : (1) [*'Āl*]*amgīr* (2) [*Bā*]*dshāh Ghā*[*zī*] (3) [*Sik*]*ka-i-*[*mu*]*bā-*[*rak-i-*]. (Correct order : *Sikka-i-Mubārak-i-'Ālamgīr Bādshāh Ghāzī*). *Rev.* Incomplete legend in five lines : (1) *Mānūs* (2) *maimanat* (3) *Sana* 9 (sic.) *Julūs* (4) *Ḍarb-i-Mumba'ī* (5) .... Correct order : *Sana* 9(?) *julūs-i-maimanat mānūs. Ḍarb-i-Mumba'ī.* Mint : Mumba'ī i.e. Bombay. Struck by the East India Company. Cf. Lanepoole, *Cat. Ind. Coins in the Br. Mus., the Mughal Emperors* (London, 1892,) pl. XXXI, No. 76.
10	No. 2.	Mughal .	Shāh 'Ālam II .	Regnal year 4[6]	Do. .	Gold ; round. *Obv.* Incomplete legend in three lines : (1) [*Sh*]*āh 'Ālam* (2) [*Bād*]*shāh Gh*[*āzī*] (3) [*Sikka-i-mubārak-i-*]. (Correct order : *Sikka-i-mubārak-i-Shāh 'Ālam Bādshāh Ghāzī*). Crown for the upper dot of letter sh in the second line. *Rev.* As on No. 9 above, but year 4[6]. Star in letter *s* in the third line. Mint-name cut off, but evidently Sūrat. Struck by the East India Company. Cf. ibid., pl. XXXII, No. 87.
11	No. 3 .	Do. .	Do.	Regnal year 4[.]	Do.	Gold ; round. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 10 above, but unit figure of the year missing and the lower of the four dots over letter *h* in the second line on the obverse replaced by a multifoil.

*Nos. 1 to 80 of this appendix were listed by Dr. Z. A. Desai.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	KERALA—*concld.*					
	PALGHAT DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	PALGHAT TALUK—*concld.*					
	Mankada.—*concld.*					
12	Coins in the possession of Raja Shri M. C. Kasi Visvanatha Varma. Photograph through Shri K. G. Krishnan. No. 4.	Mughal	Shāh 'Ālam II	Regnal year 4 [.]	Persian Nasta 'līq	Gold; round. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As in No. 11 above, but few more letters of the legend missing.
13	No. 5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gold; round. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As in No. 12 above.
14	No. 6	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 19, A.H. 1202=1787-88 A.D.	Do.	Gold; round. *Obv.* Legend in five lines: (1) *Ilāh. Ḥāmī-i-dīn-i-Muḥammad* (2) [*Shāh*] (3) *Sāya-i-fa ḍl-i-Shāh-i-'Ālam Bād-* (4) *Sikka.* (5) *zad bar haft kishwar.* 1202 (Correct order: *Sikka zad bar haft kishwar sāya-i-fa ḍl-i-ilāh, Ḥāmī-i-dīn-i-Muḥammad Shāh 'Ālam Bādshāh* 1202). *Rev.* As on No. 9 above, but year 19 and mint: Murshidābād. Struck by the East India Company. Cf. ibid., pl. XXX, No. 35.
15	No. 7	Nawwābs of Arcot	Muḥammad 'Alī	A.H. 1208=1793-94 A.D.	Do.	Copper; round. *Obv.* Legend in two lines: (1) *Wālājā*[*hī*]. (2) *Sana* 1208 *Hijrī.* *Rev.* Legend in two lines: (1) *Fulūs* (?) (2) *Ḍarb-i-Arkā*[*t*]. Mint: Arkāṭ. Cf. *Num. Chronicle*, Vol. X, 4th Series, p. 146.
16	No. 8	Hanovarian of England.	Queen Victoria	[Vikrama] 190[-]	Do.	Copper; round. *Obv.* Partially damaged legend in six lines: (1) [*Ba*]*zamān-i-* (2) *k-i-* (3) *mubāra malik*[*a-i-*] *mu'a*[*ẓẓama-i-*] (4) [*kwīn*]-*Victori*[*yā*] (5) *Hindustān* (6) *wa-Inglistān.* Correct order: *Bizamān-i-mubārak-i-kwīn Victoriyā malika-i-mua'ẓẓama-i-Hindustān wa Inglistān.*

						Rev. Partially damaged legend in six lines : (1) *Sana 190*[*1* ?] (2) *Pāo āna* (3) .... *Singh* (4) *Mahā- rāja Śrī* (5) [*Ḍar*]*b-i-*. (6) *Jodh*[*pūr*]. Correct order: *Pāo ana Mahārāja Śrī....Singh Sana 190*[-] *Ḍarb-i-Jodhpūr* (?). Mint : Jodhpur (doubtfully read).
17	No. 9.		Maḥmūd Baig (?)	1857 (?) [A.D.]	Arabic, Kūfī with Naskh flourishes.	Brass (?) ; round. Print indistinct. *Obv.* Legend in three lines : (1) *Sulṭān.* (2) *Maḥmūd Baig*(?) (3) *Qarsh*. *Rev.* Legend running around within a circle :........ *Sana 1857*(?).
18	No. 10	Roman	Nero		Roman	Gold ; round. *Obv.* Within dotted circle, Head of Nero in the centre and around, legend : *NERO CAESAR. AVG. IMP.* *Rev.* In centre, legend: *EXSC* within laurel wreaths and around, within dotted circle, legend : *PP PONTIF. MAX. TR. P.*
	MADHYA PRADESH SEHORE DISTRICT HUZUR TAHSIL					
19	**Bhopal.**—Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot : **Dhamak,** Chandur Taluk, Amravati District, Maharashtra. No. 1.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Regnal year 27, A.H. 1094=1682-83 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Silver ; round ; wt. 11.412 g ; sz. 2.1 cm. *Obv.* Incomplete legend in five lines : (1) *'Alamgīr* (2) *Shā*[*h*] [*A*]*urangzeb* 1094. (3) *zad chū badr-i-munīr.* (4) *Sikk*[*a*]. (5) [*dar jahān*]. (Correct order : *Dar Jahān sikka zad chu badr-i-munīr Shāh Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr.* 1094). Deep hole on letter *m* in the third line. *Rev.* Partially cut off legend in five lines : As on No. 9 above, but year 27 and mint : [Pat]na. Cf. Wright, *Cat. Coins Ind. Mus.*, Vol. III (Oxford, 1908), pl. XIII, No. 149.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.* SEHORE DISTRICT—*contd.* HUZUR TALUK—*contd.* **Bhopal**—*contd.*					
20	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot: **Dhamak,** Chandra Taluk, Amravati District, Maharashtra. No. 2.	Mughal	Farrukh Siyar	Regnal year 6	Persian Nasta 'līq	Silver; round; wt. 11.290 g; sz. 2.6 cm. *Obv.* Partially cut and slightly disfigured legend in five lines: (1) [*Baḥr-u-*]*bar Farru*[*kh* *Siyar*]. (2) *Sh*[*āh*]. (3) [*a*]*z*[*f*]*aḍl-i-ḥaq-bād* (4) *Sikka* (5) *zad ba*[*r*] *sīm u-*[*zar*]. (Correct order: *Sikka zad az faḍl-i-ḥaq bar sīm-u-zar, Bādshāh-i-baḥr-u-bar Farrukh Siyar*). Date cut off. Four shroff's marks. *Rev.* Partially cut and slightly disfigured legend in five lines as in No. 9 above, but year 6 and mint Sūrat; one-mint-mark in third line and one shroff's mark. Cf. ibid., No. 1811, etc.
21	No. 3	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 7	Do.	Silver; round; wt. 11.492 g; sz. 2.6 cm. *Obv.* As on No. 20 above. Five shroff's marks. *Rev.* As on No. 20 above, but year 7 and three shroff's marks. Cf. ibid., No. 1812.
22	No. 4	Do.	Muḥammad Shāh	Regnal year 1, A. H. 11[..]	Do	Silver, round, wt. 11.253 g; sz. 2.3. cm. *Obv.* Slightly effaced and partially cut three-line legend: (1) *Muḥammad Shā*[*h*] 11[..]. (2) *Bādshāh Ghā*[*zī*]. (3) [*Si*]*kka-i-mubāra*[*k-i-*]. (Correct order: *Sikka-i-mubārak-i-Muḥammad Shāh Bādshāh Ghāzī* 11 [..]). Seven shroff's marks. *Rev.* Partially effaced and cut off legend in five lines as on No. 9 above, but year *aḥad* (i.e. 1); mint: Kor[ā]; one mint-mark and six shroff's marks.

23	No. 5.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year, A. H. 113[1]-1718-19 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Silver ; round ; wt. 11.279 g ; sz. 2.6.cm. *Obv.* Slightly damaged and cut off legend in three lines as on No. 22 above, but date 113[1] and four shroff's marks. *Rev.* Slightly damaged and cut off legend in five lines as on No. 20 above, but year lost, one mint-mark and four shroff's marks.
24	No. 6	Do.	Do.	Regnal year, A. H. 11[..]	Do.	Silver ; round ; wt. 11.273 g ; sz. 2.1 cm. *Obv.* Partially cut off legend in three lines as on No. 22 above ; but date 11[..] ; five shroff's marks. *Rev.* Partially cut off legend in five lines as on No. 9 above but year lost and mint, Ārkāṭ (Arcot).
25	No. 7	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 18, [A. H. ....].	Do	Silver ; round ; wt. 11.276 g ; sz. 2.3 cm. *Obv.* Defaced and cut off legend in three lines as on No. 22 above, but date lost ; nine shroff's marks. *Rev.* Defaced and cut off legend in six lines : (1) *julūs-i-mānūs* (2) *maimanat.* (3) *Mustaqarru'l-khilāfat* (4) *Sana* 18 (5) *Ḍarb-i-* (6) *Akbarābād* (Correct order: *Sana* 18 *julūs-i-maimanat mānūs Ḍarb-i-Mustaqarru'l-khilāfat Akbarābād*). Nine shroff's marks. Mint : Akbarābād, Mustaqarru'l-khilāfat. Cf. Whitehead, *Cat. Coins Panjab Mus. Lahore*, Vol. II (Oxford, 1914), No. 237.
26	No.	Do.	Aḥmad Shāh	Regnal year 2, [A.H. ....]	Do.	Silver; round; wt. 11.225 g ; sz. 2.6.cm. *Obv.* In double dotted circle, legend in three lines: (1) *Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur* (2) *Bādshāh Ghāz*[*ī*] (3) *Sikka-i-mubāra*[*k-i-*]. (Correct order: *Sikka-i-mubārak-i-Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur Bādshāh Ghāzī*). Date lost. Two mint-marks. *Rev.* In double dotted circle legend in five lines as on No. 9 above, but year 2, mint, Farrukhābād, and one mint mark. Cf. Brown, *Cat. Coins Prov. Mus., Lucknow*, Vol. II. (Oxford, 1920), No. 4307.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.* SEHORE DISTRICT—*contd.* HUZUR TAHSIL—*contd.* **Bhopal.**—*contd.*					
27	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot : **Dhamak,** Chandur Taluk, A..arabati District, Maharashtra. No. 9.	Mughal .	'Ālamgīr II .		Persian Nasta'līq	Silver ; round ; wt. 11.360 g ; sz. 2.15 cm. *Obv.* Partially cut off and damaged legend in three lines: (1) [*'Azīzu'd-Dī*]*n Muḥammad 'Ālam*[*gīr*] (2) *Bādshāh Ghā*[*zī*] (3) [*Si*]*kka-i-mubār*[*ak-i-*] (Correct order: *Sikka-i-Mubārak-i-'Azīzu'd-Dīn Muḥammad 'Ālamgīr Bādshāh Ghāzī*) Date missing and five shroff's marks. *Rev.* Partially cut off and damaged legend in five lines as on No. 24 above, but year wanting, one mint-mark and five shroff's marks. Struck by the East India Company. Mint, Ārkāṭ (i.e. Arcot). Cf. Whitehead, *op. cit.*, pl. XVII, No. 2740.
28	No. 10. .	Do. .	Shāh'Ālam II . .	Regnal year 29, A.H. 1205. (Irregular).	Do. . .	Silver ; round ; wt. 11.390 g ; sz. 2.4. cm. *Obv.* Partially cut off legend in five lines as in No. 14 above, but *Allāh* (sic) instead of *Ilāh* in the first line and year 1205. *Rev.* Partially cut off legend in five lines as on No. 27 above, but regnal year 29. Do. Cf. ibid., pl. XIX, No. 3171.
29	Silver coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circ'e. Findspot : **Ujjain,** Ujjain District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 1.	Do. .	Do. .		Do. . .	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.107 g ; sz. 2.2 cm. *Obv.* In double dotted circles, partially cut off legend in five lines : (1) [*Muḥammad Shāh 'Ālam Bād*] (2) [*Shāh*] (3) *Sāya-i-faḍl-i-Ilāh Ḥāmī-i-dīn-i-* (4) *haft* (5) *Sikka zad bar kishwar* (Correct order as in No. 14 above.). Date not visible.

						Rev. Partially cut off legend in five lines: (1) *Mānūs* (2) *maimanat* (3) *julūs* (4) *Ḍarb-i-* (5) *Dāru'l-Fat]ḥ Ujjain*]
						(Correct order: *Julūs-i-maimanat mānūs. Ḍarb-i-Dāru'l-Fatḥ Ujjain.*) Trident mark in line 3 to the right of *julūs.* Regnal year not given. Mint: Dāru'l-Fatḥ Ujjain.
						Evidently struck by one of the early Sindhia rulers of Gwalior.
30	No. 2	Sindhia	'Ālījāh [Jayājī Rāo II]	A.H. 1262=1846 A.D.	Do.	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.190 g ; sz. 2.5cm.
						Obv. In a circle, partially cut off legend in four lines ;
						(1) *Ghāzī* (2) *1262* (3) *Bādshāh* (4) *'Ālījāh, fidwī-i-* (Correct order: *'Ālījāh fidwī-i-Bādshāh Ghāzī. 1262*).
						Rev. In double dotted circle, same as in No. 29 above.
31	No. 3	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.200 g ; sz. 2.4 cm.
						Obv. and *Rev.* As on No. 30 above.
32	No. 4	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.33 g ; sz. 2.4 cm.
						Do.
33	No. 5	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.44 g ; sz. 2.5cm.
						Do. One shroff's mark in the centre on the reverse.
34	No .6	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.214 g; sz. 2.3 cm.
						Obv. and *Rev.* As on No. 30 above.
35	No ·7	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.56 g ; sz. 2.2 cm.
						Do.
36	No. 8	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.162 g ; sz. 2.3 cm.
						Do.
37	No. 9	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Copper ; round : wt. 14.240 g ; sz. 2.5 cm.
						Do. But slightly worn out and one shroff's mark in the centre on the obverse.
38	No. 10	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.211 g ; sz. 2.2 cm.
						Obv. and *Rev.* As on No. 30 above.
39	No. 11	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Copper ; round ; wt. 13.991 g ; sz. 2.1 cm.
						Do.
40	No. 12	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.176 g ; sz. 2.2 cm.
						Obv. and *Rev.* As on No. 33 above.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.* SEHORE DISTRICT—*contd.* HUZUR TAHSIL—*contd.* **Bhopal**—*contd.*					
41	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot : **Ujjain,** Ujjain District, Madhya Pradesh No. 13	Sindhia .	'Ālījāh [Jayāji Rāo II] .	A.H. 1262=1846 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'līq. .	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.230 g ; sz. 2.2 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 33 above, but shroff's mark in the shape of a leaf.
42	No. 14 .	Do. . .	Do. .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.123 g ; sz. 2.1 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 30 above.
43	No. 15 .	Do. . .	Do. .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.182 g ; sz. 2.1 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 41 above, but mint-name lost.
44	No. 16 .	Do. . .	Do. .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.188 g ; sz. 2.1 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 37 above.
45	No. 17 .	Do. . .	Do. .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.48 g ; sz. 2.2 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 30 above.
46	No. 18 .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Copper ; round ; wt. 13.884 g ; sz. 2.0 cm. Do.
47	No. 19 .	Do. . .	Do. .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.27 g ; sz. 2.0 cm. Do.
48	No. 20 .	Do. . .	Do. .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.66 g ; sz. 1.9 cm. Do.
49	No. 21 .	Do. . .	Do. .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.147 g ; sz. 1.9 cm. Do.
50	No. 22 .	Do. . .	Do. .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.147 g ; sz. 2.0 cm. Do.

51	Coins received from the Deputy Director of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Madhya Pradesh. Findspot : **Mathaldabri,** Rajnandgaon Tahsil, Drug District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 1.	Bahmanī .	Aḥmad Shāh I .		Arabic, Naskh .	Copper ; round ; wt. 7.164 g ; sz. 1.9 cm. *Obv.* Partially cut off legend in three lines : (1) *[al-]Mu'ayyad* (2) *binaṣri'llāhi'l-* (3) *[M]aliki'l- Ḥannān* *Rev.* Partly cut off legend in three lines : (1) *Abu'l-Maghāzī* (2) *[A]ḥmad Shāh as-Sulṭā[n]* (3)................... Cf. Wright, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, Nos. 14-15 ; *Islamic Culture*, Vol. IX (1935), p. 295, pl. VI, Nos. 6-17.
52	No. 2 .	Do. .	Aḥmad Shāh II .		Do. . .	Copper ; round ; wt. 14.435 g ; sz. 2.2 cm. *Obv.* Partially cut off legend in four lines :(1) *[Al-] Mu'taṣim* (2) *[bi]'llāhi'l-Mannān Samiyyu* (3) *[Kh]alīli'r-Raḥmānī* (?) (4)*Abu'l- Muẓaffar* *Rev.* Partially cut off legned in four lines: (1)*[A]lāu'd-Dunyā* (2) *wa'[d-Dīn] [A]ḥmad Shāh ib[n-i-]. A[ḥmad]*(3) *Shāh as Su[lṭān]* (4)................... Cf., *Isl. Cul.*, *op.cit.*, pp. 296-97, pl. VII
53	No. 3 .	Sulṭāns of Malwa .	Ghiyāth Shāh Khaljī .	.	Do. . .	Copper ; square ; wt. 6.377 g ; sz. 1.7×1.7 cm. *Obv.* Legend in three lines : (1) *Ghiyāth Shāh al Khaljī* (2) *bin* (3) *Maḥmūd Shāh* *Rev.* Legend in three lines (1) *[A]'s-Sulṭā[n]* (2) *bin* (3) *A's-Sulṭān* Mint-mark in letter *n* in the third line. Cf. Wright, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pl. XI, No. 61 ; *Num. Sup.*, No. XLVII, pl. 12, No. 38.
54	No. 4. .	Do. .	Maḥmūd Shāh .	.	Do. . .	Copper ; squarish ; wt. 7.855 g ; sz. 1.6×1.7 cm. *Obv.* Partially mutilated and cut off legend in two lines : (1) *[Maḥ]mūd Shā[h] al-Khaljī bin [Nāṣir]Shāh.* Mint-mark (arrow-head) to the right of *bin* and another (*swastika*) in letter *n* of *bin*. *Rev.* Effaced, but legend evidently as in No. 53 above. Also different mint-mark on letter *s* in the third line.
55	No. 5 .	Do. . .	Do. .		Do. . .	Copper ; square ; wt. 7.886 g ; sz. 1.5×1.5 cm. *Obv.* Partially mutilated and cut off legend in two lines : as on No. 54 above, but one of the mint-marks viz. arrow-head substituted by another. *Rev.* Partially cut off legend in three lines as on No. 54 above, but legend clear.
56	No. 6 .	Do. . .	Do. .	.	Do. . .	Copper ; squarish ; wt. 7.867 g ; sz. 1.3×1.6 cm. *Obv.* Partially effaced and cut off legend in two lines as on No. 54 above, but only one mint-mark (*swastika*). *Rev.* Partially effaced; but as in No. 54 above.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.* SEHORE DISTRICT—*contd.* HUZŪR TAHSIL—*contd.* **Bhopal**—*contd.*					
57	Coins received from the Deputy Director of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Madhya Pradesh. Findspot: **Mathaldabri,** Rajnandgaon Tahsil, Drug District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 7	Sulṭāns of Malwa	Maḥmūd Shāh		Arabic, Naskh	Copper; squarish; wt. 8.34 *g*; *sz.* 1.2×1.6 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As in No. 56 above.
58	No. 8	Do.	Do.		Do.	Copper; squarish; wt. 8.79 *g*; sz. 1.5×1.7 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As in No. 55 above, but the substituting mint-mark in the obverse still different.
59	No. 9	Do.	Do.		Do.	Copper; square; wt. 7.673 *g*; sz. 1.6×1.6 cm. *Obv.* As on No. 55 above, but only one mint-mark visible. *Rev.* As on No. 54 above.
60	No. 10	Do.	Do.		Do.	Copper; squarish; wt. 8.50 *g*; sz. 1.5×1.7 cm. *Obv.* As on No. 54 above, but mint-mark to the right of *bin* cut off and the other in the form of a cross inside letter *n* of *bin.* *Rev.* As on No. 55 above.
61	No. 11	Do.	Do.		Do.	Copper; squarish; wt. 8.179 *g*; sz. 1.6×1.8 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Damaged and cut off legends as on No. 60 above, but two different mint-marks.
62	No. 12	Do.	Do.		Do.	Copper; squarish; wt. 8.187 *g*; sz. 1.4×1.8 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Badly disfigured legends as in No. 54 above, but on the obverse only one mint-mark (resembling one of the two of No. 61 above) is visible.
63	No. 13	Do.	Do.		Do.	Copper; squarish; wt. 6.927 *g*; sz. 1.5×1.6 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As in No. 62 above.
64	No. 14	Do.	Do.		Do.	Copper; squarish; wt. 7.645 *g*; sz. 1.5×1.7 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Mutilated and cut off legends as in No. 59 above, but the one visible mint-mark slightly different.

65	No. 15	Do.	Do.		Do.	Copper ; square ; wt. 8.98 g ; sz. 1.5×1.5 cm. Do.
66	No. 16	Do.	Do.		Do.	Copper ; squarish ; wt. 7.469 g ; sz. 1.3×1.6 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Mutilated and cut off legends as in No. 55 above, but one of the mint-marks, viz. *svastika*, replaced by a mark somewhat similar to that in No. 64 above.
67	No. 17	Do.	Do.		Do.	Copper ; squarish ; wt. 8.227 g ; sz. 1.2×1.4 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Mutilated and effaced legends as in No. 54 above, but one mint-mark (arrow-head) is to the left of *bin* and the other (*svastika*) is replaced by one similar to that in No. 64 above.
68	No. 18	Do.	Do.		Do.	Copper ; square ; wt. 7.954 g ; sz. 1.5×1.5 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Damaged legends as in No. 54 above, but the mint-marks on the obverse completely effaced.
69	No. 19	Do.	Do.		Do.	Copper ; squarish ; wt. 7.743 g ; sz. 1.5×1.6 cm. Do.
70	No. 20.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Copper ; squarish ; wt. 7.727 g ; sx. 1·8×1.6 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As in No. 68 above. But less portion of the legend visible.
71	No. 21	Do.	Do.		Do.	Copper ; squarish ; wt. 7.889 g ; sz. 1.2×1.8 cm. Badly disfigured. Legends Mutilated, but seems to belong to the same king.
72	No. 22	Do.	Do.		Do.	Copper ; squarish ; wt. 7.395 . ; sz. 1.4×1.5 cm. Do.
73	No. 23	Do.			Do.	Copper ; squarish ; wt. 7.611 g ; sz. 1.3×1.6 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Legends almost effaced except [*as-*] *Sulṭān* on the reverse.
74	No. 24	Mughal	Akbar		Do.	Copper ; squarish ; wt. 6.65 g ; sz. 1.5×1.6 cm. *Obv.* Partly cut off and damaged legend in two lines : (1) [*Lā Ilāha I*] *l-lāllāh* (2) [*Muḥammad Ras*]*ūlu'llāh* *Rev.* Partly cut off and damaged legend in three lines : (1) [*Ak*]*bar Bādshāh Gh*[*āzī*] (2) [*Mu*]*ḥammad* (3) [*Ja*] *lālu'd-*[*Di*]*n* Cf. *Num. Supp.*, No. XXIV, pl. XXXIII, No. VII.
75	No. 25	Do.	Do.		Do.	Copper ; square ; wt. 6.108 ; sz. 1.4×1.4 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Damaged legends as on No. 74 above. But arrangement slightly different.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*concld.*					
	SEHORE DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	HUZUR TAHSIL—*concld.*					
	Bhopal—*concld.*					
76	Coins received from the Deputy Director of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Findspot; **Mathaldabari,** Rajnandgaon Tahsil Drug District, Madhya Pradesh, No. 26.	Mughal . .	Akbar .		Arabic, Naskh .	Copper; squarish; wt. 5.680 g; sz. 1.4×1.5 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 75, above.
77	No. 27 .	Do. . .	Do. .		Do. . .	Copper; squarish; wt. 6.935 g; sz. 1.5×1.6 cm. *Obv.* Mutilated and cut off legend in two lines: (1) *A[l]wāthi [q]*? (2) *Bi'llāh* [?]. *Rev.* Partially cut off legend: as in No. 74 above but arranged in four lines.
78	Do. Finsdpot: **Beghai,** District Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh. No. 1.	Sharqī Jaunpur .	Ḥusain Shāh .	A. H. 915=1509-10 A.D.	Do. . .	Copper; round; wt. 9.837 g; sz. 1.7 cm. *Obv.* Partly cut off legend in four lines: (1) *[Al-Khal]īfa* (2) *[amī]r khullidat* (3) *[al-m]u'minīn* (4) *[Khilā] fatu[hu]*. 915. (correct order: *Al-khalīfa amīru'l-mu'minīn khullidat khilāfatuhu.* 915). *Rev.* Partly cut off legend in four lines: (1) *Ḥusain [Shāh]*. (2) *[Bi]n Maḥmūd Sh[āh]*. (3) *Bin Ibrāhīm Sh[āh]* (4) *[S]ulṭānī.* Cf. Wright, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 219, No. 155. Also *Num. Sup.*, XXXVI, p. 34.
79	No. 2 . .	Do. . .	Do. .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Copper; round; wt. 9·992 g; sz. 1.8 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 78 above.
	MYSORE					
	BELGAUM DISTRICT					
	CHIKODI TALUK					
80	**Eksamba.**—Coin in the possession of Shri Sarjarao Desai, received through the Government Epigraphist for India.	Bahmanī .	Fīrūz Shāh .		Persian, Naskh .	Copper; round; wt. 5 g; sz. 1.7 cm.

						Obv. Legend in circle in three lines: (1) [*Rāj*]*ī-i-*. (2) *Riḍwān-i-*. (3) [*M*]*uhaiminī* (*i.e.* hopeful of the Protector (God)). *Rev.* Legend in two lines: (1) *Fīrū*[*z*]. (2) *Shāh Bahmanī*. Marginal legend cut off. Cf. Botham, *Cat. Prov. Coins. Cab.* Assam (Allahabad, 1930), p. 183, No. 2; *Num. Sup.*, No. VII, p. 54, etc.
	ANDHRA HYDERABAD DISTRICT					
81	**Hyderabad.**—Coin in the possession of Shri Dinakar Rao.	Sātavāhana	Vāsishṭhīputra Śātakarṇi		Prakrit and Prakrit influenced by Dravidian Brāhmī (Northern and Southern).	Silver, round; wt. 1.814 g; sz. 1.4 cm. *Obv.* Bust of king to right; his fizzled hair tied with a ribbon; crest jewel offering a side-view and looking like a flower to front above the forehead; legend in two parts above the back of the head and to the front of the bust; the right part beginning from XII reads: *raño Vasiṭhīpu*[*tasa*] and the left part beginning from VIII and ending at XII reads *siri-Śātakaṇisa*. *Rev.* Ujjayinī symbol surmounted by a crescent to the left and six-peaked hill surmounted by a crescent to the right; wavy line below and rayed sun between the two crescents above; continuous circular legend around, starting from and ending at XII: *araśaṇasha Vah*[*i*]*ṭṭi-mākaṇasha tiru-Hātakaṇisha*. In characters of about the second century A.D. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 247 ff. and Plate.
	GUJARAT RAJKOT DISTRICT					
82	**Rājkōṭ.**—Coin in the collection of the Watson Museum.	Gupta	[Kumāra]gupta Mahēndrāditya	Gupta 107	Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī.	Silver, round, wt. 1.94 g; sz. 1.49 cm. *Obv.* Bust of king facing right with Kshatrapa features. Behind the head, the date: *Va.* 100 [+]7. *Rev.* Garuḍa with outspread wings; above, to the left of Garuḍa a cluster of seven dots; below, a *padma* (?); within pellet border circular legend (cut off) which reads: *Para* ....*pa*(*ma*)*ragupta Mahandra*[*di*]*tya*. Cf. *JNSI*, Vol. XXVI, pp. 104-6 and Plate.
	KERALA CANNANORE DISTRICT TALAICHCHERI TALUK					
83	**Talaichchēri.**—Coin in the possession of Sri Balan Nair. Through Shri R. S. Prabhu and Shri K. G. Krishnan.			Sana 1700	Nāgarī	Silver, round, wt. 11.275 g; sz. 2.8. cm. *Obv.* In pellet border, the scene of Rāma's coronation. *Rev.* In pellet border, Rāma and Lakshmaṇa. Legend around: *Rāma-*[*La**]*chhamana-Jānaka-Jāvāla-Hanamaka*. Date below with *sana* in enclosed space.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS NILGIRIS DISTRICT OOTACAMUND TALUK					
84	**Ootacamund.**—Coins in the collection of the Government Epigraphist for India. No. 162.				Kannaḍa .	Copper, roundish, wt. 2.005 g ; sz. 1.15×1.35 cm. *Obv.* In pellet border, horse (?) to left with four dots above. *Rev.* In incuse, in pellet border the letter *Śrī*.
85	No. 163 .				Do. (?) .	Copper, round, wt. 2.325 g, sz. 1.2 cm. *Obv.* In pellet border, horse with two riders to left with front right leg raised. *Rev.* In incuse, the letter *Śrī* (?).
	TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT SRIVAIKUNTAM TALUK					
86	**Palaiyakāyal.**—Coin in the possession of Shri Papanasa Achari. Through Shri K.G. Krishnan.	Chōḷa .	Rājarāja I		Do. . .	Copper, round, wt. 3.860 g ; sz. 1.75 cms. *Obv.* In pellet border, Ceylon man standing with trident to his right. Signs of crescent in the field and fish. The four dots in between are clear. *Rev.* In pellet border, Ceylon man sitting. Legend in two lines (1). *Rāja* (2) *rāja* (cut off) to right. Cf. Elliot, *Coins of Southern India*, p. 152 G, Pl. IV, 165.
87	Do. . .	Do. .				Copper, round, wt. 3.690 g ; sz. 1.45 cm. *Obv.* Ceylon man standing. Lamp-stand to his right (?) Other details indistinct. *Rev.* Human figure seated (?) with axe (?) to his left; what looks like the Tamil letter *cha* in the field is cut off. Ibid., Pl. IV, 170.
88	Do. .	Do. (?) .				Copper, roundish, wt. 2.28. g; sz. 1.3×1.15 cm. *Obv.* An *aṅkuśa*-like thing to right. A dot on top. Other details indistinct. *Rev.* Indistinct.

	MAHARASHTRA BOMBAY DISTRICT				
89	**Bombay.**—Photographs of coins from the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India. Through Dr. G. S. Gai. No. 1 (Mus. No. 11685).	Vairamārttaṇḍa		Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Gold, round, wt. 4.2004 ; sz. 1.5 cm. *Obv.* Within two lined circles, what looks like a crude representation of a deity (Śiva ?) seated to front cross-legged holding a *triśūla* (?) in right hand and two curved objects over left shoulder, while the left hand rests on hip. *Rev.* Within a dented circle, pellets, a two-line legend in a circle : (1) *Śrī-Vaira-* (2) *mārttaṁ[ḍa]*. In characters of about the 12th century A.D.
90	No. 2 (Mus. No. 11686)	Do.		Do.	Gold, round, wt. 4.2194 g ; sz. 1.5 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 89 above.
91	No. 3 (Mus. No. 11687)	Do.		Do.	Gold, round, wt. 4.1942 g ; sz. 1.5 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 89 above.
92	No. 4 (Mus. No. 11688)	Do.		Do.	Gold, round, wt. 4.2054 g ; sz. 1.5 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 89 above.
93	No. 5 (Mus. No. 11689)	Do.		Do.	Gold, round. wt. 4.1976 g ; sz. 1.5 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 89 above.
94	No. 6 (Mus. No. 11690)	Do.		Do.	Gold, round, wt. 4.2134 g ; sz. 1.5 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 89 above.
95	No. 7 (Mus. No. 11691)	Do.		Do.	Gold, round, wt. 4.2062 g ; sz. 1.5 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 89 above.
96	No. 8 (Mus. No. 11692)	Do.		Do.	Gold, round, wt. 4.2080 g ; sz. 1.5 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 89 above.
97	No. 9 (Mus. No. 11963)	Do.		Do.	Gold, round, wt. 4.2056 g ; sz. 1.5 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 89 above.
98	No. 10 (Mus. No. 11694)	Do.		Do.	Gold, round, wt. 4.2070 g ; sz. 1.55 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 89 above.
99	No. 11 (Mus. No. 11695)	Do.		Do.	Gold, round, wt. 4.1938 g ; sz. 1.5 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 89 above.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—*contd.* BOMBAY DISTRICT—*contd.* **Bombay**—*contd.*					
100	Photographs of coins from the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India. (Through Dr. G. S. Gai.) No. 12 (Mus. No. 11587). (Originally from the Orissa Research Institute, Patna).				Telugu-Kannaḍa .	Gold, round, wt. 0.4578 g ; sz. 1.2 cm. *Obv.* Representation of a bull with what looks like a *chakra* above and a conch (*śaṅkha*) in front of the animal. *Rev.* A rectangular device with some *aṅkuśa*-like object on either side ; below, the numerals 33. Cf. *J.N.S.I.*, Vol. V (1943), pp. 61 ff. and Plate IV-B ; *A.R. Ep.*, 1909, Part I, para 5.
101	No. 13 (Mus. No. 11588). (Do.). . .					Gold, round, wt. 0.4566 g ; sz. 1.05 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 100 above, but the numerals are 18. Ibid.
102	No. 14 (Mus. No. 11589). (Do.). .					Gold, round, wt. 0.4600 g ; sz. 1.0 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 100 above, but the numerals are 31. Ibid.
103	No. 15 (Mus. No. 11590). (Do.). .					Gold, round, wt. 0.4756 g ; sz. 1.05 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 100 above, but the numerals are 31, as on No. 102 above. Ibid.
104	No. 16 (Mus. No. 25138). . . . (Originally from Poona Museum).				Nāgarī ; Telugu-Kannaḍa	Gold, round, wt. 0.540 g ; sz. 1.1 cm. *Obv.* Similar to No. 100 above. *Rev.* Similar to No. 100 above. There seems to be a legend in three letters above the device. Ibid.
105	No. 17 (Mus. No. 23038). (Do.). . .					Gold, round, wt. 0.4830 g ; sz. 1.1 cm. *Obv.* Below three lines and a few pellets crude representation of two human figures standing with a dotted staff between and with two objects in the flanks and probably a *padma* below. *Rev.* Three lines of writing (indistinct) separated by two lines.

106	No. 18 (Mus. No. 17894). (Do.).					Gold, round, wt. 2.8778 g; sz. 1.45 cm. *Obv.* Some floral design and five pellets within two angles. *Rev.* Floral design.
107	No. 19 (Mus. No. 23039) Findspot: Visakhapatnam District.				Telugu-Kannaḍa	Gold, round, wt. 3.5934 g; sz. 1.45 cm. *Obv.* What looks like two crudely depicted standing figures. *Rev.* The figure 18 below some design.
108	No. 20 (Mus. No. 22966) (Originally from the Madras Museum)				Do.	Gold, round, wt. 0.3766 g; sz. 0·75 cm. *Obv.* Photograph not available. *Rev.* Numeral 10 with a rectangular (?) type device above.
109	No. 21 (Mus. No. 22967). (Do.)				Do.	Gold, round, wt. 0.3980 g; sz. 0.75 cm. *Obv.* Some indistinct device. *Rev.* Similar to No. 108 above.
110	No. 22 (Mus. No. 16862)					Gold, round, wt. 0.7758 g; sz. 0.65 cm. *Obv.* In lined circle the top portion of a *triśūla* with the central stem ornamented and flanked by the symbols for the Sun and Moon. *Rev.* Indistinct, probably a *śaṅkha*.
111	No. 23 (Mus. No. 16863)					Gold, round, wt. 0.7720 g; sz. 0.8 cm. *Obv.* Blurred, probably similar to No. 110 above. *Rev.* A blob of metal to one side.
112	No. 24 (Mus. No. 16864)					Gold, round, wt. 0.7630 g; sz. 0.7 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 110 above.
113	No. 25 (Mus. No. 16865)					Gold, round, wt. 0.7772 g; sz. .09 cm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Similar to No. 110 above.
114	No. 26 (Mus. No. 16866)					Gold, round, wt. 0.7580 g; sz. 0.7 cm. *Obv.* In lined circle a lotus-like device. *Rev.* Similar to No. 110 above.
115	No. 27 (Mus. No. 16867)					Gold, round, wt. 0.7793 g; sz. 0.7 cm. *Obv.* Similar to No. 112 above; but enclosed in a shield-like device. *Rev.* Indistinct.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1963-64—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—*concld.*					
	BOMBAY DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	Bombay—*concld.*					
116	Photographs of coins from the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India. (Through Dr. G. S. Gai). No. 28 (Mus. No. 3250)				Nāgarī	Gold (repousse), wt. 3.5368 g ; sz. 1.6 cm. *Obv.* Punched. A device in the centre with two devices of a dot surrounded by two concentric circles representing *śrī* on the sides and some indistinct devices below. Legend above : [*Śrī-Pi?*]. In characters of the 12th century.
117	No. 29 (Mus. No. 22962)				Do.	Gold (repousse), wt. 3.5524 g ; sz. 1.65 cm. *Obv.* Similar to No. 116 above ; but the legend seems to read [*Śrī-Dika.*] Do.
118	No. 30 (Mus. No. 3252)				Do.	Gold (repousse), wt. 3.5756 g ; sz. 1.6 cm. *Obv.* Similar to No. 116 above but the central device seems to be one pyramid above the other and at the bottom in an enclosed space a *śaṅkha* and *chakra* with another symbol in between. The legend reads [*Chā*]*lukya*. Do.
119	No. 31 (Mus. No. 22959)	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Jagadēkamalla		Kannaḍa	Gold (repousse), wt. 3.76 g ; sz. 1.95 cm. *Obv.* Four punches. A central device flanked by the letter *śrī* on either side. A tree enclosed in a spade-like device on the third side and the legend. [*ga*]*dēka* on the fourth. Do. Cf. *Kōḍūr Treasure Trove*, Group X, p. 7.
120	No. 32 (Mus. No. 3223)				Do.	Gold (repousse), wt. 3.7248 g ; sz. 1.97 cm. *Obv.* Similar to No. 119 above but the legend has been obliterated completely. Do.
121	No. 33 (Mus. No. 11679)				Do.	Gold (repousse), wt. 3.7938 g ; sz. 1.95 cm. *Obv.* Seven punches. An animal device in the centre and four other animal devices around. The letter *śrī* is seen twice on the flanks and an indistinct letter at the top.
122	No. 34 (Mus. No. 11638)				Do.	Gold (repousse), wt. 0.6610 g ; sz. 0.9 cm. *Obv.* An indistinct device in the centre.

123	No. 35 (Mus. No. 28186)				Do. .	Gold (repousse), wt. 3.4154 g; sz. 1.85 cm. *Obv.* A device of four pellets in the middle flanked by two symbols for *śrī* with an *aṅkuśa* (?) at the top and a wavy line, the letter *ya*(?) and some other symbols below. Cf., *Koḍūr Treasure Trove*, Gr. XI, p. 7.
124	No. 36 (Mus. No. 03) .				Do. .	Gold (repousse), wt. 3.4086 g; sz. 1.85 cm. *Obv.* Some dots in the middle flanked by the symbols for *śrī* with an *aṅkuśa* at the top and a crescent with a dot in it below.
125	No. 37 (Mus. No. 3252) .				Do. .	Gold (repousse), wt. 3.4168 g; sz. 1.6 cm. *Obv.* Similar to No. 124 above.
126	No. 38 (Mus. No. 3253) .				Do. .	Gold (repousse), wt. 3.4144 g; sz. 1.75 cm. *Obv.* Similar to No. 124 above.
127	No. 39 (Mus. No. 22963) .				Do. .	Gold (repousse), wt. 3.4244 g; sz. 1.7 cm. *Obv.* Similar to No. 124 above.
128	No. 40 (Mus. No. 22964) .				Do. .	Gold (repousse), wt. 3.4185 g; sz. 1.55 cm. *Obv.* Similar to No. 124 above.
129	No. 41 (Mus. No. 7208) .					Gold (repousse), wt. 3.5950 g; sz. 1.92 cm. *Obv.* Four punches. One foot on each of the flanks, *śaṅkha* and *chakra* symbols above and some symbols, probably the Sun and the Moon, below.
130	No. 42 (Mus. No. 3254) .				Kannaḍa .	Gold (repousse), wt. 3.8242 g; sz. 1.7 cm. *Obv.* Six punches (?); the letter *śrī* on the flanks. Other symbols are erased.
	UTTAR PRADESH MATHURA DISTRICT					
131	**Mathurā.**—Seals deposited in the Archaeological Museum. Photographs from the Superintendent. Seal No. 1. (Museum No. 5204).				Northern .	Reads: *Va*[*rddha*?]*ma*[*nā*]. There seems to be a bust above the writing. In characters of the 5th century A.D.
132	No. 2 (Mus. No. 5205) .				Brāhmī .	Reads: [*Pātu*]*kaṭi*. In characters of the 2nd century A.D.
133	No. 3 (Mus. No. 5206) .				Northern .	Reads: *Śrī* [*Svā*]*ma*[*ḏhasya*.] In characters of the 4-5th century A.D.
134	No. 4 (Mus. No. 5207) .				Do. .	Reads: *Amatya-Janadatasya*. There is a couchant bull above the writing. In characters of the 5th century A.D.
135	No. 5 (Mus. No. 5208) .				Do. .	Reads: [*ra*]*bhadē*. Do.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1963-64—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—*concld.*					
	MATHURA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	Mathurā—*concld.*					
136	Seals deposited in the Archaeological Museum, Photographs from the Superintendent. No. 6 (Mus. No. 5209)					Corroded. There seems to be a lampstand at the proper left end.
137	No. 7 (Mus. No. 5210) .					Defaced.
138	No. 8 (Mus. No. 5211) .					There seems to be a figure holding something, sitting on its haunches, enclosed in a design.
139	No. 9 (Mus. No. 5212) .				Brāhmī . .	Contains the single letter *mō* in characters of the 1st-2nd century A.D.
140	No. 10 (Mus. No. 5213) .				Do. . .	*Obv.* Damaged. Indistinct legend. *Rev.* Negatively written in Brāhmī. Reads: [*Pa*] or [*Gu*]*ṇḍiṭhā*[*ya*]. In characters of about the 1st century B.C.
141	No. 11 (Mus. No. 5214) .				Northern .	Reads: (1) [*Śa*]*ṅkaranā-* (2) *r*[*ā*]*ya*[*ṇa*?]*sya* In characters of the 4th century A.D.
142	No. 12 (Mus. No. 5215) .					Indistinct.
143	No. 13 (Mus. No. 5216) .					Seems to contain a standing figure.
144	No. 14 (Mus. No. 5217) .				Brāhmī . .	Reads: (1) *Jīvaṇa śrē putra* (2) *Ṇāgaba*[*la*]*sya* (3) [*su*] *sa* 90 (?) In characters of the 2nd century A.D.
145	No. 15 (Mus. No. 5297) .	....			Northern .	Reads: (1) *Sivadvāra* There is a *vajra* symbol above and a conch (?) below the legend. In characters of the 4th-5th century A.D.

146	No. 16 (Mus. No. 5298)			Brāhmī	Reads : *Bhūridēvasa* (?). In characters of the 2nd century B.C. Some indistinct designs above and below the legend.
147	Seal No. 17 (Mus. No. 5299)			Southern	Only the first letter [*pē*] is visible, the rest having been broken off. Assignable to the 6th century A.D.
148	No. 18 (Mus. No. 5300)			Northern	Reads : [*Da?*]*ṭakasya*. In characters of the 4th century A.D. There is a couchant bull above.
149	No. 19 (Mus. No. 5301)			Brāhmī	Reads : (1) *Sava budhānāṁ*. In characters of the 2nd century B.C. There is a tree-in-railing laid horizontally above and probably a composite letter below.
150	No. 20 (Mus. No. 5302)			Northern	Reads : *Vasukasya*. In characters of the 4-5th century A.D. Tree-in-railing on either side.

F.—PHOTOGRAPHS

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
4691	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay .	Bowl inscription in Kharōshṭhī of Aśōka (*A.R.Ep.*, 1962-63, B. 738).	Quarter
4692	Calcutta .	Copper coins in the possession of H. P. Poddar. (Ibid., E. 147-159).	Full
4693	Do. . .	Do. (Ibid., E. 160-173) . .	Do.
4694	Prāgtūru, Alampur Taluk, Mahbubnagar District, A.P.	Inscription on a pillar in the Śiva temple inside the ruined fort. (Ibid., B 199 203).	Quarter
4695	Nāgārjunikoṇḍa, Guntur District, A.P. .	Inscription of Vijaya Śātakarṇi. (Ibid., B 147).	Do.
4696	Kanyātīrtham, Jammalamadugu Taluk, Cuddapah District, A.P.	Fragmentary Rāshṭrakūṭa inscription in the Sundarēśvarasvāmi temple. (Ibid., 1961-62, B 6)	Do.
4697	British Museum, London .	Crystal Intaglio of Avarīghsa (in negative) .(Ibid., 1962-63, E 242).	Do.
4698	Do. . .	Do. Positive .	Do.
4699	Maddūr, Madira Taluk, Khammam District, A.P.	Copper-plate grant of Eastern Chālukya Vijayāditya II—Seal. (Ibid., 1963-64, A-1).	Do.
4700	Do. .	Do. Plates I & II*a*. (Ibid) . .	Full
4701	Do. .	Do. Plates II*b* and III. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4702	Siddāpura, Shimoga District, Mysore .	Minor Rock Edict of Aśōka-upper half (*CII.*, Vol. I, New Edition, p. 178).	Quarter
4703	Do. .	Do. lower half. (Ibid) .	Do.
4704		Palaeographical chart, Brāhmī . .	Do.
4705		Do., Kannaḍa, Telugu .	Do.
4706	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay .	Bowl inscription in Kharōshṭhī of Aśōka. Section I (*A.R. Ep.*, 1962-63, B 738).	Full
4707	Do. . .	Do., Section II. (Ibid). .	Do.
4708	Do. . .	Do., Section III. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4709	Do. . .	Do., Section IV. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4710	Do. . .	Do., Section V. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4711	Do. . .	Do., with impression, Section I. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4712	Do. .	Do., Section II. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4713	Do. . .	Do., Section III. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4714	Do. . .	Do., Section IV. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4715	Do. . .	Do., Section V. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4716	Do. . .	Do., Rim. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4717	Chidambaram, South Arcot District, Madras.	Naṭarāja temple, stone image of Indra on the elephant (same as Negative No. 276).	Quarter
4718	Bhopal, Sehore District, M.P. . .	Silver coins from Seoni, Nos. 1—15 (*A.R. Ep.*, 1962-63, E 1—15).	Full
4719	Do. . .	Do., Nos. 16—30. (Ibid., E 16—30) .	Do.
4720	Do. . .	Do., Nos. 31—45. (Ibid., E 31—45) .	Do.
4721	Do. . .	Do., Nos. 46—60. (Ibid., E 46—60) .	Do.
4722	Do. . .	Do., Nos. 61—75. (Ibid., E 61—75) .	Do.
4723	Do. . .	Do., Nos. 76—91. (Ibid., E 76—91) .	Do.
4724	Do. . .	Do., Nos. 92—106. (Ibid., E 92—106) .	Do.
4725	Do. . .	Do., Nos. 107—121. (Ibid., E 107—21)	Do.
4726	Do. . .	Do., Nos. 122-23 (ibid., E Nos. 122—23) and coins from Sangakhērakhurd, Nos. 1—14. (Ibid., E 124—37).	Do.

F.—PHOTOGRAPHS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
4727	Siḍenūr, Hîrekerur Taluk, Dharwar District, Mysore.	Inscription of Kṛishṇa II. (*A. R. Ep.*, 1935-36, B. K. No. 93; published in *S.I.I.*, Vol. XX, No. 15).	Quarter
4728	Saundatti, Belgaum District, Mysore .	Inscription of Taila II. (Ibid., B.K. No. 57; Do., No. 18).	Do.
4729	Rūgi, Bijapur District, Mysore .	Inscription of Ayyaṇa II—First piece. (Ibid., 1937-38, B.K. No. 59; Do., No. 19).	Do.
4730	Do. . .	Do.,—II piece. (Ibid.; Do.) .	Do.
4731	Kalkēri, Hangal Taluk, Dharwar District, Mysore.	Inscription of Sōmēśvara I. (Ibid., 1935-36, B.K. No. 73; Do., No. 34).	Do.
4732	Lakshmēśvar, Shirhatti Taluk, Dharwar District, Mysore.	Inscription of Vikramāditya VI. (Ibid., B.K. No. 12; Do., No. 55).	Do.
4733	Do. . .	Inscription of Yādava Siṅghaṇa. (Ibid., B.K. No. 13; Do., No. 206).	Do.
4734	Kalkēri, Hangal Taluk, Dharwar District, Mysore.	Inscription of Yādava Mahādēva. (Ibid., B.K. No. 81; Do., No. 220).	Do.
4735	Lakshmēśvar, Shirhatti Taluk, Dharwar District, Mysore.	Inscription of Vijayanagara Sadāśiva. (Ibid., B.K. No. 41; Do., No. 242).	Do.
4736	Udaipur Museum, Udaipur, Rajasthan .	Inscriptions of Chāhamāna Pṛithvīrājadēva III and Sōmēśvara from Ānvaldā. (Ibid., 1959-60, B 660-61).	Do.
4737	Do. . .	Inscription from Bijōlia containing a eulogy of god Śiva. (Ibid., 1954-55, B 484).	Do.
4738	Do. . .	Inscription of Guhila Samarasiṁha. (Ibid., B 485).	Do.
4739	Do. . .	Inscription of Guhila Rāṇā Rāyamalla. (Ibid., B 486).	Do.
4740	Do. . .	Inscription of Guhila Kumbhakarṇa. (Ibid., B 487).	Do.
4741	Do. . .	Inscription of Guhila Samarasiṁha. (Ibid., B 488).	Do.
4742	Do. . .	Miscellaneous inscriptions from Chitor—Slab I. (Ibid., B 491).	Do.
4743	Do. . .	Do., Slab II. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4744	Do. . .	Do., Slab III. (Ibid.) . .	Do.
4745	Do. . .	Do., Slab IV. (Ibid.) . .	Do.
4746	Do. . .	Do., Slab I. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4747	Do. . .	Do., Slab V. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4748	Do. . .	Do., Slab V*a*. (Ibid.) . .	Do.
4749	Do. . .	Do., Slab VI. (Ibid.) . .	Do.
4750	Do. . .	Do., from Dabok. (Ibid., B 492) . .	Do.
4751	Do. . .	Do. (Ibid., B 493) .	Do.
4752	Do. . .	Inscription of Guhila Rājasiṁha from Ēkliṅgji. (Ibid., B 494).	Do.
4753	Do. . .	Inscription of Bharga from the same place. (Ibid., B 495).	Do.
4754	Do. . .	Inscription of Kadachhidēva from Kalyāṇpur. (Ibid., B 498); *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 55 ff.	Do.
4755	Do. . .	Inscription of Mahārāja Paḍḍa from the same place. (Ibid., B 499) Ibid.	Do.
4756	Do. . .	Inscription of Vikrama 1083 from Nāgdā. (Ibid., B 500).	Do.
4757	Do. . .	Inscription of Vikrama 1005 from Pipali. (Ibid., B 501).	Do.
4758	Do. . .	Inscription of Guhila Jagatsiṁha. (Ibid., B 503).	Do.

F.—PHOTOGRAPHS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
4759	Udaipur Museum, Udaipur Rajasthan .	Inscription mentioning Sarvata and Gōgga. (*A.R. Ep.*, B 504).	Quarter
4760	Do. . .	Inscription mentioning *Sāmanta* Bhaṭṭi and *Sāmanta* Satyabhaṭa. (Ibid., B 505).	Do.
4761	Do. . .	Inscription of Vikrama 972. (Ibid., B 506)	Do.
4762	Do. . .	Inscription mentioning Sādhāraṇa. (Ibid., B 507).	Do.
4763	Do. . .	Inscription of Guhila Aparājita, Vikrama 718, from Nāgdā. (Ibid., 1957-58, C 247).	Do.
4764	Do. . .	Inscription of Guhila Kuṁbhakarṇa from Kumbhalgarh-Slab I. (Ibid., 1958-59, C 381); *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 304 ff.	Do.
4765	Do. . .	Do., Slab II. (Ibid.) Ibid. .	Do.
4766	Do. . .	Do., Slab III. (Ibid.) . .	Do.
4767	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay .	Copper-plate inscription of Chaulukya Bhīma I, Vikrama 1086, Plate I. (Ibid., 1963-64, A 35).	Do.
4768	Do. . .	Do., Plate II. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4769	Do. . .	Copper-plate inscription of Rāshṭrakūṭa Amōghavarsha IV, Śaka 894, seal. (Ibid., A 34); *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XII, pp. 263 ff.	Do.
4770	Do. . .	Do., Plate. I. (Ibid.) Ibid.. .	Do.
4771	Do. . .	Do., Plate II*a*. (Ibid.) Ibid. .	Do.
4772	Do. . .	Do., Plate II*b*. (Ibid.) Ibid. .	Do.
4773	Lahore, Pakistan .	Inscription of Queen Diḍḍā from Śrīnagar, Year 68. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 153 ff.	Do.
4774	Honāvar, North Kanara District, Mysore	Copper-plate grant of Chitrasēna, Year 1—without the ring being cut (*A.R. Ep.*, 1963-64, A 10).	Do.
4775	Do. . .	Do., seal. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4776	Do. . .	Do., Plates I and II. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4777	Do. . .	Do., Plates III and IV. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4778	Bādāmi, Bijapur District, Mysore .	Label inscriptions from the cavern near cave No. I and from cave No. II. (Ibid., 1927-28, B.K. Nos. 106 and 146); published in *S.I.I.*, Vol. XV., Nos. 290 and 330.	Do.
4779	Do. . .	Label inscription from the hill-side near cave No. III. (Ibid., B.K. No. 178); Ibid., No. 362.	Do.
4779*a*	Do. . .	Do. (Ibid., B.K. No. 181); Ibid.,No. 365	Do.
4780	Do. . .	Label inscriptions from the hill-side near cave No. IV. (Ibid., B.K. Nos. 194, 195 and 196); Ibid., Nos. 378—80.	Do.
4781	Do. . .	Do. (Ibid., B.K.Nos. 197 and 198); Ibid., Nos. 381-82.	Do.
4782	Do. . . .	Label inscriptions on the way to the northern fort. (Ibid., 1928-29, B.K. No. 108 and 128); Ibid., Nos. 424 and 441.	Do.
4783	Do. . .	Do. (Ibid., Nos. 126 and 127); Ibid., Nos. 442-43.	Do.
4784	Aihoḷe and Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur District, Mysore.	Inscriptions mentioning Gaṇḍa-Vimukta-bhaṭāra and Taiḷa-mahādhirāja. (Ibid., B.K.Nos. 15 and 176 respectively); Ibid., Nos. 489 and 496.	Do.
4785	Muttigi, Bijapur District, Mysore .	Inscription of Kaḷachurya Bhujabalamalla (Bijjala). (Ibid., 1929-30, B.K. No. 111); Ibid., No. 104.	Do.

F.—PHOTOGRAPHS—*contd.*

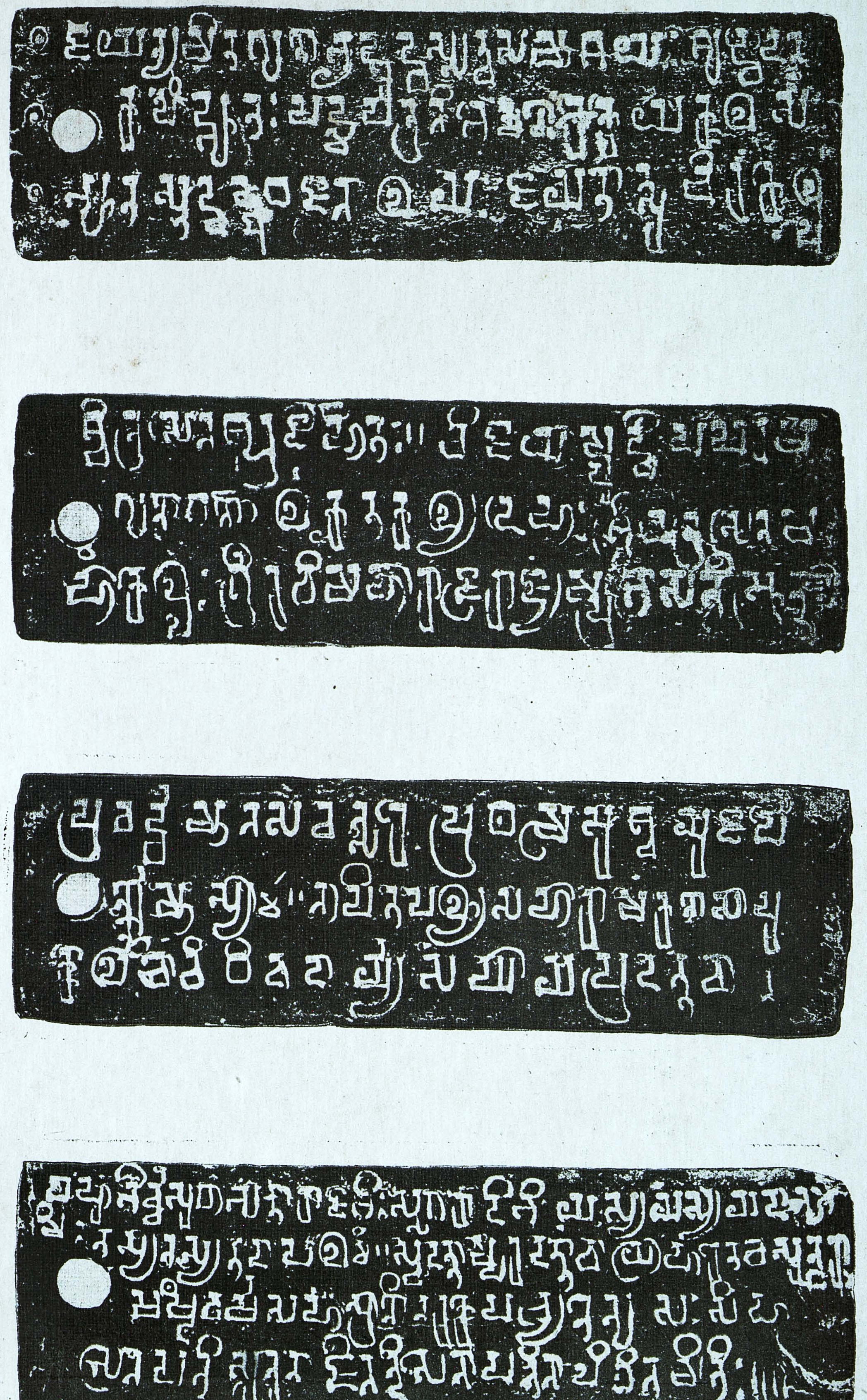
Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
4786	Hosūr, Dharwar District, Mysore .	Inscriptions of Chālukya Somēśvara and Hoysaḷa Ballāḷa. (*A.R. Ep.*, 1926-27, B.K. No. 112 and 113 respectively); *SII.*, Vol. XV, Nos. 69 and 206.	Quarter
4787	Bentūr, Dharwar District, Mysore .	Inscriptions of Yādava Siṁghaṇa and Hoysaḷa Ballāḷa. (Ibid., B. K. Nos. 154 and 155 respectively); Ibid., Nos. 161 and 217.	Do.
4788	Aṇṇigēri, Dharwar District, Mysore . .	Inscription of Vijayanagara Achyutarāya. (Ibid., 1928-29, B.K. No. 186); Ibid., No. 254.	Do.
4789	Biḷgi, Bijapur District, Mysore .	Inscription of Ibrāhim Ādil Shāh. (Ibid., B.K. No. 71); Ibid., No. 264.	Do.
4790	Pulikoṇḍa and Rāmachandrapuram, Pattikonda Taluk, Kurnool District, A.P.	Eight copper coins collected by Shri K. H. V. Sharma. (Ibid., 1963-64 E 1—8).	Half
4791	Ausā, Osmanabad District, Maharashtra .	Copper-plate grant of Vijayanagara Achyutarāya, Śaka 1454, Plates I*b* and II*a* (Ibid., A 22).	Do.
4792	Do. . .	Do., Plates IIb and III*a*. (Ibid.) . .	Do.
4793	Do. . .	Do., seal. (Ibid.) .	Quarter
4794	Bhuj Museum, Kutch District, (Findspot: Mēvāsā, Repar Taluk, Kutch District), Gujarat.	Inscription of a *mahākshatrapa* mentioning an Ābhīra. (Ibid., B 110).	Do.
4795	Do. . .	Inscription of *mahākshatrapa* Rudrasiṁha I. (Ibid., B 109).	Do.
4796	New Delhi .	Copper-plate grant of Vijayanagara Harihara II, Śaka 1304—seal. (Ibid., A 9).	Do.
4797	Māmaṇḍūr, North Arcot District, Madras	Cave Inscription in Brāhmī. (Ibid., 1939-40, No. 171).	Do.
4798	Tiruchirāppaḷḷi, Tiruchirappalli District, Madras.	Do. (Ibid., 1937-38, No. 139) .	Do.
4799	Śittaṇṇavāśal, Tiruchirappalli District, Madras.	Do. (Ibid., 1914, No. 388) .	Do.
4800	Vēlāyudhampāḷaiyam (hamlet of Pugaḷūr), Tiruchirappalli District, Madras .	Do. (Ibid., 1928, Nos. 341—345) .	Do.
4801	Do. . .	Do. (Ibid., Nos. 346 and 347) .	Do.
4802	Do. . .	Do. (Ibid., No. 349) . .	Do.
4803	Tirupparaṅguṉṟam, Madurai District, Madras.	Do. (Ibid., 1908, No. 333; 1951-52, B 140—43).	Do.
4804	Āṇaimalai, Madurai District, Madras .	Do. (Ibid., 1906, No. 457) .	Do.
4805	Muttuppaṭṭi, Madurai District, Madras .	Do. (Ibid., 1910, Nos. 58A and B, 59 and 60).	Do.
4806	Kunnattūr (hamlet of Varichchiyūr), Madurai District, Madras.	Do. (Ibid., 1908, No. 38A) .	Do.
4807	Do. . .	Do. (Ibid., Nos. 38B and C) .	Do.
4808	Kuṇṇakkuḍi, Ramanathapuram District, Madras.	Do. (Ibid., 1909, No. 44) .	Do.
4809	Māṅguḷam (hamlet of Ariṭṭāpaṭṭi), Madurai District, Madras.	Do. (Ibid., 1906, No. 460) .	Do.
4810	Do. . .	Do. (Ibid., Nos. 461 and 462) .	Do.
4811	Do. . .	Do. (Ibid., Nos. 463 and 464) .	Do.
4812	Do. . .	Do. (Ibid., No. 465) .	Do.
4813	Aḻagarmalai hill, Madurai District, Madras	Do. (Ibid., 1910, Nos. 70—76) .	Do.
4814	Do. . .	Do. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4815	Do. . .	Do. (Ibid.) .	Do.
4816	Do. . .	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
4817	Do. . .	Do. (Ibid., Nos. 77—79 ; 1908, 334) .	Do.
4818	Karuṅgālakkuḍi, Madurai District, Madras	Do. (Ibid., 1911, No. 561) .	Do.
4819	Kīḻaivaḷaivu, Madurai District, Madras .	Do. (Ibid., 1903, No. 135)	Do.

F.—PHOTOGRAPHS—*concld.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
4820	Kongar-Puliyangulam, Madurai District, Madras.	Do. (*A.R. Ep.* 1910, Nos. 55—57)	Quarter
4821	Meṭṭuppaṭṭi, Madurai District, Madras	Do. (Ibid., 1908, Nos. 45A to J)	Do.
4822	Uṇḍāṅgallu in Nāgamalai chain near Vikkiramangalam, Madurai District, Madras.	Do. (Ibid., 1926, Nos. 621—623)	Do.
4823	Ayyaṅgāripālem (near Pulipāḍu), Guntur District, A.P.	Inscription mentioning the architect Maindarāma of the fourth caste. (Ibid., 1936-37, No. 331).	Do.
4824	Eksamba, Belgaum District, Mysore	Copper coin of Bahmani Fīrūz Shāh. (Ibid., 1963-64, E 80).	Do.
4825	Kōnērirājapuram, Tanjavur District, Madras.	Metallic figure of a woman in the Śiva temple. (Same as Negative No. 422).	Do.
4826	Do.	Metallic images of Kalyāṇasundara, Pārvatī and Vishṇu in the same temple. (Same as Negative No. 423).	Do.
4827	Pālkīguṇḍu, Raichur District, Mysore	Minor Rock Edict of Aśōka (*Hyderabad Archl. Series*, No. 10).	Do.
4828	Mahāsthān, Bogra District, East Pakistan	Fragmentary stone plaque inscription in characters of the 3rd century B.C. (*A.R. Ep.*, 1956-57, C 77).	Do.
4829	Mathurā, Mathura District, U.P.	Votive tablet inscription of *mahākshatrapa* Śōḍāsa, Year 72. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 199.	Do.
4830	Hāthīgumphā (cave near Bhubanēśvar), Puri District, Orissa.	Inscription of Khāravēla. Ibid., Vol. XX, pp. 71 ff.	Do.
4831	Nāgārjunikoṇḍa, Guntur District, A.P.	Inscription of Vīrapurushadatta (*A.R. Ep.*, 1927, No. 205).	Do.
4832	Baigrām, Bogra District, East Pakistan	Copper-plate grant of the Gupta year 128-1st side. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXI, pp. 78 ff.	Do.
4833	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay	Damaged copper-plate grant of Dharasēna IV-1st side. (*A.R. Ep.*, 1963-64, A 30).	Do.
4834	Do.	Do., 2nd side. (Ibid.)	Do.
4835	Do.	Do., 2nd Plate only. (Ibid., A 31)	Do.
4836	Jawālī, Kangra District, Punjab	Well inscription dated Vikrama 1908. (Ibid., B 388 and D 292).	Do.
4837	Bhopal, Sehore District, (Findspot: Ujjain), M.P.	Copper coins of the Mughals and Scindia rulers. (Ibid., E 29—43).	Full
4838	Do., (Findspot: Ujjain and Mathaldabri, Drug District), M.P.	Copper coins of the Scindia rulers and Sultāns of Malwa. (Ibid., E 44—50 and 53—63).	Do.
4839	Do., (Findspot: Mathaldabri, Drug District), M.P.	Copper coins of the Sultāns of Malwa, Mughal and Bahmani rulers. (Ibid., E 64—77 and 51-52)	Do.
4840	Do., (Findspot: Dhamak, Amraoti District), Maharashtra.	Silver coins of the Mughals. (Ibid., E 19—28)	Do.
4841	Do., (Do.)	Mutiliated and badly cut copper coins of the latter Mughals (?) (Not listed).	Do.
4842	Do., (Do. and Baghad or Baghai, Sidhi District), M.P.	Do., and two coins of the Sharqīs. (Latter listed in *A.R. Ep.*, 1963-64, E 78-79)	Do.
4843	Badoṇīkhurd, Datia District, M.P.	Stone with an inscription in a field near the Gōpēśvara temple in characters of the 8th century. (Ibid., B 130).	Do.
4844	Gōdapuram, Palghat District, Kerala	Slab in a ruined temple referring to Nalañjiyarppaḷḷi. (Ibid., 1959-60, B 238).	Do.
4845	Former Malabar District, Kerala	Copper-plate grant in Tamil and Vaṭṭeḻuttu script of Rāmaṇ Ravivarmaṇ —1st Plate. (Ibid., 1911-12, A 6).	Do.
4846	Do.	Do., 2nd Plate. (Ibid.)	Do.

MGIPC—S1—4 DGA/64—15-9-67—350.

HONAVAR PLATES OF KAIKEYA CHITRASENA, YEAR 1 (A No. 10)



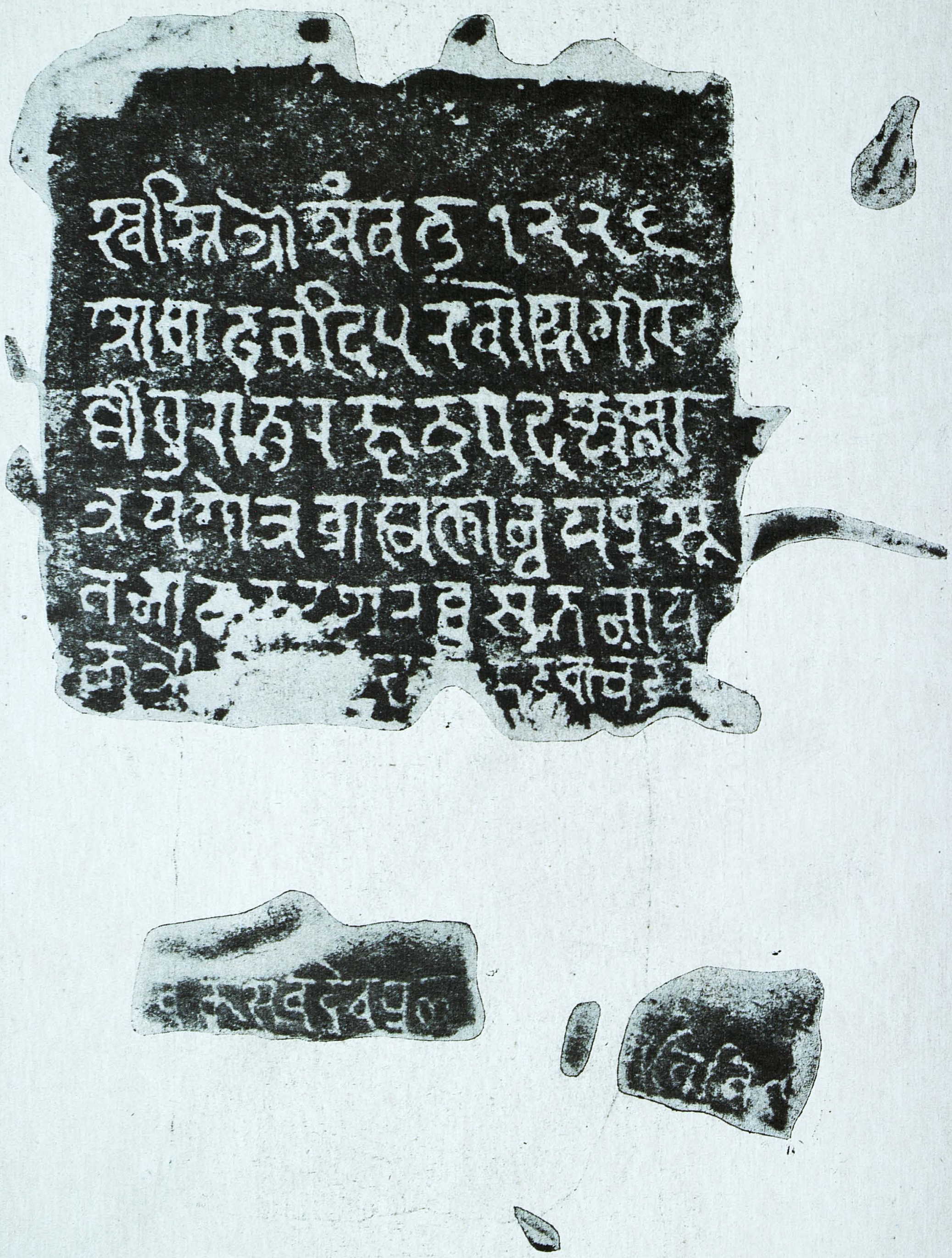
Scale : Actual

HISSE-BORALA INSCRIPTION OF DEVASENA, SAKA 380 (B No. 316)

(from Photograph)

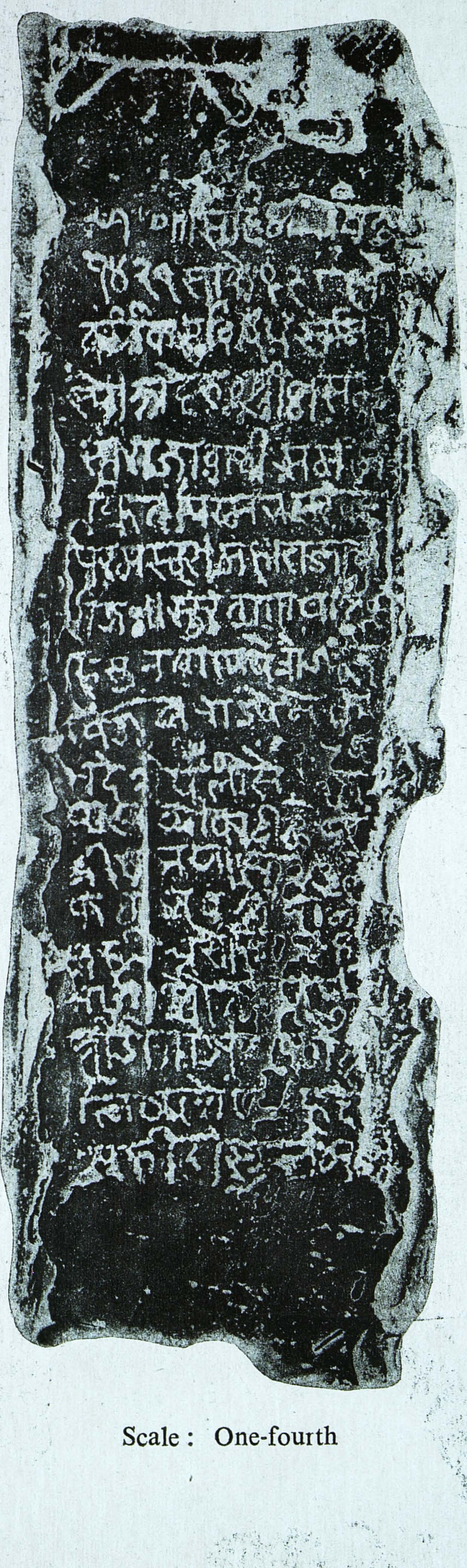
TELUGU INSCRIPTION OF BALADITYA FROM RAMAPURAM (B No. 63)

PEDESTAL INSCRIPTION FROM DURGAPUR (B No. 132)



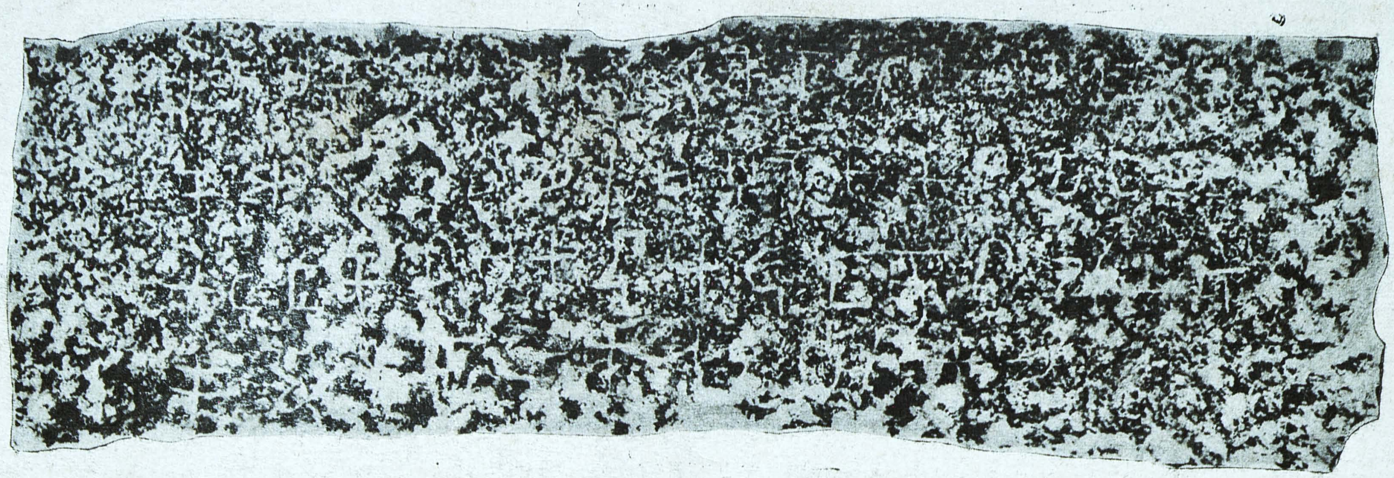
Scale : Actual

STONE PILLAR INSCRIPTION FROM PARASARI (B No. 135)

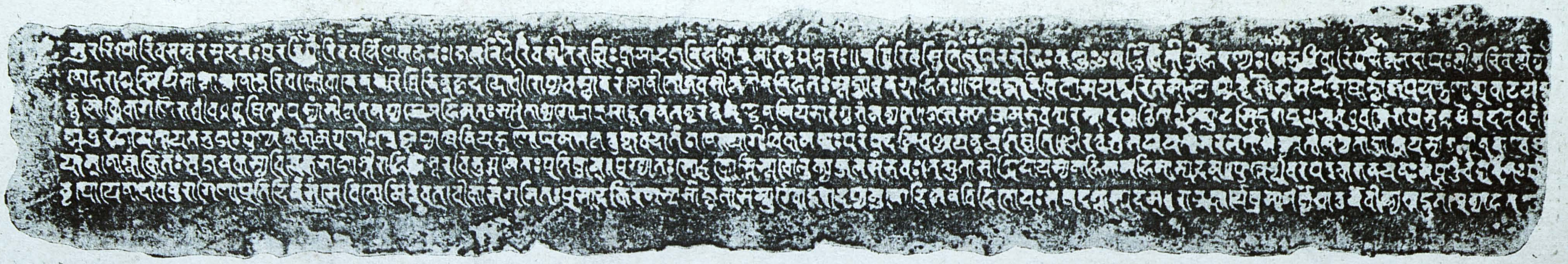


Scale : One-fourth

BRAHMI (TAMIL) INSCRIPTION FROM VELAYUDHAMPALAIYAM (PUGALUR) (B No. 297)



FRAGMENTARY MARBLE SLAB FROM AHAR (B No. 476)



Scale : One-fourth